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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 455-82nd Congress

Chapter 578-2nd Session

H. R. 7072

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## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 455

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1953. Includes appropriations for the Emergency Fund for the President, Budget Bureau, Council of Economic Advisers, Civil Service Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, General Accounting Office, General Services Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Science Foundation, Selective Service System, Smithsonian Institution, Tariff Commission, Subversive Activities Control Board, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Veterans' Administration.

Section 401 reads as follows: "Hereafter no part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this or any other Act, including the government of the District of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated by any civilian officer or employee during any calendar year: Provided, That the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior to June 30th of such succeeding calendar year: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental United States: Provided further, That this section shall not apply with respect to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United States: Provided further, That this section shall not be applicable to annual leave accumulated prior to January 1, 1952."

Fixes a maximum price of \$1,600 on the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (except busses, ambulances, and station wagons) by the Government during the fiscal year 1953.



## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 7072

|                   |                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| January 10, 1952  | Hearings : House, parts 1 - 3                                                                                                                                |
| February 18, 1952 | Hearings: Senate                                                                                                                                             |
| March 14, 1952    | Mr. Thomas of the Committee on Appropriations, reported H. R. 7072. (House Report 1517).<br>Print of bill as reported.<br><br>Print of Full Committee print. |
| March 18, 1952    | House reported H. Res. 578 providing for the consideration of H. R. 7072. Print of resolution as reported.                                                   |
| March 19, 1952    | House began debate                                                                                                                                           |
| March 20, 1952    | House continued debate                                                                                                                                       |
| March 21, 1952    | House concluded debate and passed H. R. 7072 with amendments.                                                                                                |
| March 24, 1952    | Referred to Senate committee on Appropriations.<br>Print of H. R. 7072 as referred                                                                           |
| May 28, 1952      | Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 7072 with amendments. (S. Rept. 1603).<br>Print of bill as reported.                                       |
| June 3, 1952      | Senate discussed, and passed with amendments, H. R. 7072. Print of bill with Senate amendments numbered.<br>Senate Conferees appointed.                      |
| June 5, 1952      | House conferees appointed.                                                                                                                                   |
| June 18, 1952     | Conferees agreed to file report.                                                                                                                             |
| June 25, 1952     | House received conference report. (H. Rept. 2315).                                                                                                           |
| June 26, 1952     | Agreed, 195-181, to a Phillips motion to recommit to conference H. R. 7072.                                                                                  |
| June 30, 1952     | Conferees agreed to file revised conference report.                                                                                                          |
| July 2, 1952      | Both Houses agreed to Conference Report. (H. Rept. 2443)<br>Print of conference report.                                                                      |
| July 5, 1952      | Approved: Public Law 455, 82nd Cong.                                                                                                                         |











NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

82D CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT  
2d Session } No. 7517

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

MARCH 14, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7072]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

#### SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides appropriations for the Executive Office of the President, pages 56 to 63, inclusive of the 1953 Budget, sundry independent offices, pages 94 to 220, inclusive, of the Budget, the General Services Administration, pages 286 to 315, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, pages 316 to 398, maritime activities, Department of Commerce, 561 to 566, and estimates for the Inland Waterways Corporation of the Department of Commerce, pages 585 to 590 of the budget. The committee also considered supplemental estimates in House Documents 362 and 369.

#### APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A tabulation appears at the end of this report giving a comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, with budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953.

A summary of the totals in the tabulation is as follows:

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, with budget estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1953*

| Title                                                                                             | Appropriations, 1952 | Budget estimates, 1953 | Amount recommended in bill for 1953 | Bill compared with— |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                                                                                                   |                      |                        |                                     | 1952 appropriation  | 1953 estimates |
| Title I, Executive Office and independent establishments.....                                     | \$7,501,459,775      | \$6,767,279,043        | \$6,100,824,048                     | —\$1,400,635,727    | —\$666,454,995 |
| Title II, Department of Commerce, Maritime Activities.....                                        | 217,558,900          | 211,408,000            | 177,814,300                         | —39,744,600         | —33,593,700    |
| Totals.....                                                                                       | 7,719,018,675        | 6,978,687,043          | 6,278,638,348                       | —1,440,380,327      | —700,048,695   |
| Other reductions:                                                                                 |                      |                        |                                     |                     |                |
| Prohibition against accumulation of annual leave.....                                             |                      |                        |                                     |                     | —125,000,000   |
| Reduction in number of housing units to be started in fiscal year 1953 from 75,000 to 25,000..... |                      |                        |                                     |                     | —560,000,000   |
| Total savings recommended by the Committee.....                                                   |                      |                        |                                     |                     | 1,385,048,695  |

The above tabulation sets forth concisely the totals of the funds recommended in the bill as compared with the Budget estimates and the fiscal year 1952. With respect to the reduction of \$700,048,695 in the Budget estimates, which is in excess of 10 percent, the committee points out that it has made a reduction in substantially every item in the bill and that funds recommended for the fiscal year 1953 will, generally, require a reduction in personnel below the 1952 level. In effecting this reduction the committee has required the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of funds requested to meet Pay Act increases for the fiscal year 1952, it has denied funds for new positions, and has, generally, effected a reduction of about one-third in the estimates for "other obligations", including such items as travel, communications, printing and binding, and so forth, and excepting rents and utilities.

A comparison of the recommendations of the committee, excluding funds in the bill which are not susceptible to reduction, presents an even more favorable showing, as indicated by the following tabulation:

Items not susceptible to reduction:

Veterans' Administration:

|                                          |                 |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Compensation and pensions.....           | \$2,204,351,000 |
| Military and Naval Insurance.....        | 6,854,000       |
| Hospital and Domiciliary facilities..... | 153,600,000     |
| National Service Life Insurance.....     | 54,072,000      |
| Servicemen's indemnities.....            | 8,595,000       |
| Automobiles for veterans.....            | 5,000,000       |

|                                                                                                                |               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total.....                                                                                                     | 2,432,472,000 |
| Strategic and critical materials (exclusive of funds for salaries and construction).....                       | 181,129,537   |
| Maritime Administration, ship construction program (\$71,600,000 additional required to complete program)..... | 140,000,000   |

|                                               |               |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total items not susceptible to reduction..... | 2,753,601,537 |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|

|                                              |               |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total, Budget estimates, 1953.....           | 6,978,687,043 |
| Less items not susceptible to reduction..... | 2,753,601,537 |

|                                                 |               |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Budget estimates susceptible to reduction.....  | 4,225,085,506 |
| Reduction by committee in foregoing amount..... | 700,048,695   |

It will be seen from the above tabulation that on the basis of items in the bill which are subject to revision and reduction below the estimates, your committee has effected a saving of 16.6 percent. If the reduction in the number of housing units authorized for 1953 to 25,000 units with a saving of \$560,000,000, and the saving in connection with the provision on accumulated annual leave amounting to \$125,000,000 is taken into consideration, the total saving would amount to nearly 33 percent. The committee is glad to be able to report this substantial saving and to point out that it exceeds reductions made by the committee in connection with this bill in recent years.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

The bill contains authorization for the use of funds available to certain corporations for their administrative and nonadministrative expenses. The agencies provided for in this bill consist of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Inland Waterways Corporation. The total authorization in the bill for administrative expenses of the foregoing agencies amounts to \$21,553,755, which is \$1,910,445 less than the 1952 authorization and \$5,250,245 less than the Budget estimates. A comparison of the foregoing authorizations for administrative expenses will be found on page 30 of the tabulation to this report.

#### EXPENSES OF TRAVEL

The committee is convinced that there is serious abuse in connection with the use of funds for travel. Many field visits can be avoided, and meetings of regional and other field personnel in the District of Columbia can be dispensed with, without impairing the efficiency of the service. Strict supervision of travel authorizations should be required by heads of agencies. To require economy in this operating cost a limitation has been placed on each appropriation in the bill which will effect a saving of one-third of the amount for this purpose submitted in the Budget estimates.

### TITLE I

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The bill contains funds in the amount submitted in the estimates for the salary and expenses of the President, amounting to \$150,000; and \$1,907,643 for the White House Office, which is an increase of \$24,028 over the 1952 appropriation. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 is recommended as an emergency fund for the President for national defense purposes. Funds available for this purpose for the current fiscal year including reappropriation of an unexpended balance of \$4,580,100 provide a total which is \$580,100 in excess of the amount contained in this bill. The sum of \$341,200 is provided for the Executive Mansion and Grounds which together with reappropriation of an unobligated balance of \$26,000 provides a total of \$367,200, the amount requested in the budget submission. The increase of \$25,600 over the current year for this purpose is made necessary by additional costs of operating the White House after renovation.

*Bureau of the Budget.*—The committee has included \$3,314,400 in the bill for this agency which is \$47,600 less than the current appro-



priation and \$535,600 less than the budget estimate. The committee has made a total reduction of \$581,100 from the estimates for this bureau and has added thereto \$45,500 for the establishment of a foreign office. Because of the large expenditure abroad at the present time the committee is of the opinion that the bureau should have personnel overseas to represent the budget and to report back recommendations for economies which may be made in the overseas program.

*Council of Economic Advisers.*—The committee recommends \$308,900 for this activity which is a reduction of \$40,100 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended will require this agency to operate with several fewer employees than are available for the current fiscal year. However, the committee is of the opinion that the Council will be able to perform efficiently the duties required of it by basic law.

#### AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

*Salaries and expenses.*—The bill includes \$619,550 for this purpose which is \$99,450 less than the 1952 appropriation and \$159,450 below the budget estimate. This reduction consists of the denial of funds for new positions and a further reduction of \$45,570 in the estimate of funds for "Other obligations." The committee is of the opinion that there is overstaffing and that this condition exists particularly in the Paris office. It recommends better distribution of personnel abroad which will permit efficient operation of facilities within the amount recommended in the bill.

*Construction of memorials and cemeteries.*—The committee has required a reduction of \$4,000,000 in the budget estimate of \$5,000,000 for the continuation of construction of memorials and cemeteries. It is of the opinion that the continuation of construction at these cemeteries and memorials should be slowed down very substantially in view of economic conditions abroad which have increased construction costs materially. Also, the committee believes that the commission should explore the possibility of securing counterpart funds to help defray construction costs. It is also recommended that a substantial portion of the amount provided be used to install sprinkler systems and complete roadways where needed.

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

This Commission is responsible for the production of fissionable materials and atomic weapons, research and development of both military and peaceful applications of atomic energy, and the dissemination of technical information for general use by educational and other institutions and the public at large.

Since its inception the Commission has operated with a lump-sum appropriation from which it paid all expenses of administration, cost of operation, and cost of construction. This appropriation procedure does not enable the Congress and the Appropriations Committees to obtain a sufficiently clear picture of the operations of the Commission to enable it to examine into and process budget requests as effectively as would be the case if appropriations for operating expenses, including administration, and for construction, were provided in separate appropriation paragraphs. The committee has recommended, therefore, and the bill contains separate appropriation paragraphs for these two purposes.

In setting up the new appropriation paragraph for construction (plant and equipment), the committee has eliminated much cumbersome and involved language in the form of limitations heretofore carried in the bill, and has inserted in lieu thereof a specific limitation prohibiting the start of construction of new projects, the currently estimated cost of which exceeds by 35 percent the estimated cost included in the budget for such project. The committee believes that under no circumstances should the Commission, with its present experience in the field of atomic plant construction, submit an estimate so far out of line that an additional 35 percent will not permit completion of such project. A third paragraph appropriating \$57,000,000 to liquidate prior year contract authorizations is essential for the fiscal year 1953, but appropriations for this purpose will not be required in subsequent years.

The committee considered a budget request totaling \$1,312,000,000 for this activity of which \$57,000,000 was requested to liquidate prior year contract authority. In recommending \$1,137,727,500, the committee has effected a reduction of \$174,272,500 in the total estimate. A tabulation showing the budget estimates for the Commission by activities, the amounts allowed by the committee and the reductions recommended in each activity is set forth below as follows:

*Atomic Energy Commission*

| Project or item                                              | Budget estimate, 1953 | Allowed by committee | Decrease      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| <b>Operations:</b>                                           |                       |                      |               |
| (a) Source and fissionable materials.....                    | \$341,500,000         | \$315,900,000        | -\$25,600,000 |
| (b) Weapons.....                                             | 228,000,000           | 208,000,000          | -20,000,000   |
| (c) Reactor development.....                                 | 92,400,000            | 70,000,000           | -22,400,000   |
| (d) Physical research.....                                   | 43,100,000            | 33,100,000           | -10,000,000   |
| (e) Biology and medicine.....                                | 24,600,000            | 23,285,500           | -1,314,500    |
| (f) Community operations.....                                | 2,800,000             | 1,800,000            | -1,000,000    |
| (g) Program direction and administration.....                | 35,400,000            | 30,000,000           | -5,400,000    |
| Total operating costs.....                                   | 767,800,000           | 682,085,500          | -85,714,500   |
| <b>Increase in:</b>                                          |                       |                      |               |
| Stores inventories.....                                      | 3,202,000             | 202,000              | -3,000,000    |
| Special reactor materials.....                               | 5,561,000             | 2,780,500            | -2,780,500    |
| Other special materials.....                                 | 2,037,000             | 1,018,500            | -1,018,500    |
| Working capital.....                                         | 700,000               | 700,000              | -----         |
| Unliquidated obligations.....                                | 22,200,000            | 22,200,000           | -----         |
| Total operating obligations.....                             | 801,500,000           | 708,986,500          | -92,513,500   |
| <b>Plant and equipment:</b>                                  |                       |                      |               |
| (a) Source and fissionable materials facilities.....         | 311,400,000           | 300,826,000          | -10,574,000   |
| (b) Weapons facilities.....                                  | 55,000,000            | 27,500,000           | -27,500,000   |
| (c) Reactor development facilities.....                      | 44,100,000            | 20,400,000           | -23,700,000   |
| (d) Physical research facilities.....                        | 5,985,000             | 1,000,000            | -4,985,000    |
| (e) Biology and medicine facilities.....                     | 515,000               | 515,000              | -----         |
| (f) Community facilities.....                                | 5,500,000             | 1,500,000            | -4,000,000    |
| (g) Equipment not included in construction projects.....     | 31,000,000            | 20,000,000           | -11,000,000   |
| Total plant and equipment obligations.....                   | 453,500,000           | 371,741,000          | -81,759,000   |
| <b>Plus: Cash to liquidate prior contract authority.....</b> | <b>57,000,000</b>     | <b>57,000,000</b>    | <b>-----</b>  |
| Grand total obligations.....                                 | 1,312,000,000         | 1,137,727,500        | -174,272,500  |

In connection with the item for operating obligations the committee considered budget estimates totaling \$801,500,000 and has included in the bill \$708,986,500, a reduction of \$92,513,500. The committee considered an estimate of \$35,400,000 for program direction and administration, and has recommended \$30,000,000, which is a reduction of \$5,400,000 in the budget estimate. This appropriation provides



funds for some 16 field offices and for the Washington headquarters. The committee believes these funds should be limited to prevent over-staffing both in Washington and in the field and it has provided specific limitations as to the amount of money which may be expended for such personnel in the District of Columbia and in the field.

While the reduction of \$25,600,000 in the estimate of \$341,500,000 under the heading "Source and fissionable materials" in the operating program would appear to be severe, the committee wishes to point out that this reduction has been applied to items other than those involving the acquisition of fissionable materials. In other words, the committee has applied its reduction to such items as exploration work, the operation of facilities, processing and development work, and experimental work in connection with the operation of producing plants.

In connection with the request for funds for plant and equipment the committee considered a budget estimate of \$453,500,000. The bill includes \$371,741,000 for this purpose which is a reduction of \$81,759,000 in the budget estimate. In general, the committee has provided funds for the continuation of construction of projects in progress, with some reductions, and it has deferred initiation of new construction where it believes such postponement will not hamper the preparedness program.

During hearings on the bill the committee devoted considerable time and study to the practice of the Commission in the payment of fees and overhead allowances in connection with many of its operations, both in its operating and construction programs. The committee is of the opinion that this is a subject to which the Congress should give close study and it has determined that in the near future it will hold hearings with a view to exploring the situation and mapping out a program which will give it the information needed to act on this important question.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The committee wishes to express its sincere pleasure in learning that the President has extended the period of service of Miss Frances Perkins as a Civil Service Commissioner. She is not only a splendid person but an outstanding administrator. She has rendered a distinguished public service. The committee wishes her many more years of active public duty.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee recommends \$18,703,350 for salaries and expenses for this Commission which is a reduction of \$3,393,650 in the budget estimate. During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that placements during the current fiscal year would be 981,000 as contrasted with 1,084,000 in the fiscal year 1951 and 825,000 for the fiscal year 1953. It was also testified that the annual turn-over in Federal employment during 1953 was expected to amount to 33 percent as compared to an estimated 36 percent submitted by the Commission to the committee during its hearings on the 1952 bill. However, experience for the first five months of the current fiscal year shows that the turn-over rate has been 30 percent and the committee has no reason to believe that it will exceed that amount during the fiscal year 1953. In view of these facts, and because it is estimated that 71 percent of placements will be made by Boards of Examiners in the agencies in 1953, the committee feels that a very substantial reduction in the budget estimate can be made, and it is

primarily for these reasons that a saving of \$3,393,650 is recommended.

The committee has specifically disallowed a request of \$173,200 for an actuarial survey.

*Payments to civil service retirement and disability fund.*—The committee recommends \$321,000,000 for this purpose which is \$136,869,000 less than the budget estimate. In connection with this item the committee calls attention to the tabulations inserted on pages 451 and 454 of Part I of the printed hearings. These tables give a concise and informative statement as to the financial condition of the fund. In effecting this reduction the committee has applied the saving to that portion of the estimate amounting to \$274,601,000 requested to meet the government's deficiency cost. The amount recommended in the bill provides the full amount of the budget request to meet the government's normal cost and will provide an additional substantial sum for use in connection with the amortization of prior years' accrued liability. While the action of the committee will defer the date on which the government's deficiency will be liquidated, it should be brought to the attention of the House that this fund is not solvent, that assets as of June 30, 1951, totaled \$4,419,927,112, and the liabilities as of that same date were \$9,294,927,112 leaving a deficiency at June 30, 1951, of \$4,875,000,000. If the Congress decides to pass legislation increasing benefits it should provide additional funds by direct appropriations to meet such benefits because the fund, as presently constituted, will not stand the additional charge. To provide additional benefits without providing additional funds is both unfair and unrealistic to the persons who are now making their monthly contribution to the fund. Since the deficiency in the fund is now so great, the committee could see no good reason for appropriating the \$137,000,000 which it has disallowed. This sum is but a "drop in the bucket" toward making the fund solvent.

During hearings on the bill it was disclosed that an age limit of 62 years is established for most examination announcements for employment in the Federal civil service, and that persons over that age are not permitted to file applications for examination. The committee is of the opinion that it should be the policy of the Federal government to make many jobs available to our senior citizens regardless of age. To this end the committee has inserted in the bill a provision requiring that the Civil Service Commission shall not impose a maximum age restriction except for those positions where it finds such restrictions are essential.

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The committee recommends a total of \$6,108,460 for salaries and expenses of this Commission which is a reduction of \$1,966,540 in the budget estimate. In effecting this reduction the committee has required the absorption of 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for fiscal year 1952, it has denied all proposed increases over the 1952 appropriation totaling \$1,469,450, and has applied a further reduction in funds requested for "Other obligations". The total reduction required by the committee in connection with this item amounts to \$2,143,350. The committee has added \$51,810 for new positions in connection with TV application processing and it has also added \$125,000 for the acquisition of new equipment at

existing stations. The committee appreciates the heavy workload presently being carried by this Commission. However, under existing economic conditions funds cannot be provided to increase appropriations for any peace-time agency, and it requests the Commission to regulate its work in such manner as will permit performance of essential functions with the funds provided in the bill.

#### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The committee has allowed \$3,935,700 for salaries and expenses of this Commission which reflects a net reduction of \$604,300 in the budget estimate. In arriving at this reduction the committee has required absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested in 1952, it has denied a request for new positions totaling \$126,000, and it has effected a substantial reduction in funds requested for "Other obligations".

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

For this activity there is recommended \$3,978,800 which is a reduction of \$388,200 in the budget estimate. The committee has required the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for this purpose in 1952. The committee has also applied a substantial reduction in funds requested for "Other obligations". In connection with the estimate of \$45,550 for the Division of Export Trade, the committee requests the Commission to consider suspending this operation during the present emergency.

#### GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee wishes to express its sincere appreciation of the splendid service which is being performed by this agency under the able leadership of Comptroller General Lindsay Warren and his efficient staff. Lindsay Warren is performing a difficult task with courage and ability, and the American people are fortunate in having such a capable leader to keep check on Federal expenditures and see to it that appropriations are expended in accordance with law. The committee extends to General Lindsay Warren its deep appreciation for the fine job he is doing and wishes him many, many more useful years of service as Comptroller General.

*Salaries.*—The committee has recommended a total of \$28,600,000 for salaries, which is a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the budget submission. An overall reduction of \$2,000,000 has been made in this item, but the sum of \$500,000 has been restored to provide for the establishment of foreign offices. This latter program is of utmost importance at the present time to enable GAO to keep check on programs abroad where so many American dollars are being expended.

*Miscellaneous expenses.*—In effecting a reduction of \$290,000 in the budget estimate of \$2,125,000 for this purpose the committee has required a saving of \$250,000 in funds requested for travel and \$40,000 in the estimate of \$210,000 for supplies and materials.



## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Property Act of 1949, as amended by Public Law 754 of the 81st Congress, established the General Services Administration and empowered it with authority to provide effective economical and efficient systems of management of real property, personal property, and records of the government.

For the past three years the Budget has submitted a lump-sum appropriation request under the heading "Operating expenses", for funds required for management of real property, personal property, and records, including funds for executive direction and staff operations under the immediate supervision of the Administrator. Prior to the fiscal year 1951 funds for the three major activities referred to above were provided under separate appropriations for the Public Buildings Administration, the Bureau of Federal Supply, and the National Archives. The consolidation of appropriations for these items, which have no relation to each other, into a lump-sum appropriation, complicates the work of the committee from an appropriation standpoint and makes the work of the committee and of the Congress much more difficult in considering funds for these activities. The committee can arrive at a better understanding and act more effectively in passing on funds for these purposes if the three items referred to above are provided for in separate appropriation paragraphs and are justified separately as had been the practice prior to the fiscal year 1951. The committee is, therefore, presenting the bill with these major items of appropriation provided for separately, together with a separate appropriation paragraph for the Office of the Administrator.

*Executive direction and staff operations.*—Under this new appropriation paragraph funds are provided to the Administrator for work in connection with executive direction, financial management, administrative management, legal, information, compliance, and contract settlement work. The committee considered a request of \$5,373,000 for this purpose and has allowed a total of \$4,648,300, a reduction of \$724,700.

*Public Buildings Service.*—Under this appropriation funds are provided for buildings management including operations and rents, national industrial reserve, real property acquisition and utilization, surplus property management and disposal, buildings design and supervision, and public utilities management. In allowing \$101,846,030 for this activity the committee has effected a reduction of \$11,242,970 in the budget estimate. In providing this reduction the committee has denied a request for funds for partial restoration of the 1952 curtailment of buildings management services. It has required the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for fiscal year 1952, it has disallowed \$126,822 for space which it ascertained is to be paid for by the State Department, and it has effected additional savings in connection with funds required for operation of buildings and rental of quarters. With funds supplied under this appropriation the Public Buildings Service provides for the upkeep, operation and management, including rents, of 202 buildings in the District of Columbia and 4,297 outside the District of Columbia.

*Federal Supply Service.*—Under this new appropriation item the committee is providing funds for supply management, purchasing, personal property utilization and disposal, commodity specifications, commodity inspection, and traffic management. A reduction of \$1,692,900 is recommended in the budget estimate of \$3,787,000 for this activity. The committee has eliminated the request for \$994,900 for work in connection with the preparation of a commodity catalog. Testimony given to the committee was to the effect that this catalog would not be completed until 1962. The committee regards this program as impractical and that it should be abandoned unless a more realistic program can be devised which will provide for the completion of this work within a reasonable period. The remaining reduction of \$698,000 in this estimate has been distributed proportionately among the other major activities under this activity as set forth in the budget. The estimate of \$128,000 for a tire-testing program has been reduced to \$64,000 by the committee.

*National archives and records service.*—Under this new appropriation paragraph funds are provided for records management, records centers, microfilming, National Archives, Federal Register, and the Roosevelt Library. The budget estimate contemplated an appropriation of \$5,751,000 for this purpose. The committee has required a net reduction of \$1,011,800. The sum of \$312,755 is allowed for annualizing the civilian personnel records center at St. Louis, Missouri, and an additional \$362,700 is provided for annualizing three new records centers which were set up during the fiscal year 1952. Funds for three additional record centers in 1953 have been disallowed by the committee.

*Emergency operating expenses.*—Funds under this heading are to provide office space for emergency personnel, of which in excess of 90 percent will be employed by the Department of Defense. The committee considered the budget estimate of \$27,845,000 for this purpose and has effected a reduction of \$4,176,750. The budget estimate was based on the need for housing 122,114 employees during the fiscal year 1953. The committee is of the opinion that substantial reductions in personnel may be made in the civilian employees who would occupy this space and it has effected the reduction recommended in the belief that the funds provided will be sufficient to meet the demand for emergency operating expenses during the fiscal year 1953.

*Expenses, general supply fund.*—Funds provided under this appropriation are for the purpose of meeting operating expenses of the fund which are not chargeable to direct cost of operations in providing services or supplying commodities to government agencies. In effecting a reduction of \$5,615,000 in the budget estimate of \$19,613,000 the committee has allowed a total of \$13,998,000 which is the amount of obligations incurred under this heading for the fiscal year 1952. The committee is of the opinion that the General Services Administration, in its program for expanding the volume of business for the fiscal year 1953, is unduly optimistic as to the business which it will perform and is requiring that appropriations be restricted to the 1952 level insofar as overhead costs of this type are concerned.

*Strategic and critical materials.*—Appropriations to date for strategic and critical materials have totaled \$4,963,764,870. In addition, \$155,000,000 for contract authorization remains to be covered by liquidating appropriations. The committee considered a budget esti-



mate of \$225,000,000 and has effected a reduction therein of \$21,-021,000. In effecting this reduction the committee wishes to emphasize that it has required no saving in connection with funds requested for the acquisition of strategic and critical materials. The reduction recommended consists of a saving of \$721,000 in the estimate of \$4,806,000 for expenses of operation, and disallowance of the estimate of \$20,300,000 for the construction of storage facilities. The committee believes that storage space required under this program can be located by the Government in existing warehouses and other facilities, and it is withholding this appropriation until further assurance is given that all means of locating such space has been unsuccessful.

*Archival drawings.*—The committee has denied the request for \$40,000 to provide archival drawings of the Executive Mansion as recently remodeled. The committee feels that while this undertaking might be desirable in normal times, the need for economy in every possible way over-rides the desirability of providing for these plans at the present time.

#### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

##### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The major housing activities of the Federal government are grouped in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which consists of the Office of the Administrator and three main constituents: The Home Loan Bank Board, including the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the Home Owners Loan Corporation; the Federal Housing Administration; and the Public Housing Administration. The Federal National Mortgage Association is also a part of this agency.

In connection with funds heretofore provided to the Administrator for the purpose of securing trailers, demountable, and other types of housing for use at defense activities, the committee wishes to point out that this national defense housing is not constructed in order to be rented as subsidized public housing. That being true, the committee is not satisfied with the formula presently used by the Administrator in arriving at rental charges. The committee requests and instructs the Administrator to reappraise and change his present formula for fixing rents, and to charge a more realistic figure for rents in relation to the cost of construction of these living quarters.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee considered a total estimate of \$6,250,000 for the Office of the Administrator and has recommended \$4,606,000 which is \$1,644,000 less than the budget estimate. This appropriation contains for the first time funds for advance planning of non-Federal public works; and for salaries and expenses, defense housing and community facilities and services. The committee considered estimates totaling \$2,430,200 for these two activities and has effected substantial reductions in funds requested for each activity.

*Defense community facilities and services.*—The committee has eliminated from the estimates the proposal to reappropriate \$225,000 for administrative expenses in connection with this construction program for the fiscal year 1953. The committee directs these funds not be obligated, but be covered into the Treasury.

*Federal National Mortgage Association.*—This Association was authorized under Title III of the National Housing Act to provide a secondary mortgage market for Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages. The scope of its operation was expanded to include Veterans Administration mortgages by Public Law 864 of the 80th Congress and its activities have been further broadened by subsequent acts of Congress.

The committee is advised that the purchase of mortgages will amount to \$790 million during the fiscal year 1952 and that credit restrictions, scarcity of building materials, and fewer authorized building starts will limit the purchases for fiscal year 1953 to approximately \$693.9 million.

For administrative expenses of FNMA the committee considered a budget estimate of \$4,140,000. It has recommended a total of \$3,371,425 which is a reduction of \$768,575 below the budget estimate. The reduction in this item is in line with the recommendation of the committee in connection with other activities, requiring the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for this purpose in 1952, the denial of funds for new positions, and savings in "Other obligations".

*Prefabricated housing.*—Public Law 139 of the 82nd Congress added authority to make loans and commitments up to \$15,000,000 outstanding at any one time to preserve the productive capacity of "existing housing prefabricators" to meet the special types of defense housing needs. Funds for these loans are provided by borrowings from the Treasury. The financial program for the fiscal year 1953 contemplates some \$31.3 million in loan disbursements as compared with \$19 million for the current fiscal year.

The committee has recommended the use of \$225,000 of funds available for this activity which is a reduction of \$43,000 under the budget estimate. The action of the committee will require the absorption of funds required for Pay Act increases in the amount requested for 1952, and in a reduction below funds currently available for "Other obligations." The committee has also denied several new positions requested in this connection.

*Home Loan Bank Board.*—A three-member board supervises the Federal Home Loan Bank system, the system of Federal savings and loan associations, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1952 there were 2,944 insured institutions with total assets aggregating \$14.9 million. The budget estimates considered for the administrative expenses of the Board for the next fiscal year totaled \$779,000. The committee has recommended \$725,000 which is a reduction of \$54,000 in the budget estimate. Funds for the expenses of the Examining Division of the Board which are classified as non-administrative are recommended in the sum of \$1,664,000 which is the amount provided for the fiscal year 1952.

*Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.*—The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was created in 1934. It insures savings up to \$10,000 in all savings and loans associations which apply and are approved for insurance. There were 2,944 members at June 30 last, a net increase of 145 or 5.2 percent last year. The assets of these institutions aggregated \$14.9 billion, an increase of \$2.4 billion over the preceding year.



Administrative expenses of the Corporation are paid from corporate funds received from insurance premiums, admission fees, and interest on investments. The committee considered an estimate of \$443,000 and has recommended \$425,000 which is a reduction of \$18,000 in the budget estimate.

*Federal Housing Administration.*—The Federal Housing Administration was created by the National Housing Act of 1934. It is a non-corporate business type agency made subject to the Government Corporation Control Act by the Housing Act of 1948. The principal purpose of the Administration is to stabilize the mortgage market and to improve home financing practices and housing standards and conditions. On June 30, 1951, a total of \$24.4 billion of insurance had been written. The committee considered a budget estimate of \$5,631,000 for expenses other than non-administrative, and has recommended \$4,885,000 which is a reduction of \$746,000 in the budget estimate. Administrative expenses are primarily those incurred in the District of Columbia in connection with the program of the Administration. In addition to such administrative costs FHA has non-administrative costs in the field for which the budget indicates a proposed expenditure of \$28,870,000. The committee has allowed \$25,175,000 for this purpose.

*Public Housing Administration.*—The Public Housing Administration was established by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947.

Housing programs for which the Administration is directly responsible are—

1. United States housing program.
2. Subsistence homesteads and Greentowns program.
3. Public war housing.
4. Veterans' reuse housing.
5. Homes conversion program.

Detailed information setting forth the facts and figures in connection with each of these programs will be found beginning on page 371 of the 1953 budget.

The Housing Act of 1949 authorizes the start of construction of 135,000 low-rent housing units each year for six years commencing with July 1, 1949. Under this program at the present time there are about 15,000 units available for occupancy and 105,000 have been started and are under construction. The budget program as presented to the committee proposed approval of 75,000 additional units for fiscal year 1953. The committee has recommended a reduction in this program for the fiscal year 1953 to 25,000 units. The committee has also provided in the bill that not to exceed 25,000 units may be started in any year subsequent to 1953 unless Congress approves such increase. Funds have already been appropriated under recently enacted legislation which will permit the initiation of construction of housing in certain defense areas and the President's Budget for 1953 indicates that authorization will be requested for an additional \$300,000,000 for defense housing. In view of the accentuation of this type of housing and the scarcity of materials required for such construction the committee is of the opinion that the reduction recommended by it in connection with the normal housing program is not excessive.

For the administrative expenses of this program during the next fiscal year the committee considered an estimate of \$11,420,000. In

recommending an appropriation of \$8,000,000 the committee has effected a reduction of \$3,420,000 in the budget estimate, an amount \$1,500,000 below the 1952 appropriation.

Authorization for the use of funds totaling \$3,383,000 from program revenues for continuing operation and disposal programs in connection with subsistence homesteads, public war housing, veterans' reuse housing, and the home conversion program has been reduced \$133,000 by the committee.

The bill contains an appropriation of \$29,880,000 for annual contributions, which is \$19,880,000 in excess of the 1952 appropriation and \$6,120,000 less than the budget estimate. The increase over the 1952 appropriation is required to meet annual contributions on projects completed under the 1949 Act low-rent housing program. As the committee has previously pointed out, this appropriation will continue to increase annually until a maximum of \$336,000,000 is reached. Payments run over a period of 40 years and they are for amounts over which the Congress has no real control because they are for obligations to which the Government is committed under legislation previously enacted by the Congress.

#### INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of this Commission the committee has included in the bill \$89,300 which is a reduction of \$300 in the 1952 appropriation and is \$15,400 less than the budget estimate. In effecting the reduction the committee has disallowed funds for new positions totaling \$9,600, it has reduced funds requested for "Other obligations" and has required the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for 1952.

#### INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

The Inland Waterways Corporation was created by act of Congress June 3, 1925. It is administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce. In 1951, the Corporation's gross operating income was \$11,157,443 and is expected to be \$11,708,000 in 1952, and \$11,873,000 in 1953. In 1952, expenses estimated at \$11,926,000 are expected to result in losses of \$217,000. Losses of \$496,000 in 1953, with expenses of \$12,369,000 are forecast. Cash on hand at the end of the fiscal year 1952 is estimated at \$1,996,736 and at the end of fiscal year 1953, \$2,418,240.

The committee considered a budget estimate of \$510,000 for administrative expenses and has effected a reduction of \$42,670. The amount recommended is \$13,870 below the 1952 authorization.

#### INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The committee considered estimates totaling \$11,778,000 for the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has included in the bill a total of \$10,506,000 for this activity which is \$31,465 in excess of the 1952 appropriation and \$1,272,000 below the budget estimate.

*General expenses.*—The bill contains \$8,935,000 for general expenses which is a reduction of \$1,040,000 in the budget estimate. The committee has recommended several reductions in items making up this

estimate and has included one increase. A table setting forth these recommendations is as follows:

| Item:                                                                  | Reduction   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Pay Act funds required to be absorbed in 1953.....                     | \$719, 000  |
| Elimination of requests for new positions.....                         | 461, 000    |
| Reduction in "other obligations".....                                  | 260, 000    |
| Total reduction.....                                                   | 1, 440, 000 |
| Plus increase for Section of Complaints, Bureau of Motor Carriers..... | 400, 000    |
| Net reduction.....                                                     | 1, 040, 000 |

The foregoing increase of \$400,000, which is intended solely for use in the Section of Complaints is essential if the Commission is to make any progress in catching up with the backlog of applications which has grown at a greater rate than was anticipated. The additional amount recommended by the committee will enable the Commission to make real progress in reducing this backlog.

*Railroad safety.*—The committee has recommended \$907,000 for this activity which is a reduction of \$135,000 in the budget estimate. This reduction will require operations somewhat below the 1952 level but is in line with the committee's action in connection with other appropriation items in the bill.

*Locomotive inspection.*—An appropriation of \$664,000 is recommended for this purpose which is \$97,000 less than the budget estimate of \$761,000. As mentioned in the preceding item this reduction will require operation on a basis somewhat below the 1952 level but is in line with other reductions made in the bill.

#### NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is charged with the responsibility for scientific aeronautical research. The agency has its central office in Washington and laboratories at Langley Field, Virginia, Moffett Field, California, and the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory near Cleveland, Ohio.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The bill includes \$46,522,200 for salaries and expenses which is a decrease of \$7,811,800 in the budget estimate and is \$2,727,800 less than the 1952 appropriation. In effecting this reduction the committee has required absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for this purpose in 1952, it has denied funds requested for new positions, and has effected a substantial reduction in items classified as "Other obligations", other than rents and utilities.

The committee realizes that NACA will have new facilities coming into operation from time to time. However it is of the opinion that as new programs are undertaken other older programs can be abandoned and the personnel and funds devoted to these latter programs can be devoted to the more pressing and urgent newer projects.

*Construction and equipment.*—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$20,700,000 for this purpose of which \$1,000,000 is provided to liquidate contracts entered into during previous years. The amount recommended will provide \$13,108,000 for new construction at the Langley Field Laboratory, Virginia, \$6,592,000 at the Lewis Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, and \$1,000,000 liquidating cash for the 1951 program.



## NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

The National Capital Housing Authority operates 112,000 units of low-rent housing and 31 non-residential properties developed or acquired under Title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act of 1934. Revenues from operation are deposited into the Treasury and funds are appropriated annually by the Congress for operation and maintenance. The bill contains \$45,000 for operation and maintenance of properties which is a reduction of \$2,000 in the budget estimate.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

The bill includes \$66,000 for this purpose which is \$89,000 less than the current appropriation and \$534,000 below the budget estimate. In effecting this substantial reduction in the budget estimate the committee has denied all funds recommended for use in connection with the acquisition of property in nearby Maryland and Virginia and has restricted the use of funds to the purchase of land for park and play ground purposes in the District of Columbia.

Authorization for the acquisition of land in connection with the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Virginia and for land acquisition in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland was contained in the Act of May 29, 1930. This act authorizes appropriations totaling \$7,500,000 for the George Washington Memorial Parkway of which \$1,237,700 has been provided to date. Under Section 1B of the Act which authorizes the acquisition of land in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Maryland, the authorization is \$4,500,000 of which \$1,531,050 has been proved for Montgomery County and \$1,027,250 for Prince Georges County. The committee disallowed a request for funds for these two purposes in connection with the 1952 appropriation bill and stated at that time that the appropriation should be deferred until the present international difficulties have subsided. The same reason exists today.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The National Science Foundation was set up under Public Law 507 of the 81st Congress and is responsible for developing a national policy for the promotion of basic research and education in the sciences, for supporting basic research, for awarding graduate fellowships, and for fostering the interchange of scientific information.

The bill includes \$3,500,000 for salaries and expenses of this activity which is the amount provided for the current fiscal year, and is \$11,500,000 below the budget estimate. The committee is aware of the importance of this activity and the program which it sponsors and it is reluctant to retard development of it. However it is a new activity which is unlikely to provide assistance to the country in the immediate emergency. The committee feels, therefore, that expansion to the full amount of the authorization (\$15,000,000) should be deferred until the financial condition of the Treasury has improved.

## RENEGOTIATION BOARD

This Board conducts renegotiation with contractors and subcontractors to eliminate excessive profits from business with the government in connection with procurement activities under the



National Defense program. The Board expects to receive 11,300 filings in 1952 and 15,000 filings in 1953. The Secretary of Defense delegated to the Board its responsibilities and operating functions under the Renegotiation Act of 1948 in January, 1952. The Board is presently operating with an appropriation of \$1,000,000 provided in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and it has also received approximately \$600,000 from the Department of Defense at the time it took over the renegotiation contracts being handled by that agency.

For the fiscal year 1953 the Committee considered a budget estimate of \$7,500,000. The bill includes \$4,907,800 for this purpose which is \$2,592,200 less than the budget estimate.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

For the salaries and expenses of this Commission the committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,245,080, which is \$133,400 less than the 1952 appropriation and \$704,920 below the budget estimate. In effecting the foregoing reduction, the committee has required the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for this purpose in 1952, it has disallowed a request for 31 additional employes, and has effected a substantial saving in "Other obligations", except rents and utilities. While the reduction recommended will require the Commission to operate in 1953 below the 1952 level the committee is of the opinion the Commission will be able to perform efficiently all functions required of it by law.

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The Selective Service System operates through 3,900 local boards, registers, classifies and forwards for induction into the armed forces. The budget for the fiscal year 1953 is based on the assumption that 650,000 men will be inducted into the service during that year.

The committee considered a budget estimate of \$39,686,000 and has recommended a total of \$36,597,000, a reduction of \$3,089,000 in the budget estimate. The committee has allowed the full amount of \$28,397,197 for registration, classification, and induction by local boards, but has effected substantial reductions amounting to \$440,700 in the estimate for national administration, and \$2,569,000 in the estimate for state administration. The reduction in the two latter activities have been made because of overstaffing presently existing in these programs. Substantial reductions in personnel can be made in them without affecting the efficiency of the two operations. The following tabulation sets forth the recommendations of the committee by activity in connection with this item.

| Activity                                        | Budget estimate | Recommended by Committee | Reduction  |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------|
| National Administration.....                    | \$2,140,800     | \$1,700,100              | -\$440,700 |
| State Administration.....                       | 8,758,003       | 6,189,003                | -2,569,000 |
| Registration, classification and induction..... | 28,397,197      | 28,397,197               |            |
| Special Boards:                                 |                 |                          |            |
| Doctors, dentists and allied specialists.....   | 295,000         | 217,200                  | -77,800    |
| National Selective Service Appeal Board.....    | 95,000          | 93,500                   | -1,500     |
| Total.....                                      | 39,686,000      | 36,597,000               | -3,089,000 |

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

*Salaries and expenses.*—An appropriation of \$2,274,000 is provided for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. This is a reduction of \$117,200 in the current appropriation and is \$291,000 below the budget estimate. The committee has required the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for this purpose in 1952, and has effected a substantial reduction in funds requested for "Other obligations".

*National Gallery of Art.*—In recommending an appropriation of \$1,181,100 for this activity the committee has effected a reduction of \$118,900 in the budget estimate. This amount was determined upon by applying the same principle as was applied in connection with the reduction of funds recommended for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution.

## SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

This board was established by the Internal Security Act of 1950 and is responsible for determination as to whether organizations are "Communist-Action" or "Communist-Front" organizations and whether an individual is an officer of either kind of organization or a member of a "Communist-Action" organization.

During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that the Communist party action case will be completed in fiscal year 1953. As a result of its inquiry during hearings on the bill the committee seriously questions whether this schedule will be maintained and whether the work load in fiscal year 1953 will approach that contemplated in the budget submission. The committee, therefore, has effected a reduction of \$178,695 in the budget estimate of \$470,000 and is of the opinion that the sum allowed, \$291,305, plus an unobligated balance of \$20,000, will be sufficient for the operations of the board during the fiscal year 1953.

## TARIFF COMMISSION

The committee has allowed a total of \$1,194,750 for the salaries and expenses of this Commission. The amount allowed is \$193,250 below the budget estimate. The recommendation of the committee in this connection is in line with reductions made in other agencies and will provide for employment below the 1952 level.

## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The Tennessee Valley Authority is a corporation created by act of Congress on May 18, 1933 (16 U. S. C. 831). It was established—

To improve the navigability and to provide for the flood control of the Tennessee River; to provide for reforestation and the proper use of marginal lands in the Tennessee Valley; to provide for the agricultural and industrial development of said valley; to provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of Government properties at and near Muscle Shoals in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

The 1953 program, as presented in the budget, would be financed by \$200,027,000 of appropriated funds, and \$147,584,000 of corporate funds, and contemplates payments to the Treasury amounting to

\$19,430,000. The \$367,041,000 to be applied under the 1953 program would consist of \$249,359,000 for acquisition of assets, \$98,225,000 for operating expenses, and \$19,457,000 for retirement of borrowings and payments to the Treasury.

In considering the request from \$200,027,000 for Treasury funds the committee has effected a reduction of \$757,700 in the estimate of \$7,577,000 for the expenses of programs consisting of navigation, flood-control and power program, fertilizer and munitions program, resource development program, and general service activities. In connection with the estimate of \$192,450,000 for the acquisition of assets to be financed from appropriated funds the committee has effected a reduction of \$14,000,000 and has applied this reduction to the request for additional units at the Shawnee Steam Plant. The budget estimate proposed the construction of 4 new units at this point. The committee is of the opinion that progress being made in connection with the development of the Atomic Energy program in this area, for which power from these steam units will be provided, has not progressed to the point where such power will be required in the near future. Deferment of construction of two of the four units proposed will not interfere with the furnishing of power to the AEC plant when it is required.

#### VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends a total of \$3,822,033,130 for the Veterans Administration for the fiscal year 1953. This amount represents a decrease of \$269,178,090 under the current appropriation of \$4,091,211,220. Fund requirements in the current year are composed of appropriations to date of \$4,091,211,220 and pending supplemental requests totaling \$318,054,000.

*Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services.*—This appropriation covers all expenses including salaries and operating costs of all the installations operated by the Veterans Administration which, on December 31, 1951, consisted of the following: The central office in Washington, 10 district offices for insurance and death claims activities, 70 regional offices, 152 hospitals, 16 domiciliary facilities, 345 VA offices, 3 supply depots, 2 forms depots, 1 record center, and 2 special offices. Due to the consolidation of insurance and death claims activities, the number of district offices will be reduced to four in the fiscal year 1953. The activation of new hospitals will result in a net increase of 21 hospitals and 1 domiciliary facility, and the total number in operation as of June 30, 1953, is expected to be 173 hospitals and 17 domiciliary facilities. Approximately 9,000 new hospital and domiciliary beds will become available in the fiscal year 1953, which will provide about 129,280 beds in hospitals and 18,156 in domiciliary facilities in that year. During the fiscal year 1953 an average of 133,778 patients and members will be cared for by the Veterans Administration, of which 102,000 will be in hospital facilities and 17,000 in domiciliary facilities and 14,778 in state hospitals, state homes, and federal and local hospitals on a contract basis.

The bill includes \$803,586,430 for these activities, which is a reduction of \$101,773,340 from the amount appropriated, including a pending supplemental appropriation request, for the fiscal year 1952, and is \$91,413,570 less than the 1953 budget estimate. This decrease from the 1952 appropriation is due to reductions in non-medical pro-



grams. The principal reduction in 1953 below the current year in these programs is in education and training activities under Public Law 346 and in the insurance requirements where the provisions of Public Law 23 and the expected consolidation of offices result in substantial reductions. The requirements of such supporting services as Administrative Services and Finance are also reduced in proportion to the declining workload in operating programs. The net reduction of \$91,413,570 in the budget estimate is detailed as follows:

| Item                                          | Budget estimate | Reduction     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Pay Act funds required to be absorbed in 1953 |                 | -\$32,254,000 |
| (02) Beneficiary travel                       | \$7,058,500     | —500,000      |
| (02) Employee travel                          | 4,707,567       | —1,569,190    |
| (07) Other contractual services:              |                 |               |
| Medical and dental fees                       | 40,445,500      | —4,044,550    |
| Other                                         | 56,052,464      | *—23,500,000  |
| (08) Supplies and materials:                  |                 |               |
| (Other) medicines, etc.                       | 57,503,001      | —20,000,000   |
| (11) Grants, subsidies, and contributions     | 7,424,058       | —1,000,000    |
| 2000 Contact offices                          | 7,231,329       | —5,795,830    |
| 8200 Research                                 | 5,500,000       | —2,750,000    |
| Total reduction                               |                 | —91,413,570   |

\*Includes reappropriation of \$12,500,000 of 1952 unobligated balance.

In making the above reduction in other contractual services, the committee is impressed with the fact that medical and dental fees are too high, and has allowed \$4,044,550 less than the estimates for this purpose. This is not intended to prohibit the pay of specialists who perform highly technical operations, but is applied to routine fees which should be readjusted in line with the reduction.

The committee has reduced the request of \$57,503,001 for supplies and materials by \$20,000,000. During the hearings it was testified that there is on hand in the hospitals and depots an inventory of \$37,000,000 for medicines. The total needs for medicines in 1953 are estimated at \$28,000,000. The committee action will enable the agency to use some of the excess stock for current need in the coming year.

*Compensation and Pensions.*—The bill includes \$2,204,351,000 for the payment of compensation and pensions to veterans of the various wars and to beneficiaries in accordance with the laws enacted by the Congress. Also included is the payment of subsistence allowance to disabled veterans under Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended. The amount recommended is an increase of \$32,121,000 over funds appropriated, including a pending supplemental appropriation request of \$60,000,000, for fiscal year 1952, and is the amount of the budget estimates.

*Readjustment Benefits.*—The committee recommends the amount of \$558,907,200 for this purpose, which is \$302,732,800 less than the 1952 appropriation and \$139,726,800 less than the budget estimate. This appropriation provides for the payment of benefits to or in behalf of veterans for education and training, loans and unemployment allowances as authorized by the Servicemen's Adjustment Act of 1944 as amended. Approximately 90 percent of the funds recommended for 1953 are for tuition, subsistence, supplies and equipment for an estimated average trainee load of 491,089 under Public Law 346.



This trainee load is a reduction of approximately 600,000 from that expected in fiscal year 1952.

*Veterans Miscellaneous Benefits.*—For this purpose the committee considered a budget estimate of \$27,206,000 and recommends an appropriation of \$17,206,000, which is a decrease of \$3,854,370 under the amount appropriated for 1952. In reducing the appropriation \$10,000,000 below the budget estimates the committee is guided by the fact that obligations were only \$15,835,000 during the first six months of the current year and on a full year basis will be about \$31,670,000, leaving a carry-over on June 30, 1952, of \$14,300,000 instead of \$5,442,089 as anticipated in the budget estimates. The average trainee load expected in 1953 is 35,400, a reduction of 30 percent from the average expected in 1952. The decrease in requirements in this item is attributable to the declining trainee load of veterans granted vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16.

*Military and Naval Insurance.*—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$6,854,000 for this item, which is an increase of \$854,000 over funds provided in 1952. This appropriation covers payments arising from contracts with World War I veterans for what was known as war risk insurance. The following type payments are now being made from this appropriation: payments to veterans who suffered a permanent and total disability as a result of war service or during the post-war period in which they carried this type of insurance; payments to beneficiaries of members of the armed services who died in service or during the post-war period during which this type of insurance was in force. Payments are also made from this appropriation to the United States Government Life Insurance Fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to the extra hazards of military or naval service in the case of persons so engaged while protected by United States Government Life Insurance policies.

*National Service Life Insurance.*—The committee recommends the amount of \$54,072,000 for this purpose in 1953, which is a reduction of \$179,498,000 from the amount appropriated, including a pending supplemental appropriation request of \$50,000,000, for 1952. This item covers payment to the National Service Life Insurance Trust Fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to mortality costs on account of deaths traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service; the cost of waiver of recovery of payments under the provisions of section 609 (a) on national service life insurance policies in accordance with the provisions of part I, title VI, Public Law 801, Seventy-sixth Congress; and the payment of benefits directly from and the crediting of premiums directly to the appropriation under the authority of the act as amended, August 1, 1946, Public Law 589, Seventy-ninth Congress.

*Servicemen's Indemnity Appropriation.*—The bill includes the full budget estimate of \$8,595,000 for this purpose for 1953, which is an increase of \$1,295,000 from the amount appropriated, including a pending supplemental appropriation request of \$2,300,000, for 1952. This appropriation provides funds for automatic indemnity coverage benefits payable to beneficiaries of all deceased members of the armed forces who had indemnity coverage and who died since June 27, 1950. Payments from this appropriation are made under the provisions of Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress.

*Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,861,500 for this item in 1953. This is an increase of \$761,500 over funds provided of \$1,100,000 for 1952. This appropriation is used to provide treatment and medical care for Philippine veterans as authorized by Public Law 865, Eightieth Congress. Public Law 865 authorized an annual appropriation of \$3,285,000 for this purpose. However, the expected rate of expenditure has not materialized and, therefore, only the reduced amount indicated is recommended. The amount of \$9,400,000 also authorized by Public Law 865 for the construction and equipping of hospitals in the Philippines remains available in this appropriation for that purpose. It is contemplated that construction on this project will begin during 1953.

*Hospital and Domiciliary Facilities.*—The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$153,600,000 for this item for the fiscal year 1953. These funds are for the liquidation of prior year obligations of \$59,000,000 and to cover obligations of \$94,600,000 in 1953 and subsequent years. This appropriation is to finance the cost of constructing new hospitals and homes, additions to existing hospitals and homes, the purchase of portable initial equipment for new hospital and home beds and for the rehabilitation and modernization of old hospitals. The total contract authorizations amounted to \$822,500,000 to build new hospitals and modernize and rehabilitate old ones, and cash appropriations totaling \$389,505,080 have been provided to liquidate obligations incurred against the contract authority, leaving an unfunded balance of \$432,994,080 as of the end of the current year. Included in the recommended amount for 1953 is \$15,000,000 to cover the cost of specified projects which represent the initial cost of a program devoted to the rehabilitation and modernization of old hospitals. The limitation on the amount that can be expended for portable initial equipment (for new construction) is increased to \$33,349,581.

The committee calls attention to the fact that during the hearings it was disclosed that 20 percent of the beds available in veterans hospitals were unoccupied during recent months. This is a very high rate. The committee invites the attention of the membership to the testimony on this subject beginning on page 1265, Part 3, of the hearings.

*Major Alterations, Improvements and Repairs.*—The bill includes the amount of \$8,000,000, a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the budget estimate for this item. This new appropriation is to cover the cost of major alterations, improvements and repairs to hospitals and domiciliary facilities where the individual project cost does not exceed \$250,000. These projects were formerly provided for under the "Hospital and Domiciliary Facilities" appropriation and required Presidential approval after funds were made available by the Congress.

*Automobiles and Other Conveyances for Disabled Veterans.*—The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$5,000,000 under this item for 1953. There is also an item of \$25,000,000 pending in the Third Supplemental, 1952, for the same purpose. This appropriation is to continue the furnishing of automobiles or other conveyances to certain disabled veterans as provided by Public Law 187, Eighty-second Congress.



## WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

The War Claims Commission adjudicates the claims of internees, prisoners of war, and religious organizations. The limit of time within which claims may be filed with the Commission expired on March 31, 1952 and the Commission is required by law to terminate its activities not later than March 31, 1955. During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that 116,000 cases had been paid totaling \$67,651,375. As of December 31, 1951, a total of \$120,000,000 had been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the fund by the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice.

The committee considered a budget estimate of \$965,000 for the administrative expenses of the Commission and has allowed a total of \$683,000. In effecting the reduction of \$283,000 the committee has specifically disallowed \$190,000 for services to be performed by other agencies. This reduction is made with the understanding that such services will be performed by other agencies without reimbursement. A major portion of this reimbursable fund, \$157,300, has to do with the certification of military status of Filipino claimants by the Adjutant General of the Army of the United States at Manila. The committee requests that the Department of the Army perform this service without cost to the War Claims Commission. It also requests that the Civil Service Commission, the Tariff Commission, and the Department of State perform like services for the Commission without reimbursement.

## TITLE II

## MARITIME ACTIVITIES, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

*Ship construction.*—The committee has included in the bill the budget estimate of \$140,000,000 for continuation of construction of the "Mariner" class cargo vessels which were authorized in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951. The present program consists of the construction of 35 such vessels. The program is progressing satisfactorily and it is estimated that deliveries will be made beginning in September 1952. A total of \$71,681,470 will be required following the fiscal year 1953 for the completion of this cargo vessel program.

*Operating-Differential subsidies.*—A budget estimate of \$50,000,000 was requested for this purpose during the fiscal year 1953. In recommending an appropriation of \$20,000,000 the committee points out that estimated obligations submitted by the budget under this item during recent years has never approximated the amount actually required. The committee is of the opinion that the amount recommended in the bill, \$20,000,000, together with a substantial carry-over from the fiscal year 1952 will be sufficient to meet all essential obligations in the fiscal year 1953. The committee considered an amendment to the 1952 provision regulating the number of voyages available to subsidized operators. The budget proposal contemplated the authorization of 1,650 such voyages without limitation. The committee has reduced this limitation to 1,600 with the further limitation that 100 such voyages shall be for new operators, and it urges the Commission to give every consideration to requests from new operators in order that the monopoly which has existed in this field may be broken and



deserving new operators may receive some of the benefits which have been restricted to a few. The committee again points out to the appropriate legislative committee that this item for subsidized voyages is increasing by leaps and bounds each year and the amount of subsidy likewise is increasing. We wish to call attention to the fact that there is a limit to the amount of money which the taxpayers can pay annually for these shipping operations.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee considered a budget estimate of \$16,860,000 for this purpose and the bill includes \$14,375,700, which is \$1,275,700 less than the 1952 appropriation and \$2,484,300 below the budget estimate. In effecting this substantial reduction in the budget estimate the committee has followed the practice of denying new personnel in excess of that allowed for the fiscal year 1952, it has required absorption of a substantial portion of funds for Pay Act increases and it has effected additional savings in "Other obligations". In connection with the appropriation for reserve fleet expenses the committee has specifically denied a request of \$300,000 for dredging and \$205,000 for the installation of power lines.

During hearings on the bill the question of reimbursement to the Treasury of \$20,000,000 advanced to the Maritime Administration as initial working capital was under discussion. The committee was advised that expenditures in connection with the refitting of vessels for active use had depleted the fund during the current fiscal year. The committee is of the opinion that this appropriation should be returned to the Treasury at the earliest possible date and requests the Administration to keep it advised as to when repayment of the advance can be expected.

As of the latter part of January, 1952, there were 643 NSA ships in operation. Of this number 522 were under general agency operation (406 were engaged in carrying ECA cargoes and 116 were carrying MSTTS cargoes), and 121 under bare-boat time charter to MSTTS. The plans are to put all of the bare-boat time charter ships under a general agency operation as soon as possible.

Again we point out to the appropriate legislative committee that the cost of construction of these ships has gone up considerably since they were built. Industry, generally, is getting increased revenues on cargoes transported. The committee should inquire into the situation and take steps to require revision of charter fees which will assure the Government fair, reasonable and up-to-date payment for these vessels.

*Maritime training.*—The committee recommends a total of \$2,795,200 for this purpose which is \$929,300 less than the 1952 appropriation and \$1,069,800 below the budget estimate. In effecting a total saving of \$1,069,800 in this estimate the committee has required a pro rata reduction of \$663,800 in all activities, and has disallowed \$406,000 for pay of cadets. This latter reduction eliminates the \$65 monthly allowance to cadets and substitutes therefore a straight \$200 annual allowance for uniforms and textbooks. This action will put cadet midshipmen at Kings Point on a par with cadet midshipmen attending the state schools.

*State Marine Schools.*—The bill contains \$643,400 for this purpose which is a reduction of \$39,600 in the budget estimate of \$683,000. The reduction of \$39,600 has been applied in connection with the estimate of \$198,000 for subsistence for cadets.

## LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On pages 11 and 12, in connection with the Civil Service Commission:

*The Civil Service Commission shall not impose a requirement or limitation of maximum age with respect to the appointment of persons to positions in the competitive service, except such positions as the Civil Service Commission may publish from time to time in such form and manner as it may determine: Provided, That no person who has reached his seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive civil service on other than a temporary basis.*

On page 39, in connection with hospital and domiciliary facilities, Veterans' Administration:

*Provided, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans' Administration is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in the near future.*

On page 40, in connection with major alterations, improvements, and repairs, Veterans' Administration:

*Provided, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans' Administration is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in the near future.*

On page 49 in connection with the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Maritime Activities, Department of Commerce:

*Provided further, That funds transferred to this appropriation from the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund established under the provisions of Public Law 45, Eighty-second Congress, shall not exceed a sum sufficient to provide for the employment of in excess of three hundred employees at any time during the current fiscal year;*

## COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 2 (A)

The following is submitted in compliance with Clause 2 (A), of rule XIII:

## (PENDING BILL)

On page 14, lines 18 to 23, inclusive, in connection with the General Accounting Office:

*The fourth paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office" in Public Law 137, approved August 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 274), is amended by changing "two positions in grade GS-18" to "four positions in grade GS-18" and "seven positions in grade GS-16" to "thirteen positions in grade GS-16".*

## (EXISTING LAW)

Public Law 137, Eighty-second Congress, under the General Accounting Office, fourth paragraph:

The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place two positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17, and seven positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.

## (PENDING BILL)

On page 24, lines 11 to 25, inclusive, in connection with the Public Housing Administration:

*Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in excess of twenty-five thousand dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of twenty-five thousand to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress:*

On page 28, lines 18 to 22, inclusive, in connection with the National Capital Housing Authority:

*: Provided further, That so long as funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall not be effective.*

## (EXISTING LAW)

Public Law 171, 81st Congress, Section 305 (a):

“\* \* \* With respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, the Authority may authorize the commencement of construction of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-five thousand dwelling units after July 1, 1949, which limit shall be increased by further amounts of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dwelling units on July 1 in each of the years 1950 through and including 1954, respectively: *Provided*, That (subject to the authorization of not to exceed eight hundred and ten thousand dwelling units) such limit, and any such authorized increase therein, may be increased at any time or times by additional amounts aggregating not more than sixty-five thousand dwelling units, or may be decreased at any time or times by amounts aggregating not more than eighty-five thousand dwelling units, upon a determination by the President, after receiving advice from the Council of Economic Advisers as to the general effect of such increase or decrease upon conditions in the building industry and upon the national economy, that such action is in the public interest: *And provided further*, That contracts for annual contributions with respect to low-rent housing projects initiated after March 1, 1949, shall not provide for the commencement of construction of more than eight hundred and ten thousand dwelling units without further authorization from the Congress: *And provided further*, That in no event shall the Authority permit the commencement of construction of more than two hundred thousand dwelling units in any fiscal year.”;

Section 507, Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress:

SEC. 507. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, except provisions of law hereafter enacted expressly in limitation hereof, receipts of the National Capital Housing Authority from leases, sales, or other sources under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act are and shall remain available to the Authority for the purposes of said title I, subject to approval by the Public Housing Administration of budgets for maintenance and operation of properties administered under title I in the same manner as budgets are approved by said Administration with respect to maintenance and operation of projects under title II of said Act.



## (PENDING BILL)

On page 62, lines 5, through 23, inclusive, in connection with General Provisions:

*SEC. 401. Hereafter no part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this or any other Act, including the government of the District of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated by any civilian officer or employee during any calendar year and unused at the close of business on June 30th of the succeeding calendar year: Provided, That the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior to June 30th of such succeeding calendar year: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental United States: And provided further, That this section shall not apply with respect to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United States.*

## (EXISTING LAW)

Section 203. (c), Public Law 233, Eighty-second Congress:

SEC. 203. (c) The annual leave provided for in this section, which is not used by any officer or employee, shall accumulate for use in succeeding years until it totals not to exceed sixty days at the end of the last complete bi-weekly pay period, or corresponding period in the case of any officer or employee who is not paid on the basis of biweekly pay periods, occurring in any year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952 AND ESTIMATES FOR 1953, PERMANENT  
INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

| Object                                                                                   | Appropriations, 1952 | Estimates, 1953 | Increase (+) or decrease (—) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Atomic Energy Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----                     | \$125, 000           | \$125, 000      | -----                        |
| Civil Service Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----                     | 14, 000              | 14, 000         | -----                        |
| Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion: Disposition of materials removed----- | 24, 000              | -----           | -\$24, 000                   |
| Federal Communications Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----            | 2, 500               | 3, 400          | + 900                        |
| Federal Power Commission:                                                                |                      |                 |                              |
| Payments to States under Federal Power Act-----                                          | 38, 200              | 37, 700         | --500                        |
| Replacement of personal property sold-----                                               | 800                  | 1, 800          | +1, 000                      |
| Federal Trade Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----                     | 1, 800               | 1, 500          | --300                        |
| General Services Administration: Replacement of personal property sold-----              | 1, 000               | 1, 000          | -----                        |
| Interstate Commerce Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----               | 500                  | 6, 400          | +5, 900                      |
| National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Replacement of personal property sold-----  | 25, 000              | 30, 000         | +5, 000                      |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----           | 2, 250               | 3, 000          | +750                         |

|                                                                      |          |          |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Selective Service System: Replacement of personal property sold----- | 1, 000   | 1, 000   | -----    |
| Tariff Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----        | 600      | -----    | —600     |
| Veterans' Administration: Replacement of personal property sold----- | 60, 000  | 50, 000  | —10, 000 |
| Total-----                                                           | 296, 650 | 274, 800 | —21, 850 |



## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

| Corporation or agency                                     | Authorizations,<br>1952    | Budget estimates,<br>1953 | Recommended in<br>bill for 1953 | Bill compared with— |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                                                           |                            |                           |                                 | 1952 authorizations | 1953 estimates |
| Housing and Home Finance Agency:                          |                            |                           |                                 |                     |                |
| Federal National Mortgage Association-----                | <sup>1</sup> \$3, 428, 000 | \$4, 140, 000             | \$3, 371, 425                   | —\$56, 575          | —\$768, 575    |
| Loans for prefabricated housing-----                      | <sup>2</sup> 225, 000      | 268, 000                  | 225, 000                        | -----               | —43, 000       |
| Home Loan Bank Board-----                                 | 750, 000                   | 779, 000                  | 725, 000                        | —25, 000            | —54, 000       |
| Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation-----       | 435, 000                   | 443, 000                  | 425, 000                        | —10, 000            | —18, 000       |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporation-----                        | ( <sup>3</sup> )           | ( <sup>4</sup> )          | ( <sup>4</sup> )                | -----               | -----          |
| Federal Housing Administration-----                       | <sup>5</sup> 4, 990, 000   | 5, 631, 000               | 4, 885, 000                     | —105, 000           | —746, 000      |
| Public Housing Administration-----                        | <sup>6</sup> 13, 155, 000  | <sup>7</sup> 15, 033, 000 | <sup>8</sup> 11, 455, 000       | —1, 700, 000        | —3, 578, 000   |
| Inland Waterways Corporation: Department of Commerce----- | 481, 200                   | 510, 000                  | 467, 330                        | —13, 870            | —42, 670       |
| Total-----                                                | <sup>9</sup> 23, 464, 200  | 26, 804, 000              | 21, 553, 755                    | —1, 910, 445        | —5, 250, 245   |

<sup>1</sup> Limitation on administrative expenses increased from \$3,060,000 to \$3,428,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>2</sup> Limitation on administrative expenses increased from \$157,250 to \$225,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>3</sup> \$75,000 available for nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation.<sup>4</sup> Unobligated balance of prior year funds continued available for nonadministrative expenses in connection with final liquidation.<sup>5</sup> Limitation on administrative expenses increased from \$4,949,000 to \$4,990,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>6</sup> Limitation on administrative expenses increased from \$12,780,000 to \$13,155,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>7</sup> Amount includes \$9,875,000 of appropriated funds, including \$375,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and \$3,280,000 of corporate funds.<sup>8</sup> Amount includes \$11,420,000 of appropriated funds, \$230,000 heretofore appropriated in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and \$3,383,000 of corporate funds.<sup>9</sup> Amount includes \$8,000,000 of appropriated funds, \$205,000 heretofore appropriated in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and \$3,250,000 of corporate funds.<sup>9</sup> Plus limitation increases of \$1,470,000 pending in the 3d Supplemental, 1952.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952, ESTIMATES FOR 1953, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1953**

| Agency and item                                          | Appropriations, 1952     | Estimates, 1953 | Recommended in bill for 1953 | Bill compared with— |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                                                          |                          |                 |                              | 1952 appropriations | 1953 estimates |
| EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT                        |                          |                 |                              |                     |                |
| Compensation of the President-----                       | \$150, 000               | \$150, 000      | \$150, 000                   |                     | -----          |
| The White House Office-----                              | 1, 883, 615              | 1, 907, 643     | 1, 907, 643                  | + \$24, 028         | -----          |
| Emergency fund for the President (national defense)----- | <sup>1</sup> 1, 000, 000 | 5, 000, 000     | 5, 000, 000                  | + 4, 000, 000       | -----          |
| Executive Mansion and grounds-----                       | 315, 600                 | 367, 200        | <sup>2</sup> 341, 200        | + 25, 600           | — \$26, 000    |
| Bureau of the Budget-----                                | 3, 362, 000              | 3, 850, 000     | 3, 314, 400                  | — 47, 600           | — 535, 600     |
| Council of Economic Advisers-----                        | 300, 000                 | 349, 000        | 308, 900                     | + 8, 900            | — 40, 100      |
| Total, Executive Office of the President-----            | 7, 011, 215              | 11, 623, 843    | 11, 022, 143                 | + 4, 010, 928       | — 601, 700     |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES                                      |                          |                 |                              |                     |                |
| AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION                     |                          |                 |                              |                     |                |
| Salaries and expenses-----                               | 719, 000                 | 779, 000        | 619, 550                     | — 99, 450           | — 159, 450     |
| Construction of memorials and cemeteries-----            | 3, 000, 000              | 5, 000, 000     | 1, 000, 000                  | — 2, 000, 000       | — 4, 000, 000  |
| Total, American Battle Monuments Commission-----         | 3, 719, 000              | 5, 779, 000     | 1, 619, 550                  | — 2, 099, 450       | — 4, 159, 450  |

<sup>1</sup> And unexpended balance to remain available.

<sup>2</sup> And reappropriation of \$26,000 of unobligated 1952 funds.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.*

| Agency and item                                                                   | Appropriations, 1952 | Estimates, 1953 | Recommended in bill for 1953 | Bill compared with— |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
|                                                                                   |                      |                 |                              | 1952 appropriations | 1953 estimates   |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued                                                     |                      |                 |                              |                     |                  |
| ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION                                                          |                      |                 |                              |                     |                  |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                        | \$1,605,897,750      | \$1,312,000,000 | -----                        | -\$1,605,897,750    | -\$1,312,000,000 |
| Operating expenses-----                                                           | -----                | -----           | \$708,986,500                | +708,986,500        | +708,986,500     |
| Plant and equipment-----                                                          | -----                | -----           | 371,741,000                  | +371,741,000        | +371,741,000     |
| Liquidation of contract authority-----                                            | -----                | -----           | 57,000,000                   | +57,000,000         | +57,000,000      |
| Total, Atomic Energy Commission--                                                 | 1,605,897,750        | 1,312,000,000   | 1,137,727,500                | -468,170,250        | -174,272,500     |
| CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION                                                          |                      |                 |                              |                     |                  |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                        | 418,900,000          | 22,097,000      | 18,703,350                   | -196,650            | -3,393,650       |
| Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse-Service widows----- | 2,955,900            | 2,707,000       | 2,707,000                    | -248,900            | -----            |
| Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund-----                      | 310,000,000          | 457,869,000     | 321,000,000                  | +11,000,000         | -136,869,000     |
| Total, Civil Service Commission----                                               | 331,855,900          | 482,673,000     | 342,410,350                  | +10,554,450         | -140,262,650     |
| COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION-----                            |                      |                 |                              |                     |                  |
| -----                                                                             | 25,000               | -----           | -----                        | -25,000             | -----            |
| DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION-----                                                 |                      |                 |                              |                     |                  |
| -----                                                                             | 7,000,000            | -----           | -----                        | -7,000,000          | -----            |
| FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION--                                               | 6,116,650            | 8,075,000       | 6,108,460                    | -8,190              | -1,966,540       |



| FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION                      |                 |                  |                  |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Salaries and expenses-----                    | 3, 805, 325     | 4, 540, 000      | 3, 935, 700      | + 130, 375      |
| Flood-control surveys-----                    | 200, 000        | ( <sup>5</sup> ) | ( <sup>5</sup> ) | - 200, 000      |
| Total, Federal Power Commission----           | 4, 005, 325     | 4, 540, 000      | 3, 935, 700      | - 69, 625       |
| FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION-----                 | 6 4, 040, 400   | 4, 367, 000      | 3, 978, 800      | - 61, 600       |
| GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE                     |                 |                  |                  |                 |
| Salaries-----                                 | 29, 894, 000    | 30, 100, 000     | 28, 600, 000     | - 1, 294, 000   |
| Miscellaneous expenses-----                   | 1, 600, 000     | 2, 125, 000      | 1, 835, 000      | + 235, 000      |
| Total, General Accounting Office----          | 31, 494, 000    | 32, 225, 000     | 30, 435, 000     | - 1, 059, 000   |
| GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION               |                 |                  |                  |                 |
| Operating expenses-----                       | 7 107, 350, 000 | 128, 000, 000    | -----            | - 107, 350, 000 |
| Executive direction and staff operations----- | -----           | -----            | 4, 648, 300      | + 4, 648, 300   |
| Public Buildings Service-----                 | -----           | -----            | 101, 846, 030    | + 101, 846, 030 |
| Federal Supply Service-----                   | -----           | -----            | 2, 094, 100      | + 2, 094, 100   |
| National Archives and Records Service-----    | -----           | -----            | 4, 739, 200      | + 4, 739, 200   |
| Emergency operating expenses-----             | 8 31, 500, 000  | 27, 845, 000     | 23, 668, 250     | - 7, 831, 750   |

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$265,965,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and \$200,000,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$1,400,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>5</sup> Consolidated with above item.

<sup>6</sup> Includes \$100,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>7</sup> Includes \$2,850,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>8</sup> Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.*

| Agency and item                                                            | Appropriations, 1952       | Estimates, 1953 | Recommended in bill for 1953 | Bill compared with— |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                                                                            |                            |                 |                              | 1952 appropriations | 1953 estimates |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued                                              |                            |                 |                              |                     |                |
| GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—con.                                       |                            |                 |                              |                     |                |
| Renovation and improvement, Federal buildings outside District of Columbia | \$4, 500, 000              | \$5, 500, 000   | \$5, 500, 000                | +\$1, 000, 000      |                |
| Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia      | 9, 000, 000                | 10, 000, 000    | 10, 000, 000                 | +1, 000, 000        |                |
| Refunds under Renegotiation Act                                            | 8, 500, 000                | 9, 300, 000     | 9, 300, 000                  | +800, 000           |                |
| Expenses, General Supply Fund                                              | <sup>9</sup> 15, 075, 000  | 19, 613, 000    | 13, 998, 000                 | −1, 077, 000        | −\$5, 615, 000 |
| Strategic and critical materials                                           | <sup>8</sup> 790, 216, 500 | 225, 000, 000   | 203, 979, 000                | −586, 237, 500      | −21, 021, 000  |
| Archival drawings, Executive Mansion                                       |                            | 40, 000         |                              |                     | −40, 000       |
| Acquisition, Post Office building, Chicago, Ill.                           | 8, 768, 000                |                 |                              | −8, 768, 000        |                |
| Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion                            | <sup>10</sup> 361, 000     |                 |                              | −361, 000           |                |
| General supply fund                                                        | <sup>8</sup> 1, 100, 000   |                 |                              | −1, 100, 000        |                |
| Total, General Services Administration                                     | 976, 370, 500              | 425, 298, 000   | 379, 772, 880                | −596, 597, 620      | −45, 525, 120  |

## Office of the Administrator:

|                                                                                   |                |                   |              |                |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                        | 3, 010, 000    | 6, 250, 000       | 4, 606, 000  | + 1, 596, 000  | - 1, 644, 000  |
| Defense Housing-----                                                              | " 25, 000, 000 |                   |              | - 25, 000, 000 | -----          |
| Defense Community facilities and services-----                                    | " 11, 250, 000 | ( <sup>12</sup> ) |              | - 11, 250, 000 | -----          |
| Public works advance planning-----                                                | 550, 000       |                   |              | - 550, 000     | -----          |
| Salaries and expenses, Defense Housing and Community facilities and services----- | " 603, 000     |                   |              | - 603, 000     | -----          |
| Alaska Housing-----                                                               | " 3, 875, 000  |                   |              | - 3, 875, 000  | -----          |
| Revolving fund for isolated defense sites-----                                    | " 6, 250, 000  |                   |              | - 6, 250, 000  | -----          |
| Total, Office of the Administrator-----                                           | 50, 538, 000   | 6, 250, 000       | 4, 606, 000  | - 45, 932, 000 | - 1, 644, 000  |
| Public Housing Administration:                                                    |                |                   |              |                |                |
| Annual contributions-----                                                         | 10, 000, 000   | 36, 000, 000      | 29, 880, 000 | + 19, 880, 000 | - 6, 120, 000  |
| Administrative expenses-----                                                      | 9, 500, 000    | 11, 420, 000      | 8, 000, 000  | - 1, 500, 000  | - 3, 420, 000  |
| Total, Public Housing Administration-----                                         | 19, 500, 000   | 47, 420, 000      | 37, 880, 000 | + 18, 380, 000 | - 9, 540, 000  |
| Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency-----                                       | 70, 038, 000   | 53, 670, 000      | 42, 486, 000 | - 27, 552, 000 | - 11, 184, 000 |

<sup>8</sup> Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>9</sup> Includes \$75,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>10</sup> Includes \$261,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>11</sup> Contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>12</sup> Not to exceed \$225,000 of prior year appropriation made available for administrative expenses.



*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.*

| Agency and item                                              | Appropriations, 1952 | Estimates, 1953 | Recommended in bill for 1953 | Bill compared with— |                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                                                              |                      |                 |                              | 1952 appropriations | 1953 estimates |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued                                |                      |                 |                              |                     |                |
| INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION-----                                | \$89, 600            | \$104, 700      | \$89, 300                    | --\$300             | --\$15, 400    |
| INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION                               |                      |                 |                              |                     |                |
| General expenses-----                                        | 8, 784, 935          | 9, 975, 000     | 8, 935, 000                  | +150, 065           | --1, 040, 000  |
| Railroad safety-----                                         | 983, 000             | 1, 042, 000     | 907, 000                     | --76, 000           | --135, 000     |
| Locomotive inspection-----                                   | 706, 600             | 761, 000        | 664, 000                     | --42, 600           | --97, 000      |
| Total, Interstate Commerce Com-<br>mission-----              | 10, 474, 535         | 11, 778, 000    | 10, 506, 000                 | +31, 465            | --1, 272, 000  |
| INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC<br>RIVER BASIN-----     |                      |                 |                              |                     |                |
|                                                              | 5, 000               | 5, 000          | 5, 000                       |                     |                |
| MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION-----                         |                      |                 |                              |                     |                |
|                                                              | 13 134, 000          |                 |                              | --134, 000          |                |
| NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERO-<br>NAUTICS             |                      |                 |                              |                     |                |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                   | 49, 250, 000         | 54, 334, 000    | 46, 522, 200                 | --2, 727, 800       | --7, 811, 800  |
| Construction and equipment at laboratories-----              | 18, 350, 000         | 20, 700, 000    | 20, 700, 000                 | +2, 350, 000        |                |
| Total, National Advisory Commit-<br>tee for Aeronautics----- | 67, 600, 000         | 75, 034, 000    | 67, 222, 200                 | --377, 800          | 7, 811, 800    |
| NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY--                         |                      |                 |                              |                     |                |
|                                                              | 32, 800              | 47, 000         | 45, 000                      | +12, 200            | --2, 000       |

|                                                     |                            |               |                        |               |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION-----  | 155, 000                   | 600, 000      | 66, 000                | —89, 000      | —534, 000     |
| NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION-----                    | 3, 500, 000                | 15, 000, 000  | 3, 500, 000            | -----         | —11, 500, 000 |
| RENEGOTIATION BOARD-----                            | <sup>14</sup> 1, 000, 000  | 7, 500, 000   | 4, 907, 800            | +3, 907, 800  | —2, 592, 200  |
| SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION--                | 5, 378, 480                | 5, 950, 000   | 5, 245, 080            | —133, 400     | —704, 920     |
| SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM-----                       | <sup>15</sup> 30, 154, 000 | 39, 686, 000  | 36, 597, 000           | +6, 443, 000  | —3, 089, 000  |
| SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION                             |                            |               |                        |               |               |
| Salaries and expenses-----                          | 2, 391, 200                | 2, 565, 000   | 2, 274, 000            | —117, 200     | —291, 000     |
| National Gallery of Art, salaries and expenses----- | 1, 154, 000                | 1, 300, 000   | 1, 181, 100            | +27, 100      | —118, 900     |
| Total, Smithsonian Institution-----                 | 3, 545, 200                | 3, 865, 000   | 3, 455, 100            | —90, 100      | —409, 900     |
| SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BOARD-----                    | 235, 000                   | 470, 000      | <sup>16</sup> 291, 305 | +56, 305      | —178, 695     |
| TARIFF COMMISSION-----                              | <sup>17</sup> 1, 163, 600  | 1, 388, 000   | 1, 194, 750            | +31, 150      | —193, 250     |
| TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY-----                     | 238, 389, 600              | 200, 027, 000 | 185, 270, 000          | —53, 119, 600 | —14, 757, 000 |
| THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES--                | 818, 000                   | 900, 000      | 900, 000               | +82, 000      | -----         |

<sup>13</sup> Includes \$100,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act 1952.<sup>14</sup> Contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>15</sup> Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>16</sup> And reappropriation of \$20,000 of unobligated 1952 funds.<sup>17</sup> Includes \$19,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.*

| Agency and item                                                  | Appropriations, 1952        | Estimates, 1953           | Recommended in bill for 1953  | Bill compared with— |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                  |                             |                           |                               | 1952 appropriations | 1953 estimates  |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued                                    |                             |                           |                               |                     |                 |
| VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION                                         |                             |                           |                               |                     |                 |
| Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services----- | \$873, 105, 770             | \$895, 000, 000           | <sup>18</sup> \$803, 586, 430 | —\$69, 519, 340     | —\$91, 413, 570 |
| Compensation and pensions-----                                   | 2, 112, 230, 000            | 2, 204, 351, 000          | 2, 204, 351, 000              | +92, 121, 000       | -----           |
| Readjustment benefits-----                                       | 861, 640, 000               | 698, 634, 000             | 558, 907, 200                 | —302, 732, 800      | —139, 726, 800  |
| Military and naval insurance-----                                | 6, 000, 000                 | 6, 854, 000               | 6, 854, 000                   | +854, 000           | -----           |
| Hospital and domiciliary facilities-----                         | 27, 505, 080                | 153, 600, 000             | 153, 600, 000                 | +126, 094, 920      | -----           |
| Major alterations, improvements, and repairs-----                | -----                       | <sup>19</sup> 9, 500, 000 | 8, 000, 000                   | +8, 000, 000        | —1, 500, 000    |
| National service life insurance-----                             | <sup>20</sup> 183, 570, 000 | 54, 072, 000              | 54, 072, 000                  | —129, 498, 000      | -----           |
| Servicemen's indemnities-----                                    | <sup>21</sup> 5, 000, 000   | 8, 595, 000               | 8, 595, 000                   | +3, 595, 000        | -----           |
| Veterans' miscellaneous benefits-----                            | 21, 060, 370                | 27, 206, 000              | 17, 206, 000                  | —3, 854, 370        | —10, 000, 000   |
| Grants to the Republic of the Philippines-----                   | 1, 100, 000                 | 1, 861, 500               | 1, 861, 500                   | +761, 500           | -----           |
| Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans-----     | -----                       | 5, 000, 000               | 5, 000, 000                   | +5, 000, 000        | -----           |
| Total, Veterans' Administration-----                             | 4, 091, 211, 220            | 4, 064, 673, 500          | 3, 822, 033, 130              | —269, 178, 090      | —242, 640, 370  |



| WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION                                                          |                             |                            |                            |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Payment of claims-----                                                         | (22)                        | (22)                       | (22)                       | -----             |
| Administrative expenses-----                                                   | (23)                        | (24)                       | (25)                       | -----             |
| Total, title I, Executive Office of the President and independent offices----- | 7, 501, 459, 775            | 6, 767, 279, 043           | 6, 100, 824, 048           | -1, 400, 635, 727 |
| TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE                                                |                             |                            |                            |                   |
| MARITIME ACTIVITIES                                                            |                             |                            |                            |                   |
| Ship construction-----                                                         | <sup>26</sup> 165, 000, 000 | 140, 000, 000              | 140, 000, 000              | -25, 000, 000     |
| Operating-differential subsidies-----                                          | 20, 000, 000                | 50, 000, 000               | 20, 000, 000               | -----             |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                     | 15, 651, 400                | <sup>27</sup> 16, 860, 000 | <sup>27</sup> 14, 375, 700 | -1, 275, 700      |
| Maritime training-----                                                         | 3, 724, 500                 | <sup>28</sup> 3, 865, 000  | 2, 795, 200                | -929, 300         |
| State marine schools-----                                                      | 683, 000                    | 683, 000                   | 643, 400                   | -39, 600          |
| War Shipping Administration liquidation-----                                   | ( <sup>29</sup> )           | ( <sup>29</sup> )          | ( <sup>29</sup> )          | -----             |
| Construction fund-----                                                         | 12, 500, 000                | -----                      | -----                      | -12, 500, 000     |
| Total, title II, Maritime activities-----                                      | 217, 558, 900               | 211, 408, 000              | 177, 814, 300              | -39, 744, 600     |
| Total, titles I and II-----                                                    | 7, 719, 018, 675            | 6, 978, 687, 043           | 6, 278, 638, 348           | -1, 440, 380, 327 |
| Supplementals pending in H. J. Res. 396 and 3d Supplemental, 1952-----         | 369, 535, 900               | -----                      | -----                      | -369, 535, 900    |
| Grand total-----                                                               | 8, 088, 554, 575            | 6, 978, 687, 043           | 6, 278, 638, 348           | -1, 809, 916, 227 |
|                                                                                |                             |                            |                            | -700, 048, 695    |

See footnotes on p. 40.

# SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING TOTAL SAVINGS RESULTING FROM ACTION RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  |               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| Reduction in Budget estimates-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  | \$700,048,695 |
| Prohibition against accumulation of annual leave-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  | 125,000,000   |
| Reduction in number of housing units to be started in fiscal year 1953 from 75,000 to 25,000-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  | 560,000,000   |
| Total savings, fiscal year 1953-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  | 1,385,048,695 |
| <sup>18</sup> And reappropriation of \$12,500,000 of unobligated 1952 funds.<br><sup>19</sup> Includes \$5,500,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 369.<br><sup>20</sup> Includes \$116,775,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<br><sup>21</sup> Contained in Public Law 169.<br><sup>22</sup> Funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund available for payment of claims.<br><sup>23</sup> Amount of \$850,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.<br><sup>24</sup> Amount of \$965,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.<br><sup>25</sup> Amount of \$683,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.<br><sup>26</sup> Includes \$60,000,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<br><sup>27</sup> And \$1,200,000 of prior year unobligated balances continued available for reserve fleet expenses.<br><sup>28</sup> Includes \$65,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 362.<br><sup>29</sup> Unexpended balance continued available. |  |               |

**NOTICE:** This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

82D CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. R.** 7072

[Report No. ]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 14, 1952

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

**A BILL**

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
- 5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,

1 commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal  
2 year ending June 30, 1953, namely:

3 TITLE I

4 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

5 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

6 For compensation of the President, including an expense  
7 allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized  
8 by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102),  
9 \$150,000.

10 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The  
12 White House Office, including not to exceed \$100,000 for  
13 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
14 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for indi-  
15 viduals as the President may specify, and other personal  
16 services without regard to the provisions of law regulating  
17 the employment and compensation of persons in the Govern-  
18 ment service; and travel and official entertainment expenses  
19 of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate;  
20 \$1,907,643.

21 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

22 NATIONAL DEFENSE

23 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through  
24 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may  
25 designate, and without regard to such provisions of law



1 regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the com-  
2 pensation and employment of persons in the Government  
3 service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for  
4 emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or de-  
5 fense which may arise at home or abroad during the current  
6 fiscal year, \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this  
7 appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a  
8 function or project for which function or project a budget  
9 estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law  
10 during the second session of the Eighty-second Congress or  
11 the first session of the Eighty-third Congress and such  
12 appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Sen-  
13 ate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on  
14 Appropriations of either body.

15 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

16 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-  
17 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric  
18 power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Execu-  
19 tive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended  
20 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the pro-  
21 visions of this or any other Act, \$341,200, together with not  
22 to exceed \$26,000 of the unobligated balance of funds ap-  
23 propriated for such purpose in the "Independent Offices  
24 Appropriation Act, 1952".

1                                   BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

2           Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
3 Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals  
4 (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceeding  
5 \$900) ; not to exceed \$54,000 for expenses of travel; and  
6 not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by section  
7 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , at rates  
8 not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,314,400.

9                                   COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

10          Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
11 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment  
12 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021) , including newspapers and  
13 periodicals (not exceeding \$200) ; not to exceed \$2,200  
14 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not exceeding  
15 \$300) ; \$308,900.

16                                   INDEPENDENT OFFICES

17                                   AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

18          Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-  
19 thorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,  
20 123-132, 138) , including the acquisition of land or interest  
21 in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms  
22 for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments out-  
23 side of the United States and its Territories and possessions  
24 at a cost not exceeding \$500; not to exceed \$10,300 for  
25 expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign

1 countries; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign  
2 countries when required by law of such countries; \$619,550:  
3 *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized  
4 by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serv-  
5 ing the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance  
6 shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned  
7 to the Commission while serving at the same foreign sta-  
8 tions, and this appropriation is hereby made available for  
9 the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That  
10 when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the  
11 Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of the  
12 Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for  
13 civilian members of the Commission.

14 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses  
15 necessary for the permanent design and construction of  
16 memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized  
17 by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132,  
18 138), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. 1819),  
19 \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
20 That foreign currencies available to the credit of the  
21 Treasury shall be used to defray expenses incurred for this  
22 purpose wherever practicable.

## 23 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

24 Operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses  
25 of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic

1 Energy Act of 1946, including the employment of aliens;  
2 services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
3 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of not to exceed two  
4 hundred and twenty-five passenger motor vehicles, of which  
5 one hundred and sixty-five shall be for replacement only;  
6 purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publica-  
7 tion and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, re-  
8 pair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and  
9 periodicals (not to exceed \$4,000) ; official entertainment  
10 expenses (not to exceed \$5,000) ; not to exceed \$2,230,500  
11 for expenses of travel; reimbursement of the General Serv-  
12 ices Administration for security guard services; not to ex-  
13 ceed \$7,290,800 for program direction and administra-  
14 tion personnel in the District of Columbia and extensions; and  
15 not to exceed \$16,273,475 for program direction and ad-  
16 ministration personnel outside the District of Columbia;  
17 \$708,986,500, together with the unexpended balances, as  
18 of June 30, 1952, of prior year appropriations to the Atomic  
19 Energy Commission, and such balances shall be available  
20 for the payment of obligations incurred by the Commission  
21 in connection with the construction of plants and the acqui-  
22 sition and installation of equipment: *Provided*, That of such  
23 amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confi-  
24 dential nature and in any such case the certificate of the  
25 Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is



1 deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be  
2 deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed  
3 to have been expended: *Provided further*, That from this  
4 appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agen-  
5 cies of the Government for the performance of the work  
6 for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the  
7 sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation  
8 to which transferred: *Provided further*, That no part of this  
9 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any officer  
10 or employee (except such officers and employees whose  
11 compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical  
12 personnel) whose position would be subject to the Classi-  
13 fication Act of 1949, as amended, if such Act were appli-  
14 cable to such position, at a rate in excess of the rate  
15 payable under such Act for positions of equivalent diffi-  
16 culty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That no part of  
17 this appropriation shall be used in connection with the pay-  
18 ment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors  
19 engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts  
20 at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for  
21 community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000  
22 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system  
23 where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

24 Plant and equipment: For expenses of the Commission  
25 in connection with the construction of plant and the acquisi-

tion of equipment and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including purchase of land and interests in land, \$371,741,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used—

(A) to start any new construction project for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year;

(B) to start any new construction project the currently estimated cost of which exceeds thirty-five per centum of the estimated cost included therefor in such budget.

Liquidation of contract authority: For expenditure by the Commission to liquidate obligations incurred under prior year contract authority, \$57,000,000.

Reduction in contract authority: Contract authority available to the Commission is hereby reduced by \$635,623.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$29,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$100, for

1 the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scien-  
2 tific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use) ;  
3 payment in advance for library membership in societies  
4 whose publications are available to members only or to  
5 members at a price lower than to the general public; not to  
6 exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the  
7 Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; re-  
8 imbursement of the General Services Administration for  
9 security guard services for protection of confidential files;  
10 not to exceed \$426,000 for expenses of travel; and not to  
11 exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without  
12 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended;  
13 \$18,703,350: *Provided*, That no details from any execu-  
14 tive department or independent establishment in the Dis-  
15 trict of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's cen-  
16 tral office in Washington or to any of its regional offices  
17 shall be made during the current fiscal year, but this shall  
18 not affect the making of details for service as members of  
19 the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the  
20 Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor  
21 shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to  
22 serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided fur-*  
23 *ther*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in  
24 case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees

1 to or from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That  
2 members of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of  
3 the regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual  
4 transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence  
5 authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949 while travel-  
6 ing on official business away from their homes or regular  
7 places of business, and while en route to and from and at the  
8 place where their services are to be performed: *Provided*  
9 *further*, That nothing in section 281 or 283 of title 18,  
10 United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes  
11 (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person  
12 because of his appointment for part-time or intermittent  
13 service as a member of the Loyalty Review Board or a  
14 regional loyalty board in the Civil Service Commission.

15 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil  
16 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and  
17 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and  
18 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established  
19 pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1,  
20 1943, or for the compensation or expenses of any member  
21 of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit  
22 that he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within  
23 the preceding two years, and will not thereafter while a  
24 board member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party,  
25 or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency



1 in which an applicant is employed who has been rated or will  
2 be rated by such member; or (2) who, after making such  
3 affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating  
4 is employed by an agency before which the board member  
5 has appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the  
6 preceding two years: *Provided*, That the definitions of  
7 “agency”, “agency proceeding”, and “party” in section 2  
8 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these  
9 terms as used herein.

10 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay  
11 the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil  
12 Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory  
13 positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of  
14 the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or  
15 on the number of subordinates supervised. References to  
16 size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit  
17 or the number of subordinates supervised may be given  
18 effect only to the extent warranted by the workload of such  
19 organization unit and then only in combination with other  
20 factors, such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work  
21 supervised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated  
22 to the supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the  
23 supervision actually exercised.

24 The Civil Service Commission shall not impose a re-  
25 quirement or limitation of maximum age with respect to the

1 appointment of persons to positions in the competitive service,  
2 except such positions as the Civil Service Commission may  
3 publish from time to time in such form and manner as it may  
4 determine: *Provided*, That no person who has reached his  
5 seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive civil  
6 service on other than a temporary basis.

7       Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and  
8 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities  
9 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48  
10 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat.  
11 465), \$2,707,000.

12       Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:  
13 For financing the liability of the United States, created by  
14 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory  
15 thereof (5 U. S. C. ch. 14), \$321,000,000, which amount  
16 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement  
17 and disability fund".

## 18       FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

19       Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in  
20 performing the duties imposed by the Communications  
21 Act of 1934 (47 U. S. C. 151), the Ship Act of 1910,  
22 as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International  
23 Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat. pt. 2, p. 2760),  
24 Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended

1 under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for  
2 submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions  
3 of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea (50  
4 Stat. 1121), including newspapers (not to exceed \$175),  
5 land and structures (not to exceed \$3,000), special counsel  
6 fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to build-  
7 ings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of not to exceed  
8 ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and  
9 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
10 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,108,460, of which not to  
11 exceed \$78,700 shall be available for expenses of travel.

#### 12 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

13 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
14 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including  
15 not to exceed \$180,000 for expenses of travel; purchase  
16 (not to exceed one for replacement only) and hire of  
17 passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for news-  
18 papers; \$3,935,700, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall  
19 be available for special counsel and services as authorized  
20 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
21 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals.

#### 22 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
24 Federal Trade Commission, including contract stenographic

1 reporting services, not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, and  
2 not to exceed \$126,470 for expenses of travel, \$3,978,800:  
3 *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein  
4 for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon  
5 any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolu-  
6 tion of the Congress until funds are appropriated subse-  
7 quently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the  
8 cost of such investigation.

9 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

10 Salaries: For personal services, \$28,600,000.

11 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, in-  
12 cluding not to exceed \$1,000,000 for expenses of travel,  
13 \$1,835,000.

14 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall  
15 be available for newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding  
16 \$500), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
17 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

18 The fourth paragraph under the heading "General  
19 Accounting Office" in Public Law 137, approved August  
20 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 274), is amended by changing "two  
21 positions in grade GS-18" to "four positions in grade  
22 GS-18" and "seven positions in grade GS-16" to "thirteen  
23 positions in grade GS-16".



## 1       GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

2       Executive direction and staff operations: For necessary  
3 expenses in the performance of executive direction and staff  
4 operations for activities under the control of the General  
5 Services Administration; including not to exceed \$86,565  
6 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of  
7 newspapers and periodicals; and processing and determining  
8 net renegotiation rebates; \$4,648,300.

9       Public Buildings Service: For necessary expenses of  
10 real property management and related activities as provided  
11 by law; including the salary of the Commissioner of Public  
12 Buildings at the rate of \$16,500 per annum so long as the  
13 position is held by the present incumbent; repair and im-  
14 provement of public buildings and grounds (including fur-  
15 nishings and equipment) under the control of the General  
16 Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District  
17 of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Govern-  
18 ment agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation,  
19 and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; ac-  
20 quisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or  
21 otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of  
22 not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
23 only; and not to exceed \$157,630 for expenses of travel;

1   \$101,846,030: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation  
2   shall not be available to effect the moving of Government  
3   agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings ac-  
4   quired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions  
5   of the executive establishment into areas outside of but  
6   accessible to the District of Columbia.

7       Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of per-  
8   sonal property management and related activities as pro-  
9   vided by law; including not to exceed \$250 for the pur-  
10   chase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$69,000  
11   for expenses of travel; and the purchase of not to exceed  
12   one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only;  
13   \$2,094,100.

14       National Archives and Records Service: For necessary  
15   expenses in connection with Federal records management  
16   and related activities as provided by law; including prepara-  
17   tion of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second  
18   World War; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor  
19   vehicle for replacement only; and not to exceed \$20,750  
20   for expenses of travel; \$4,739,200.

21       The appropriate foregoing appropriation to the General  
22   Services Administration shall be credited with (1) advances  
23   or reimbursements for salaries and administrative expenses  
24   chargeable against other appropriations of the General Serv-  
25   ices Administration, and such salaries and expenses may be

1 paid from such foregoing appropriation; (2) cost of maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40  
2 U. S. C. 129) ; (3) reimbursements for services performed  
3 in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, issued by  
4 public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such  
5 services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator deems necessary and in the public interest may,  
6 upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies,  
7 be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation;  
8 and (4) appropriations or funds available to other agencies,  
9 and transferred to the General Services Administration, in  
10 connection with property transferred to the General Services  
11 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50  
12 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may, with  
13 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

14 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money  
15 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during  
16 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the continental limits of the United States typewriting machines  
17 (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which  
18 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus  
19 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored



1 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-  
2 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting ma-  
3 chines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of  
4 such machines during the six-month period immediately  
5 preceding such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utiliza-  
6 tion, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be per-  
7 formed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal  
8 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as  
9 amended.

10 For necessary emergency expenses of the General Serv-  
11 ices Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation,  
12 maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improve-  
13 ments of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings  
14 and equipment) to the extent that such buildings and grounds  
15 are under the control of the General Services Administration  
16 for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152,  
17 Eighty-first Congress, as amended; rental of buildings or parts  
18 thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including  
19 repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper  
20 use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the  
21 Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a);  
22 restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies  
23 in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of  
24 building space; not to exceed \$21,600 for expenses of  
25 travel; and payment of per diem employees employed



1 in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates  
2 approved by the Administrator of General Services or his  
3 designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in  
4 places where such services are employed; \$23,668,250:  
5 *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as may be deter-  
6 mined by the General Services Administrator to be necessary  
7 may be paid into other appropriations of the General Services  
8 Administration only for purposes of accounting: *Provided*  
9 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available  
10 to effect the moving of Government agencies from the Dis-  
11 trict of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental  
12 functions.

13 Renovation and improvement of federally owned  
14 buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses  
15 necessary for continuing the program for the renovation  
16 and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the  
17 District of Columbia, for which funds are not otherwise avail-  
18 able, including appurtenances and approaches thereto, that  
19 are under the control of the General Services Administra-  
20 tion for repair and preservation, as authorized by title III of  
21 the Act of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), \$5,500,000,  
22 to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed  
23 \$33,400 shall be available for expenses of travel.

24 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-  
25 trict of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the repair,

1 alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not  
2 otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the  
3 grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together  
4 with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and  
5 safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; the  
6 demolition of buildings thereon; and the purchase and repair  
7 of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administra-  
8 tion of the General Services Administration; \$10,000,000,  
9 of which not to exceed \$66,000 shall be available for ex-  
10 penses of travel.

11       Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under  
12 section 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, \$9,300,-  
13 000, which, together with the unobligated balance of the  
14 appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year  
15 1952, shall remain available until June 30, 1954: *Provided*,  
16 That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation  
17 of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and  
18 retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any  
19 of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation  
20 or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appro-  
21 priation.

22       Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary  
23 for operation of the general supply fund (except those  
24 authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including  
25 not to exceed \$450 for purchase of newspapers and peri-

1 odicals; and not to exceed \$119,000 for expenses of travel;  
2 \$13,998,000: *Provided*, That the general supply fund shall  
3 be available for the purchase of not to exceed five passenger  
4 motor vehicles for replacement only for the purposes of this  
5 appropriation.

6 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions  
7 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of  
8 July 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section  
9 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to  
10 exceed \$142,600 for expenses of travel, and the purchase  
11 of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replace-  
12 ment only, \$203,979,000, to remain available until expended,  
13 of which \$70,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations in-  
14 curred pursuant to authority heretofore granted under this  
15 head: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from  
16 sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rota-  
17 tion of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit,  
18 and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this  
19 appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current  
20 fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of  
21 surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance  
22 with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50  
23 U. S. C. 98e (a) ), may be transferred to stockpiles estab-  
24 lished in accordance with said Act.



## 1           REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

2           Contract authorizations available to the General Serv-  
3   ices Administration under the headings hereinafter set forth  
4   are hereby reduced in the following amounts:

5           “Construction of public buildings outside the District of  
6   Columbia”, \$29,500,000.

7           “Federal Courts Building, District of Columbia”,  
8   \$3,875,000.

## 9           HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## 10                   OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

11       Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
12   Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District  
13   of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of  
14   the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not  
15   to exceed \$210,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of  
16   attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
17   work of the agency; and transportation expenses and not  
18   to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized  
19   by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
20   73b-2), for persons serving without compensation as mem-  
21   bers of any advisory committee established pursuant to Title  
22   VI of the Housing Act of 1949; \$4,606,000: *Provided*, That  
23   necessary expenses of inspections and of providing repre-  
24   sentatives at the site of projects being undertaken by local  
25   public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of



1 1949 and of projects financed through loans to educational  
2 institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of  
3 1950, shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions  
4 by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will  
5 cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses  
6 for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and  
7 for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Adminis-  
8 trator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept  
9 reimbursement or payment for such services from such  
10 institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such  
11 amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such  
12 charges have been made, but such nonadministrative ex-  
13 penses shall not exceed \$374,000.

14 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

15 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contri-  
16 butions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-  
17 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as  
18 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$29,880,000: *Provided,*  
19 That except for payments required on contracts entered into  
20 prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall  
21 be available for payment to any public housing agency for  
22 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,  
23 unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regula-  
24 tions prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental  
25 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United

1 States, but such prohibition shall not be applicable in the  
2 case of a family of any serviceman or the family of any  
3 veteran who has been discharged (other than dishonorably)  
4 from, or the family of any serviceman who died in, the  
5 Armed Forces of the United States within four years prior  
6 to the date of application for admission to such housing:  
7 *Provided further*, That all expenditures of this appropria-  
8 tion shall be subject to audit and final settlement by the  
9 Comptroller General of the United States under the pro-  
10 visions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as  
11 amended: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the pro-  
12 visions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as  
13 amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with  
14 respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) author-  
15 ize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of con-  
16 struction of in excess of twenty-five thousand dwelling units,  
17 or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any  
18 agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind  
19 the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans,  
20 annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of  
21 construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of  
22 twenty-five thousand to be authorized for commencement of  
23 construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the  
24 fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter  
25 authorized by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the

1 Public Housing Administration shall not, after the date of  
2 approval of this Act, authorize the construction of any proj-  
3 ects initiated before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality  
4 in which such projects have been or may hereafter be  
5 rejected by the governing body of the locality or by public  
6 vote, unless such projects have been subsequently approved  
7 by the same procedure through which such rejection was  
8 expressed.

9 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses  
10 of the Public Housing Administration, \$8,000,000, to be  
11 merged with and expended under the authorization for such  
12 expenses contained in title III of this Act.

### 13 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry  
15 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C.  
16 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$89,300, of  
17 which not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for expenses  
18 of travel.

### 19 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

20 General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing  
21 the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C.  
22 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those other-  
23 wise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general  
24 administration, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the



1 employment of special counsel; contract stenographic re-  
2 porting services; newspapers (not to exceed \$200) ; not to  
3 exceed \$205,000 for expenses of travel; and purchase of  
4 nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;  
5 \$8,935,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available for  
6 valuations of pipe lines: *Provided*, That Joint Board  
7 members and cooperating State commissioners may use  
8 Government transportation requests when traveling in con-  
9 nection with their duties as such.

10 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing  
11 functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,  
12 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of  
13 safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to  
14 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and  
15 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the  
16 safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to  
17 block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the  
18 joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry  
19 Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to  
20 require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install auto-  
21 matic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the  
22 Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment  
23 of inspectors and engineers, and including not to exceed  
24 \$145,000 for expenses of travel, \$907,000.

25 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the



1 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An  
2 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon  
3 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-  
4 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and  
5 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45  
6 U. S. C. 22-34), including not to exceed \$100,000 for ex-  
7 penses of travel, \$664,000.

8 INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC  
9 RIVER BASIN

10 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac  
11 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to  
12 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac  
13 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses  
14 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the  
15 administration of its business in the conservancy district  
16 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.  
17 748), \$5,000.

18 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR  
19 AERONAUTICS

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
21 Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500  
22 per annum so long as the position is held by the present  
23 incumbent, and including contracts for the making of special  
24 investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and  
25 computing services; equipment; not to exceed \$213,400 for

1 expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft;  
2 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
3 only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals;  
4 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
5 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$46,522,200.

6 Construction and equipment: For construction and  
7 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-  
8 mittee, to remain available until expended, \$20,700,000, of  
9 which \$1,000,000 shall be available for payments under  
10 contracts entered into pursuant to the contract authority  
11 heretofore granted under this head.

## 12 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

13 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the  
14 maintenance and operation of properties under title I of  
15 the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,  
16 \$45,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,  
17 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury  
18 of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so  
19 long as funds are available from appropriations for the fore-  
20 going purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing  
21 Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall  
22 not be effective.

## 1      NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING

## 2                                      COMMISSION

3      Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and  
4      playground system: For necessary expenses for the Na-  
5      tional Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection  
6      with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and play-  
7      ground system of the National Capital, as authorized by  
8      section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482),  
9      including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
10     August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real estate appraisers,  
11     by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service  
12     and classification laws, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed  
13     those usual for similar services; and purchase of options;  
14     \$66,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
15     That not exceeding \$22,375 of the funds available for land  
16     acquisition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal  
17     year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than  
18     payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

## 19                                      NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

20      Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry  
21      out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of  
22      1950 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate

1 fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
2 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50  
3 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
4 not to exceed \$95,000 for expenses of travel; and reimburse-  
5 ment of the General Services Administration for security  
6 guard services; \$3,500,000, to remain available until  
7 expended.

## 8 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

### 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board,  
11 including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
12 the purposes of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor  
13 vehicles; not to exceed \$180,000 for expenses of travel;  
14 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
15 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per  
16 diem for individuals; and rents in the District of Columbia;  
17 \$4,907,800.

## 18 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-  
20 ing not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers; not  
21 to exceed \$90,000 for expenses of travel; and services as  
22 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
23 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$5,245,080.



## 1           SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

## 2                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3       For expenses necessary for the operation and mainte-  
4 nance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by  
5 title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act  
6 (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including services as authorized  
7 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
8 55a); not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers  
9 and periodicals; not to exceed \$69,500 for expenses of  
10 travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and  
11 Records Management; not to exceed \$363,500 for expenses  
12 of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and  
13 Records Servicing; \$92,500 for the National Selective Serv-  
14 ice Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,500 shall be  
15 available for expenses of travel; and \$215,200 for the  
16 National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors,  
17 Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed  
18 \$40,000 shall be available for expenses of travel; \$36,597,-  
19 000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the  
20 President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions  
21 of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as  
22 amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary  
23 in the interest of national defense.

## 1                    SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

2            Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For  
3 all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and  
4 increase of collections from the surveying and exploring  
5 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for  
6 the system of international exchanges between the United  
7 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches  
8 among the American Indians and the natives of lands under  
9 the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independ-  
10 ently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scien-  
11 tific organizations in the United States, and the excavation  
12 and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance  
13 of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary  
14 observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the  
15 National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration,  
16 and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory  
17 and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone,  
18 under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended  
19 by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of  
20 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national  
21 air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946  
22 (20 U. S. C. 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for  
23 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
24 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$9,100 for expenses  
25 of travel; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for

1 guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of  
2 buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts,  
3 drawings, and illustrations for publication; \$2,274,000:  
4 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the  
5 repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment  
6 of leased premises, and the construction of auxiliary and ap-  
7 purtenant temporary structures, ramps, roadways, and ap-  
8 proaches thereto, at the Chicago International Airport,  
9 O'Hare Field, Park Ridge, Illinois, to house the National  
10 Air Museum storage collections.

11 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For  
12 the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art,  
13 the protection and care of the works of art therein, and  
14 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by  
15 the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by  
16 the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution  
17 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized  
18 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
19 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer  
20 of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art  
21 associations or societies whose publications or services are  
22 available to members only, or to members at a price lower  
23 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning  
24 of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; purchase or



1 rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and  
2 contents thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings,  
3 approaches, and grounds; not to exceed \$1,600 for  
4 expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$15,000 for  
5 restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery  
6 of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with indi-  
7 viduals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and  
8 under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem  
9 proper; \$1,181,100.

#### 10 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
12 Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as  
13 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
14 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$4,000 for expenses of travel,  
15 and not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers  
16 and periodicals, \$291,305, together with not to exceed  
17 \$20,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated  
18 for this purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation  
19 Act, 1952".

#### 20 TARIFF COMMISSION

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
22 Tariff Commission, including subscriptions to newspapers  
23 (not to exceed \$200), not to exceed \$12,000 for expenses  
24 of travel, and contract stenographic reporting services as  
25 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5



1 U. S. C. 55a), \$1,194,750: *Provided*, That no part of this  
2 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any mem-  
3 ber of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter partici-  
4 pate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338  
5 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his  
6 family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in  
7 which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

### 8 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

9 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the  
10 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16  
11 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two)  
12 and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; the pur-  
13 chase (not to exceed one hundred and ten for replacement  
14 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$185,270,000,  
15 to remain available until expended, and to be available for  
16 the payment of obligations chargeable against prior appro-  
17 priations: *Provided*, That no funds appropriated for the  
18 Tennessee Valley Authority by this paragraph shall be used  
19 for the maintenance or operation of any aircraft for passenger  
20 service that is not specifically confined to the active opera-  
21 tion of the official business of the Tennessee Valley Author-  
22 ity by officers or employees of such Authority, and not to  
23 exceed \$1,375,000 of funds available to the Tennessee Val-  
24 ley Authority shall be used for expenses of travel.

## 1 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-  
3 ing contract stenographic reporting services and not to  
4 exceed \$35,000 for travel expenses, \$900,000: *Provided*,  
5 That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the  
6 written certificate of the judge.

## 7 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

8 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-  
9 ices: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administra-  
10 tion, including maintenance and operation of medical, hos-  
11 pital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions  
12 pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged  
13 with administering, including purchase of thirty-eight  
14 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; serv-  
15 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
16 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; maintenance and operation of farms;  
17 recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained  
18 by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to  
19 securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and  
20 other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the  
21 Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized by  
22 Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as  
23 amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity  
24 with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24  
25 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for

1 admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital  
2 or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$6,000 for newspapers  
3 and periodicals; not to exceed \$3,138,400 for expenses of  
4 travel of employees; not to exceed \$45,300 for the  
5 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of ex-  
6 hibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other  
7 visual educational information and descriptive material,  
8 including the purchase or rental of equipment; \$803,-  
9 586,430, together with not to exceed \$12,500,000 of  
10 the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this  
11 purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act,  
12 1952", from which allotments and transfers may be  
13 made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health  
14 Service), the Army, Navy, and Interior Departments,  
15 for disbursements by them under the various headings  
16 of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as  
17 are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries  
18 of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That no part  
19 of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of seventy  
20 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*,  
21 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the  
22 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any  
23 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital  
24 or home; and this appropriation may be used to repair, alter,  
25 improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and



1 homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration,  
2 not otherwise provided for, either by contract or by the hire  
3 of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

4 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-  
5 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including  
6 subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans'  
7 Regulation 1a, as amended), authorized under any Act of  
8 Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon,  
9 including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities,  
10 the administration of which is now or may hereafter be  
11 placed in the Veterans' Administration, and for the pay-  
12 ment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401  
13 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38  
14 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,204,351,000, to be immediately  
15 available and to remain available until expended.

16 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to  
17 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III,  
18 and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,  
19 \$558,907,200, to be immediately available and to remain  
20 available until expended.

21 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval  
22 insurance, \$6,854,000, to remain available until expended.

23 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and  
24 domiciliary facilities, for extending, with the approval of the  
25 President, any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the



1 Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set  
2 forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931  
3 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's  
4 Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain  
5 available until expended, \$153,600,000, of which \$59,000,-  
6 000 is for payment of obligations heretofore authorized to be  
7 incurred under this head: *Provided*, That no part of the fore-  
8 going appropriation shall be used to commence any major  
9 alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available  
10 for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used  
11 for such work at any facility if the Veterans' Administration  
12 is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned  
13 in the near future: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5.5  
14 per centum of the amounts available under this head shall be  
15 available for the employment of all necessary technical and  
16 clerical personnel for the preparation of plans and specifica-  
17 tions for the projects as approved hereunder and in the  
18 supervision of the execution thereof, and for all travel ex-  
19 penses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection  
20 therewith, except that whenever the Veterans' Administra-  
21 tion finds it necessary in the construction of any project to  
22 employ other Government agencies or persons outside the  
23 Federal service to perform such services not to exceed  
24 9 per centum of the cost of such projects may be expended  
25 for such services: *Provided further*, That amounts available

1 under this head for portable initial equipment are increased  
2 from \$31,455,440 to \$33,349,581 including the purchase of  
3 one hundred and ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles.

4 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all  
5 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and  
6 repairs to hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$8,000,000,  
7 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part  
8 of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence  
9 any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds  
10 are available for the completion of such work; and no funds  
11 shall be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans'  
12 Administration is reasonably certain that the installation  
13 will be abandoned in the near future.

14 National service life insurance: For the payment of  
15 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insur-  
16 ance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life  
17 Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$54,072,000, to  
18 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That certain  
19 premiums shall be credited to this appropriation as pro-  
20 vided by the Act.

21 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities  
22 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$8,595,-  
23 000, to remain available until expended.

1       Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of  
2   burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regu-  
3   lation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equip-  
4   ment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments  
5   authorized by part IX of Veterans' Administration Regula-  
6   tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, \$17,206,000, to remain  
7   available until expended.

8       Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For pay-  
9   ment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accord-  
10   ance with the Act of July 1, 1948 (50 U. S. C. App.  
11   1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and  
12   treatment of veterans, \$1,861,500.

13       Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled vet-  
14   erans: To enable the Administrator to provide, or assist in  
15   providing, automobiles or other conveyances for disabled  
16   veterans as authorized by the act of October 20, 1951  
17   (Public Law 187), \$5,000,000, to remain available until  
18   expended.

19       No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-  
20   able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except  
21   beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits  
22   to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the  
23   appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-  
24   istrator of Veterans' Affairs.



## WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

## PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through (e), 6, and 7 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That no claims shall be allowed or paid under the provisions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from any funds other than those covered into the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as provided by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; expenses of attendance



1 at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
2 tion; not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel;  
3 and advances or reimbursements to other Government  
4 agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying  
5 out the functions of the Commission; \$683,000, to be de-  
6 rived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of  
7 the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved  
8 July 3, 1948).

#### 9 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in  
11 this title for the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used  
12 to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who  
13 is a member of an organization or party that advocates the  
14 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
15 or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds,  
16 upon investigation and report by the Federal Bureau of  
17 Investigation on the character, associations, and loyalty of  
18 whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such  
19 person is disloyal to the Government of the United States:  
20 *Provided*, That any person who advocates or who is a  
21 member of an organization or party that advocates the  
22 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
23 or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship the  
24 salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are  
25 paid from any appropriation contained in this title shall

1 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not  
2 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one  
3 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause  
4 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other  
5 provisions of existing law.

6 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-  
7 able for travel expenses of employees and no specific limita-  
8 tion has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such  
9 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth there-  
10 for in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

11 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this title are expend-  
12 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no  
13 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures  
14 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the  
15 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not  
16 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic  
17 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance  
18 of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds  
19 are herein provided.

20 SEC. 105. No part of any appropriation contained in  
21 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person  
22 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly  
23 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed  
24 Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed  
25 his period of active military or naval service and has within

1 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-  
2 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not  
3 more than one year made application for restoration to his  
4 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service  
5 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his  
6 former position and has not been restored thereto.

7 SEC. 106. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-  
8 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifi-  
9 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment  
10 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organi-  
11 zations concerned with the function or activity for which the  
12 appropriation concerned is made: *Provided*, That appropria-  
13 tions contained in this title shall be available for the exami-  
14 nation of estimates of appropriations and activities in the  
15 field without regard to limitations on travel contained in  
16 such appropriations.

17 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriations made available  
18 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase  
19 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new  
20 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That  
21 this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been  
22 approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

23 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in  
24 this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any em-  
25 ployee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number



1 that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to  
2 one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-  
3 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:

4 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall  
5 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend  
6 half time or more in personnel administration consisting of  
7 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-  
8 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and  
9 classification; employee relations and services; training;  
10 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service  
11 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,  
12 and reporting.

13 SEC. 109. None of the sections under the head  
14 "Independent offices, General provisions" in this title shall  
15 apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or the  
16 Tennessee Valley Authority.

## 17 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### 18 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

19 Ship construction: For an additional amount for "Ship  
20 construction," for the payment of obligations incurred on  
21 or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, reconditioning,  
22 and betterments, \$140,000,000, to remain available until  
23 expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the  
24 \$105,000,000 appropriated under this head in the Inde-



pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall remain available for expenditure without fiscal year limitation.

#### OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations heretofore made to the United States Maritime Commission, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended:

*Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is represented on the operator's books by a contingent accounts receivable item against the United States as a partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in the special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of such earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be entitled to the same tax treatment as though it had been deposited in said special reserve fund. To the extent that any amount paid to the operator by the United States reduces the balance in the operator's contingent receivable account against the United States, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended:

1 *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this Act, or in  
2 any prior appropriation Act, shall be construed to affect the  
3 authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant  
4 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-differ-  
5 ential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the  
6 United States to make future payments in accordance with the  
7 terms of such operating-differential subsidy contracts: *Pro-*  
8 *vided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation  
9 shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made,  
10 for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any  
11 number of voyages, during the current fiscal year, in excess  
12 of sixteen hundred, of which one hundred shall be for new  
13 operators, and which number shall include the number of  
14 voyages under contracts hereafter awarded.

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for  
16 carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and  
17 other laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and  
18 the Maritime Administration, \$14,375,700, within limitations  
19 as follows:

20 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000  
21 for newspapers and periodicals; purchase of one passenger  
22 motor vehicle, for replacement only; services as authorized  
23 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
24 55a); not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials  
25 of other countries when specifically authorized by the Mari-

1 time Administrator; not to exceed \$130,700 for expenses  
2 of travel; and \$75,000 to be available exclusively for ship  
3 structure research, testing and models; \$8,099,700: *Pro-*  
4 *vided*, That the Maritime Administration is authorized to  
5 dispense with the administrative audit of agents' accounts  
6 covering voyages beginning prior to April 1, 1949: *Pro-*  
7 *vided further*, That funds transferred to this appropriation  
8 from the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund established  
9 under the provisions of Public Law 45, Eighty-second Con-  
10 gress, shall not exceed a sum sufficient to provide for the  
11 employment of in excess of three hundred employees at any  
12 time during the current fiscal year;

13 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of ware-  
14 houses, and maintenance and operation of terminals, includ-  
15 ing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-  
16 ment only, and not to exceed \$2,200 for expenses of travel,  
17 \$1,764,000;

18 Reserve fleet expenses, \$4,512,000, of which not to  
19 exceed \$6,650 shall be available for expenses of travel:  
20 *Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed \$1,200,000 of the  
21 unobligated balance of the appropriation made available  
22 under this head for the fiscal year 1952 shall remain avail-  
23 able during the current fiscal year.

24 Maritime training: For training personnel for the man-  
25 ning of the merchant marine (including operation of training



1 stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay, New  
2 York; Alameda, California, and the United States Maritime  
3 Service Institute), including not to exceed \$1,881,600 for  
4 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
5 which may be used to provide pay and allowances for per-  
6 sonnel of the United States Maritime Service comparable  
7 to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law (46 U. S.  
8 C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707) ; purchase of two passenger motor  
9 vehicles, for replacement only; not to exceed \$1,500 for  
10 contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Mer-  
11 chant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion;  
12 not to exceed \$20,500 for expenses of travel; and not to  
13 exceed \$55,680 for transfer to applicable appropriations  
14 of the Public Health Service for services rendered the  
15 Maritime Administration; \$2,795,200, including uniforms  
16 and textbooks for cadet midshipmen, to be provided in  
17 kind at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200  
18 per cadet: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be  
19 used for compensation or allowances for trainees or cadets.

20 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-  
21 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of  
22 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York,  
23 \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and  
24 support of marine schools in such States as provided in the  
25 Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so



1 forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C.  
2 1121-1123) ; \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of  
3 vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for  
4 use in connection with such State marine schools; and  
5 \$300,400 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and sub-  
6 sistence of cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in  
7 accordance with regulations established pursuant to law  
8 (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b) ) ; \$643,400.

9 War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unex-  
10 pended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the  
11 Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,  
12 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General  
13 Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the  
14 War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is  
15 hereby continued available during the current fiscal year.

16 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,  
17 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of  
18 any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949,  
19 unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime Admin-  
20 istration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept  
21 or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items,  
22 except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as  
23 the Maritime Administration considers advisable to be re-  
24 tained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all  
25 consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunkers over and

1 above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by  
2 the charterer at his own expense.

3 No money made available to the Department of Com-  
4 merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act shall  
5 be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired  
6 by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the  
7 use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or  
8 which is insured by the Government and lost while so in-  
9 sured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except  
10 in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act,  
11 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance  
12 with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection is  
13 interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

14 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the  
15 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and  
16 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any  
17 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property  
18 under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments  
19 received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, serv-  
20 ices, and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to  
21 the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided,*  
22 That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or  
23 occupancy on account of items other than such utilities,  
24 services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as  
25 miscellaneous receipts.

1       No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal  
2 year from the construction fund established by the Merchant  
3 Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appro-  
4 priations and limitations contained in this Act, or in any  
5 prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise  
6 would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered  
7 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

8       The general provisions applicable to appropriations  
9 contained in title I of this Act shall apply to appropriations  
10 for Maritime Activities contained in this title.

### 11                   TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

12       The following corporations and agencies, respectively,  
13 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within  
14 the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each  
15 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to  
16 make such contracts and commitments without regard to  
17 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the  
18 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may  
19 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the  
20 Budget for the fiscal year 1953 for each such corporation or  
21 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

#### 22           HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

23       Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed  
24 \$3,371,425 shall be available for administrative ex-  
25 penses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall



1 be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capi-  
2 talized expenditures, fees for servicing mortgages, expenses  
3 (including services performed on a force account, contract,  
4 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in  
5 connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, main-  
6 tenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal  
7 property belonging to said Association or in which it has an  
8 interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses  
9 of persons employed outside of the continental United States,  
10 expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in  
11 connection with the performance of legal services, and all  
12 administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-  
13 ment agencies; and said Association may utilize and may  
14 make payment for services and facilities of the Federal  
15 Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government:  
16 *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses  
17 to the accounts of the Association shall be made in accord-  
18 ance with generally recognized accounting principles and  
19 practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$122,760  
20 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*,  
21 That administrative expenses not under limitation for the  
22 purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the fiscal year  
23 1953 shall not exceed \$150,000.

24 Office of the Administrator (prefabricated housing) : Not  
25 to exceed \$225,000 shall be available for all administrative

1 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of carrying out  
2 the functions of the Office of the Administrator under section  
3 102 of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended (12 U. S. C.  
4 1701g), and title V of the Defense Housing and Community  
5 Facilities and Services Act of 1951, but this amount shall be  
6 exclusive of costs of services performed on a contract or fee  
7 basis in connection with termination of contracts and legal  
8 services on a contract or fee basis: *Provided*, That no addi-  
9 tional loan shall be made under the authority transferred  
10 to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganization Plan Num-  
11 bered 23 of 1950 for the foregoing purposes after the  
12 effective date of this Act unless the Administrator shall have  
13 determined that such loan is in the interest of the Govern-  
14 ment in the furtherance of any existing loan or for the re-  
15 financing of any existing loan: *Provided further*, That not  
16 to exceed \$6,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

17 Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of  
18 \$725,000 shall be available for administrative expenses  
19 of the Home Loan Bank Board, including the purchase  
20 of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only,  
21 and shall be derived from funds available to the Home  
22 Loan Bank Board, including those in the Home Loan  
23 Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal  
24 Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan  
25 Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the cur-

1 rent fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board may  
2 utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of  
3 the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks,  
4 the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and  
5 other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That all neces-  
6 sary expenses in connection with the conservatorship of insti-  
7 tutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance  
8 Corporation and all necessary expenses (including services  
9 performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other  
10 personal services) in connection with the handling, includ-  
11 ing the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf  
12 of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and  
13 retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds,  
14 under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall  
15 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes  
16 hereof: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$20,000  
17 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*,  
18 That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act,  
19 except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified,  
20 the administrative expenses and other obligations of the  
21 Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance  
22 with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank  
23 Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-



1 1449) : *Provided further*, That the nonadministrative ex-  
2 penses for the examination of Federal and State chartered  
3 institutions shall not exceed \$1,664,000.

4 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:  
5 Not to exceed \$425,000 shall be available for admin-  
6 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and  
7 shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly  
8 capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with liqui-  
9 dation of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets  
10 of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance,  
11 and action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or mini-  
12 mizing of losses in the case of specific insured institutions,  
13 legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative  
14 expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said  
15 Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said  
16 Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services  
17 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal  
18 Reserve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other  
19 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
20 \$3,700 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided*  
21 *further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this  
22 Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore speci-  
23 fied, the administrative expenses and other obligations of

1 said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in  
2 accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as  
3 amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

4 Home Owners' Loan Corporation: The unobligated bal-  
5 ance of the item of \$75,000 made available under this head  
6 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall  
7 be available to the Home Loan Bank Board for expenditure  
8 as nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation  
9 of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

10 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the  
11 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be  
12 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative ex-  
13 penses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying  
14 out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed  
15 \$4,885,000 of the various funds of the Federal Hous-  
16 ing Administration shall be available for expenditure,  
17 in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended  
18 (12 U. S. C. 1701) : *Provided*, That, except as herein other-  
19 wise provided, all expenses and obligations of said Adminis-  
20 tration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance  
21 with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That not  
22 to exceed \$130,000 shall be available for expenses of travel:  
23 *Provided further*, That funds available for expenditure shall  
24 be available for contract actuarial services (not to exceed  
25 \$1,500) ; and purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not

1 to exceed \$500) : *Provided further*, That expenditures for  
2 nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public  
3 Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed  
4 \$25,175,000.

5 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-  
6 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses  
7 of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties  
8 imposed by or pursuant to law including funds appropriated  
9 by title I of this Act and not to exceed \$205,000 of the  
10 funds appropriated for such expenses under the head "De-  
11 fense Housing" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation  
12 Act, 1952, not to exceed \$11,455,000 shall be available for  
13 such expenses, including purchase of not to exceed three  
14 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; not to  
15 exceed \$620,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of  
16 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
17 work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary ex-  
18 penses of providing representatives of the Administration  
19 at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the  
20 construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing  
21 agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be com-  
22 pensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees  
23 which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs  
24 of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such serv-  
25 ices, and expenditures by the Administration for such pur-

1 pose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and  
2 funds received from such payments may be used only for  
3 the payment of necessary expenses of providing representa-  
4 tives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal  
5 projects: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public  
6 Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act,  
7 in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law  
8 shall not exceed \$31,690,000: *Provided further*, That not  
9 to exceed \$50,000 of funds made available by the Act  
10 of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035) shall be available for  
11 necessary expenses, including administrative expenses, of  
12 the Public Housing Administration in carrying out the  
13 provisions of the Act of May 19, 1949 (Public Law 65).

14 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

15 Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the  
16 supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce):  
17 Not to exceed \$467,330 shall be available for admin-  
18 istrative expenses, including not to exceed \$9,560 for  
19 expenses of travel, to be determined in the manner set  
20 forth under the title "General expenses" in the Uniform  
21 System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate  
22 Commerce Commission (effective January 1, 1947): *Pro-*  
23 *vided*, That no funds shall be used to pay compensation of  
24 employees normally subject to the Classification Act of 1949,



1 as amended, at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar  
2 services under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the  
3 compensation of vessel employees and such terminal and  
4 other employees as are not covered by said Act, at rates  
5 in excess of rates prevailing in the river transportation  
6 industry in the area (including prevailing leave allowances  
7 for vessel employees, but the granting of such allowances  
8 shall not be construed as establishing a different leave system  
9 within the meaning of that term as used in section 3 of the  
10 Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d) ).

#### 11 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 302. No part of the funds of, or available for  
13 expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this  
14 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee  
15 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that  
16 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one  
17 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,  
18 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Pro-*  
19 *vided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be  
20 considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend  
21 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of  
22 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-  
23 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and  
24 classification; employee relations and services; training; com-

1 mittees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service ex-  
2 aminers; wage administration; and processing, recording, and  
3 reporting.

#### 4 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 401. Hereafter no part of the funds of, or available  
6 for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this  
7 or any other Act, including the government of the District  
8 of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accu-  
9 mulated by any civilian officer or employee during any calen-  
10 dar year and unused at the close of business on June 30th  
11 of the succeeding calendar year: *Provided*, That the head  
12 of any such corporation or agency shall afford an oppor-  
13 tunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave  
14 accumulated under this section prior to June 30th of such  
15 succeeding calendar year: *Provided further*, That this sec-  
16 tion shall not apply to officers and employees whose post  
17 of duty is outside the continental United States: *And pro-*  
18 *vided further*, That this section shall not apply with respect  
19 to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual  
20 leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their  
21 civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active  
22 military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United  
23 States.

24 SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in  
25 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any

1 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
2 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
3 the Government of the United States or who is a member  
4 of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
5 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
6 States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization  
7 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
8 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the  
9 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie  
10 evidence that the person making the affidavit has not con-  
11 trary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike  
12 against the Government of the United States, is not a mem-  
13 ber of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
14 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
15 States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a  
16 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of  
17 the Government of the United States by force or violence:  
18 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike  
19 against the Government of the United States or who is a  
20 member of an organization of Government employees that  
21 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the  
22 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an  
23 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
24 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts

1 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any  
2 appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty  
3 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
4 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or  
5 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall  
6 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-  
7 visions of existing law.

8 SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation contained  
9 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
10 corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for  
11 publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or  
12 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

13 SEC. 404. No part of any appropriation contained in  
14 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
15 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
16 compensation of any civilian employee of the Government,  
17 whose principal or primary duties consist of acting as chauffeur  
18 or driver of any Government-owned passenger motor  
19 vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance). This section shall  
20 not apply with respect to any person whose duties consist of  
21 acting as chauffeur for the President of the United States.

22 SEC. 405. This Act may be cited as the "Independent  
23 Offices Appropriation Act, 1953".



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Union Calendar No.

82<sup>ND</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>ND</sup> SESSION

**H. R.**

[Report No.     ]

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**A BILL**

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. THOMAS

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MARCH 14, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 82d CONGRESS<br>2d Session | } | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | } | REPORT<br>No. 1517 |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------|

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## INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

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MARCH 14, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7072]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

#### SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides appropriations for the Executive Office of the President, pages 56 to 63, inclusive of the 1953 Budget, sundry independent offices, pages 94 to 220, inclusive, of the Budget, the General Services Administration, pages 286 to 315, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, pages 316 to 398, maritime activities, Department of Commerce, 561 to 566, and estimates for the Inland Waterways Corporation of the Department of Commerce, pages 585 to 590 of the budget. The committee also considered supplemental estimates in House Documents 362 and 369.

#### APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A tabulation appears at the end of this report giving a comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, with budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953.

A summary of the totals in the tabulation is as follows:

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, with budget estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1953*

| Title                                                                                             | Appropriations, 1952 | Budget estimates, 1953 | Amount recommended in bill for 1953 | Bill compared with— |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                                                                                                   |                      |                        |                                     | 1952 appropriation  | 1953 estimates |
| Title I, Executive Office and independent establishments.....                                     | \$7,501,459,775      | \$6,767,279,043        | \$6,093,324,048                     | —\$1,408,135,727    | —\$673,954,995 |
| Title II, Department of Commerce, Maritime Activities.....                                        | 217,558,900          | 211,408,000            | 177,814,300                         | —39,744,600         | —33,593,700    |
| Totals.....                                                                                       | 7,719,018,675        | 6,978,687,043          | 6,271,138,348                       | —1,447,880,327      | —707,548,695   |
| Other reductions:                                                                                 |                      |                        |                                     |                     |                |
| Prohibition against accumulation of annual leave.....                                             |                      |                        |                                     |                     | —125,000,000   |
| Reduction in number of housing units to be started in fiscal year 1953 from 75,000 to 25,000..... |                      |                        |                                     |                     | —560,000,000   |
| Total savings recommended by the Committee.....                                                   |                      |                        |                                     |                     | 1,392,548,695  |

The above tabulation sets forth concisely the totals of the funds recommended in the bill as compared with the Budget estimates and the fiscal year 1952. With respect to the reduction of \$707,548,695 in the Budget estimates, which is in excess of 10 percent, the committee points out that it has made a reduction in substantially every item in the bill and that funds recommended for the fiscal year 1953 will, generally, require a reduction in personnel below the 1952 level. In effecting this reduction the committee has required the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of funds requested to meet Pay Act increases for the fiscal year 1952, it has denied funds for new positions, and has, generally, effected a reduction of about one-third in the estimates for "other obligations", including such items as travel, communications, printing and binding, and so forth, and excepting rents and utilities.

A comparison of the recommendations of the committee, excluding funds in the bill which are not susceptible to reduction, presents an even more favorable showing, as indicated by the following tabulation:

Items not susceptible to reduction:

|                                                                                                                |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Veterans' Administration:                                                                                      |                 |
| Compensation and pensions.....                                                                                 | \$2,204,351,000 |
| Military and Naval Insurance.....                                                                              | 6,854,000       |
| Hospital and Domiciliary facilities.....                                                                       | 153,600,000     |
| National Service Life Insurance.....                                                                           | 54,072,000      |
| Servicemen's indemnities.....                                                                                  | 8,595,000       |
| Automobiles for veterans.....                                                                                  | 5,000,000       |
| Total.....                                                                                                     | 2,432,472,000   |
| Strategic and critical materials (exclusive of funds for salaries and construction).....                       | 181,129,537     |
| Maritime Administration, ship construction program (\$71,600,000 additional required to complete program)..... | 140,000,000     |
| Total items not susceptible to reduction.....                                                                  | 2,753,601,537   |
| Total, Budget estimates, 1953.....                                                                             | 6,978,687,043   |
| Less items not susceptible to reduction.....                                                                   | 2,753,601,537   |
| Budget estimates susceptible to reduction.....                                                                 | 4,225,085,506   |
| Reduction by committee in foregoing amount.....                                                                | 707,548,695     |



It will be seen from the above tabulation that on the basis of items in the bill which are subject to revision and reduction below the estimates, your committee has effected a saving of 16.7 percent. If the reduction in the number of housing units authorized for 1953 to 25,000 units with a saving of \$560,000,000, and the saving in connection with the provision on accumulated annual leave amounting to \$125,000,000 is taken into consideration, the total saving would amount to nearly 33 percent. The committee is glad to be able to report this substantial saving and to point out that it exceeds reductions made by the committee in connection with this bill in recent years.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

The bill contains authorization for the use of funds available to certain corporations for their administrative and nonadministrative expenses. The agencies provided for in this bill consist of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Inland Waterways Corporation. The total authorization in the bill for administrative expenses of the foregoing agencies amounts to \$21,553,755, which is \$1,910,445 less than the 1952 authorization and \$5,250,245 less than the Budget estimates. A comparison of the foregoing authorizations for administrative expenses will be found on page 30 of the tabulation to this report.

#### EXPENSES OF TRAVEL

The committee is convinced that there is serious abuse in connection with the use of funds for travel. Many field visits can be avoided, and meetings of regional and other field personnel in the District of Columbia can be dispensed with, without impairing the efficiency of the service. Strict supervision of travel authorizations should be required by heads of agencies. To require economy in this operating cost a limitation has been placed on each appropriation in the bill which will effect a saving of one-third of the amount for this purpose submitted in the Budget estimates.

### TITLE I

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The bill contains funds in the amount submitted in the estimates for the salary and expenses of the President, amounting to \$150,000; and \$1,907,643 for the White House Office, which is an increase of \$24,028 over the 1952 appropriation. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 is recommended as an emergency fund for the President for national defense purposes. Funds available for this purpose for the current fiscal year including reappropriation of an unexpended balance of \$4,580,100 provide a total which is \$580,100 in excess of the amount contained in this bill. The sum of \$341,200 is provided for the Executive Mansion and Grounds which together with reappropriation of an unobligated balance of \$26,000 provides a total of \$367,200, the amount requested in the budget submission. The increase of \$25,600 over the current year for this purpose is made necessary by additional costs of operating the White House after renovation.

*Bureau of the Budget.*—The committee has included \$3,314,400 in the bill for this agency which is \$47,600 less than the current appro-

priation and \$535,600 less than the budget estimate. The committee has made a total reduction of \$581,100 from the estimates for this bureau and has added thereto \$45,500 for the establishment of a foreign office. Because of the large expenditure abroad at the present time the committee is of the opinion that the bureau should have personnel overseas to represent the budget and to report back recommendations for economies which may be made in the overseas program.

*Council of Economic Advisers.*—The committee recommends \$308,900 for this activity which is a reduction of \$40,100 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended will require this agency to operate with several fewer employees than are available for the current fiscal year. However, the committee is of the opinion that the Council will be able to perform efficiently the duties required of it by basic law.

#### AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

*Salaries and expenses.*—The bill includes \$619,550 for this purpose which is \$99,450 less than the 1952 appropriation and \$159,450 below the budget estimate. This reduction consists of the denial of funds for new positions and a further reduction of \$45,570 in the estimate of funds for "Other obligations." The committee is of the opinion that there is overstaffing and that this condition exists particularly in the Paris office. It recommends better distribution of personnel abroad which will permit efficient operation of facilities within the amount recommended in the bill.

*Construction of memorials and cemeteries.*—The committee has required a reduction of \$4,000,000 in the budget estimate of \$5,000,000 for the continuation of construction of memorials and cemeteries. It is of the opinion that the continuation of construction at these cemeteries and memorials should be slowed down very substantially in view of economic conditions abroad which have increased construction costs materially. Also, the committee believes that the commission should explore the possibility of securing counterpart funds to help defray construction costs. It is also recommended that a substantial portion of the amount provided be used to install sprinkler systems and complete roadways where needed.

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

This Commission is responsible for the production of fissionable materials and atomic weapons, research and development of both military and peaceful applications of atomic energy, and the dissemination of technical information for general use by educational and other institutions and the public at large.

Since its inception the Commission has operated with a lump-sum appropriation from which it paid all expenses of administration, cost of operation, and cost of construction. This appropriation procedure does not enable the Congress and the Appropriations Committees to obtain a sufficiently clear picture of the operations of the Commission to enable it to examine into and process budget requests as effectively as would be the case if appropriations for operating expenses, including administration, and for construction, were provided in separate appropriation paragraphs. The committee has recommended, therefore, and the bill contains separate appropriation paragraphs for these two purposes.

In setting up the new appropriation paragraph for construction (plant and equipment), the committee has eliminated much cumbersome and involved language in the form of limitations heretofore carried in the bill, and has inserted in lieu thereof a specific limitation prohibiting the start of construction of new projects, the currently estimated cost of which exceeds by 35 percent the estimated cost included in the budget for such project. The committee believes that under no circumstances should the Commission, with its present experience in the field of atomic plant construction, submit an estimate so far out of line that an additional 35 percent will not permit completion of such project. A third paragraph appropriating \$57,000,000 to liquidate prior year contract authorizations is essential for the fiscal year 1953, but appropriations for this purpose will not be required in subsequent years.

The committee considered a budget request totaling \$1,312,000,000 for this activity of which \$57,000,000 was requested to liquidate prior year contract authority. In recommending \$1,137,727,500, the committee has effected a reduction of \$174,272,500 in the total estimate. A tabulation showing the budget estimates for the Commission by activities, the amounts allowed by the committee and the reductions recommended in each activity is set forth below as follows:

*Atomic Energy Commission*

| Project or item                                              | Budget estimate, 1953 | Allowed by committee | Decrease            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Operations:</b>                                           |                       |                      |                     |
| (a) Source and fissionable materials.....                    | \$341,500,000         | \$315,900,000        | -\$25,600,000       |
| (b) Weapons.....                                             | 228,000,000           | 208,000,000          | -20,000,000         |
| (c) Reactor development.....                                 | 92,400,000            | 70,000,000           | -22,400,000         |
| (d) Physical research.....                                   | 43,100,000            | 33,100,000           | -10,000,000         |
| (e) Biology and medicine.....                                | 24,600,000            | 23,285,500           | -1,314,500          |
| (f) Community operations.....                                | 2,800,000             | 1,800,000            | -1,000,000          |
| (g) Program direction and administration.....                | 35,400,000            | 30,000,000           | -5,400,000          |
| Total operating costs.....                                   | 767,800,000           | 682,085,500          | -85,714,500         |
| <b>Increase in:</b>                                          |                       |                      |                     |
| Stores inventories.....                                      | 3,202,000             | 202,000              | -3,000,000          |
| Special reactor materials.....                               | 5,561,000             | 2,780,500            | -2,780,500          |
| Other special materials.....                                 | 2,037,000             | 1,018,500            | -1,018,500          |
| Working capital.....                                         | 700,000               | 700,000              | -----               |
| Unliquidated obligations.....                                | 22,200,000            | 22,200,000           | -----               |
| Total operating obligations.....                             | 801,500,000           | 708,986,500          | -92,513,500         |
| <b>Plant and equipment:</b>                                  |                       |                      |                     |
| (a) Source and fissionable materials facilities.....         | 311,400,000           | 300,826,000          | -10,574,000         |
| (b) Weapons facilities.....                                  | 55,000,000            | 27,500,000           | -27,500,000         |
| (c) Reactor development facilities.....                      | 44,100,000            | 20,400,000           | -23,700,000         |
| (d) Physical research facilities.....                        | 5,985,000             | 1,000,000            | -4,985,000          |
| (e) Biology and medicine facilities.....                     | 515,000               | 515,000              | -----               |
| (f) Community facilities.....                                | 5,500,000             | 1,500,000            | -4,000,000          |
| (g) Equipment not included in construction projects.....     | 31,000,000            | 20,000,000           | -11,000,000         |
| Total plant and equipment obligations.....                   | 453,500,000           | 371,741,000          | -81,759,000         |
| <b>Plus: Cash to liquidate prior contract authority.....</b> | <b>57,000,000</b>     | <b>57,000,000</b>    | <b>-----</b>        |
| <b>Grand total obligations.....</b>                          | <b>1,312,000,000</b>  | <b>1,137,727,500</b> | <b>-174,272,500</b> |

In connection with the item for operating obligations the committee considered budget estimates totaling \$801,500,000 and has included in the bill \$708,986,500, a reduction of \$92,513,500. The committee considered an estimate of \$35,400,000 for program direction and administration, and has recommended \$30,000,000, which is a reduction of \$5,400,000 in the budget estimate. This appropriation provides



funds for some 16 field offices and for the Washington headquarters. The committee believes these funds should be limited to prevent over-staffing both in Washington and in the field and it has provided specific limitations as to the amount of money which may be expended for such personnel in the District of Columbia and in the field.

While the reduction of \$25,600,000 in the estimate of \$341,500,000 under the heading "Source and fissionable materials" in the operating program would appear to be severe, the committee wishes to point out that this reduction has been applied to items other than those involving the acquisition of fissionable materials. In other words, the committee has applied its reduction to such items as exploration work, the operation of facilities, processing and development work, and experimental work in connection with the operation of producing plants.

In connection with the request for funds for plant and equipment the committee considered a budget estimate of \$453,500,000. The bill includes \$371,741,000 for this purpose which is a reduction of \$81,759,000 in the budget estimate. In general, the committee has provided funds for the continuation of construction of projects in progress, with some reductions, and it has deferred initiation of new construction where it believes such postponement will not hamper the preparedness program.

During hearings on the bill the committee devoted considerable time and study to the practice of the Commission in the payment of fees and overhead allowances in connection with many of its operations, both in its operating and construction programs. The committee is of the opinion that this is a subject to which the Congress should give close study and it has determined that in the near future it will hold hearings with a view to exploring the situation and mapping out a program which will give it the information needed to act on this important question.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The committee wishes to express its sincere pleasure in learning that the President has extended the period of service of Miss Frances Perkins as a Civil Service Commissioner. She is not only a splendid person but an outstanding administrator. She has rendered a distinguished public service. The committee wishes her many more years of active public duty.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee recommends \$18,703,350 for salaries and expenses for this Commission which is a reduction of \$3,393,650 in the budget estimate. During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that placements during the current fiscal year would be 981,000 as contrasted with 1,084,000 in the fiscal year 1951 and 825,000 for the fiscal year 1953. It was also testified that the annual turn-over in Federal employment during 1953 was expected to amount to 33 percent as compared to an estimated 36 percent submitted by the Commission to the committee during its hearings on the 1952 bill. However, experience for the first five months of the current fiscal year shows that the turn-over rate has been 30 percent and the committee has no reason to believe that it will exceed that amount during the fiscal year 1953. In view of these facts, and because it is estimated that 71 percent of placements will be made by Boards of Examiners in the agencies in 1953, the committee feels that a very substantial reduction in the budget estimate can be made, and it is



primarily for these reasons that a saving of \$3,393,650 is recommended.

The committee has specifically disallowed a request of \$173,200 for an actuarial survey.

*Payments to civil service retirement and disability fund.*—The committee recommends \$321,000,000 for this purpose which is \$136,869,000 less than the budget estimate. In connection with this item the committee calls attention to the tabulations inserted on pages 451 and 454 of Part I of the printed hearings. These tables give a concise and informative statement as to the financial condition of the fund. In effecting this reduction the committee has applied the saving to that portion of the estimate amounting to \$274,601,000 requested to meet the government's deficiency cost. The amount recommended in the bill provides the full amount of the budget request to meet the government's normal cost and will provide an additional substantial sum for use in connection with the amortization of prior years' accrued liability. While the action of the committee will defer the date on which the government's deficiency will be liquidated, it should be brought to the attention of the House that this fund is not solvent, that assets as of June 30, 1951, totaled \$4,419,927,112, and the liabilities as of that same date were \$9,294,927,112 leaving a deficiency at June 30, 1951, of \$4,875,000,000. If the Congress decides to pass legislation increasing benefits it should provide additional funds by direct appropriations to meet such benefits because the fund, as presently constituted, will not stand the additional charge. To provide additional benefits without providing additional funds is both unfair and unrealistic to the persons who are now making their monthly contribution to the fund. Since the deficiency in the fund is now so great, the committee could see no good reason for appropriating the \$136,869,000 which it has disallowed. This sum is but a "drop in the bucket" toward making the fund solvent.

During hearings on the bill it was disclosed that an age limit of 62 years is established for most examination announcements for employment in the Federal civil service, and that persons over that age are not permitted to file applications for examination. The committee is of the opinion that it should be the policy of the Federal government to make many jobs available to our senior citizens regardless of age. To this end the committee has inserted in the bill a provision requiring that the Civil Service Commission shall not impose a maximum age restriction except for those positions where it finds such restrictions are essential.

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The committee recommends a total of \$6,108,460 for salaries and expenses of this Commission which is a reduction of \$1,966,540 in the budget estimate. In effecting this reduction the committee has required the absorption of 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for fiscal year 1952, it has denied all proposed increases over the 1952 appropriation totaling \$1,469,450, and has applied a further reduction in funds requested for "Other obligations". The total reduction required by the committee in connection with this item amounts to \$2,143,350. The committee has added \$51,810 for new positions in connection with TV application processing and it has also added \$125,000 for the acquisition of new equipment at

existing stations. The committee appreciates the heavy workload presently being carried by this Commission. However, under existing economic conditions funds cannot be provided to increase appropriations for any peace-time agency, and it requests the Commission to regulate its work in such manner as will permit performance of essential functions with the funds provided in the bill.

#### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The committee has allowed \$3,935,700 for salaries and expenses of this Commission which reflects a net reduction of \$604,300 in the budget estimate. In arriving at this reduction the committee has required absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested in 1952, it has denied a request for new positions totaling \$126,000, and it has effected a substantial reduction in funds requested for "Other obligations".

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

For this activity there is recommended \$3,978,800 which is a reduction of \$388,200 in the budget estimate. The committee has required the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for this purpose in 1952. The committee has also applied a substantial reduction in funds requested for "Other obligations". In connection with the estimate of \$45,550 for the Division of Export Trade, the committee requests the Commission to consider suspending this operation during the present emergency.

#### GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee wishes to express its sincere appreciation of the splendid service which is being performed by this agency under the able leadership of Comptroller General Lindsay Warren and his efficient staff. Lindsay Warren is performing a difficult task with courage and ability, and the American people are fortunate in having such a capable leader to keep check on Federal expenditures and see to it that appropriations are expended in accordance with law. The committee extends to General Lindsay Warren its deep appreciation for the fine job he is doing and wishes him many, many more useful years of service as Comptroller General.

*Salaries.*—The committee has recommended a total of \$28,600,000 for salaries, which is a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the budget submission. An overall reduction of \$2,000,000 has been made in this item, but the sum of \$500,000 has been restored to provide for the establishment of foreign offices. This latter program is of utmost importance at the present time to enable GAO to keep check on programs abroad where so many American dollars are being expended.

*Miscellaneous expenses.*—In effecting a reduction of \$290,000 in the budget estimate of \$2,125,000 for this purpose the committee has required a saving of \$250,000 in funds requested for travel and \$40,000 in the estimate of \$210,000 for supplies and materials.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Property Act of 1949, as amended by Public Law 754 of the 81st Congress, established the General Services Administration and empowered it with authority to provide effective economical and efficient systems of management of real property, personal property, and records of the government.

For the past three years the Budget has submitted a lump-sum appropriation request under the heading "Operating expenses", for funds required for management of real property, personal property, and records, including funds for executive direction and staff operations under the immediate supervision of the Administrator. Prior to the fiscal year 1951 funds for the three major activities referred to above were provided under separate appropriations for the Public Buildings Administration, the Bureau of Federal Supply, and the National Archives. The consolidation of appropriations for these items, which have no relation to each other, into a lump-sum appropriation, complicates the work of the committee from an appropriation standpoint and makes the work of the committee and of the Congress much more difficult in considering funds for these activities. The committee can arrive at a better understanding and act more effectively in passing on funds for these purposes if the three items referred to above are provided for in separate appropriation paragraphs and are justified separately as had been the practice prior to the fiscal year 1951. The committee is, therefore, presenting the bill with these major items of appropriation provided for separately, together with a separate appropriation paragraph for the Office of the Administrator.

*Executive direction and staff operations.*—Under this new appropriation paragraph funds are provided to the Administrator for work in connection with executive direction, financial management, administrative management, legal, information, compliance, and contract settlement work. The committee considered a request of \$5,373,000 for this purpose and has allowed a total of \$4,648,300, a reduction of \$724,700.

*Public Buildings Service.*—Under this appropriation funds are provided for buildings management including operations and rents, national industrial reserve, real property acquisition and utilization, surplus property management and disposal, buildings design and supervision, and public utilities management. In allowing \$98,346,030 for this activity the committee has effected a reduction of \$14,742,970 in the budget estimate. In providing this reduction the committee has denied a request for funds for partial restoration of the 1952 curtailment of buildings management services. It has required the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for fiscal year 1952, it has disallowed \$126,822 for space which it ascertained is to be paid for by the State Department, and it has effected additional savings in connection with funds required for operation of buildings and rental of quarters. With funds supplied under this appropriation the Public Buildings Service provides for the upkeep, operation and management, including rents, of 202 buildings in the District of Columbia and 4,297 outside the District of Columbia.



*Federal Supply Service.*—Under this new appropriation item the committee is providing funds for supply management, purchasing, personal property utilization and disposal, commodity specifications, commodity inspection, and traffic management. A reduction of \$1,692,900 is recommended in the budget estimate of \$3,787,000 for this activity. The committee has eliminated the request for \$994,900 for work in connection with the preparation of a commodity catalog. Testimony given to the committee was to the effect that this catalog would not be completed until 1962. The committee regards this program as impractical and that it should be abandoned unless a more realistic program can be devised which will provide for the completion of this work within a reasonable period. The remaining reduction of \$698,000 in this estimate has been distributed proportionately among the other major activities under this activity as set forth in the budget. The estimate of \$128,000 for a tire-testing program has been reduced to \$64,000 by the committee.

*National archives and records service.*—Under this new appropriation paragraph funds are provided for records management, records centers, microfilming, National Archives, Federal Register, and the Roosevelt Library. The budget estimate contemplated an appropriation of \$5,751,000 for this purpose. The committee has required a net reduction of \$1,011,800. The sum of \$312,755 is allowed for annualizing the civilian personnel records center at St. Louis, Missouri, and an additional \$362,700 is provided for annualizing three new records centers which were set up during the fiscal year 1952. Funds for three additional record centers in 1953 have been disallowed by the committee.

*Emergency operating expenses.*—Funds under this heading are to provide office space for emergency personnel, of which in excess of 90 percent will be employed by the Department of Defense. The committee considered the budget estimate of \$27,845,000 for this purpose and has effected a reduction of \$5,176,750. The budget estimate was based on the need for housing 122,114 employees during the fiscal year 1953. The committee is of the opinion that substantial reductions in personnel may be made in the civilian employees who would occupy this space and it has effected the reduction recommended in the belief that the funds provided will be sufficient to meet the demand for emergency operating expenses during the fiscal year 1953.

*Expenses, general supply fund.*—Funds provided under this appropriation are for the purpose of meeting operating expenses of the fund which are not chargeable to direct cost of operations in providing services or supplying commodities to government agencies. In effecting a reduction of \$5,615,000 in the budget estimate of \$19,613,000 the committee has allowed a total of \$13,998,000 which is the amount of obligations incurred under this heading for the fiscal year 1952. The committee is of the opinion that the General Services Administration, in its program for expanding the volume of business for the fiscal year 1953, is unduly optimistic as to the business which it will perform and is requiring that appropriations be restricted to the 1952 level insofar as overhead costs of this type are concerned.

*Strategic and critical materials.*—Appropriations to date for strategic and critical materials have totaled \$4,963,764,870. In addition, \$155,000,000 for contract authorization remains to be covered by liquidating appropriations. The committee considered a budget esti-

mate of \$225,000,000 and has effected a reduction therein of \$21,-021,000. In effecting this reduction the committee wishes to emphasize that it has required no saving in connection with funds requested for the acquisition of strategic and critical materials. The reduction recommended consists of a saving of \$721,000 in the estimate of \$4,806,000 for expenses of operation, and disallowance of the estimate of \$20,300,000 for the construction of storage facilities. The committee believes that storage space required under this program can be located by the Government in existing warehouses and other facilities, and it is withholding this appropriation until further assurance is given that all means of locating such space has been unsuccessful.

*Archival drawings.*—The committee has denied the request for \$40,000 to provide archival drawings of the Executive Mansion as recently remodeled. The committee feels that while this undertaking might be desirable in normal times, the need for economy in every possible way over-rides the desirability of providing for these plans at the present time.

#### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

##### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The major housing activities of the Federal government are grouped in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which consists of the Office of the Administrator and three main constituents: The Home Loan Bank Board, including the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the Home Owners Loan Corporation; the Federal Housing Administration; and the Public Housing Administration. The Federal National Mortgage Association is also a part of this agency.

In connection with funds heretofore provided to the Administrator for the purpose of securing trailers, demountable, and other types of housing for use at defense activities, the committee wishes to point out that this national defense housing is not constructed in order to be rented as subsidized public housing. That being true, the committee is not satisfied with the formula presently used by the Administrator in arriving at rental charges. The committee requests and instructs the Administrator to reappraise and change his present formula for fixing rents, and to charge a more realistic figure for rents in relation to the cost of construction of these living quarters.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee considered a total estimate of \$6,250,000 for the Office of the Administrator and has recommended \$4,606,000 which is \$1,644,000 less than the budget estimate. This appropriation contains for the first time funds for advance planning of non-Federal public works; and for salaries and expenses, defense housing and community facilities and services. The committee considered estimates totaling \$2,430,200 for these two activities and has effected substantial reductions in funds requested for each activity.

*Defense community facilities and services.*—The committee has eliminated from the estimates the proposal to reappropriate \$225,000 for administrative expenses in connection with this construction program for the fiscal year 1953. The committee directs these funds not be obligated, but be covered into the Treasury.



*Federal National Mortgage Association.*—This Association was authorized under Title III of the National Housing Act to provide a secondary mortgage market for Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages. The scope of its operation was expanded to include Veterans Administration mortgages by Public Law 864 of the 80th Congress and its activities have been further broadened by subsequent acts of Congress.

The committee is advised that the purchase of mortgages will amount to \$790 million during the fiscal year 1952 and that credit restrictions, scarcity of building materials, and fewer authorized building starts will limit the purchases for fiscal year 1953 to approximately \$693.9 million.

For administrative expenses of FNMA the committee considered a budget estimate of \$4,140,000. It has recommended a total of \$3,371,425 which is a reduction of \$768,575 below the budget estimate. The reduction in this item is in line with the recommendation of the committee in connection with other activities, requiring the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for this purpose in 1952, the denial of funds for new positions, and savings in "Other obligations".

*Prefabricated housing.*—Public Law 139 of the 82nd Congress added authority to make loans and commitments up to \$15,000,000 outstanding at any one time to preserve the productive capacity of "existing housing prefabricators" to meet the special types of defense housing needs. Funds for these loans are provided by borrowings from the Treasury. The financial program for the fiscal year 1953 contemplates some \$31.3 million in loan disbursements as compared with \$19 million for the current fiscal year.

The committee has recommended the use of \$225,000 of funds available for this activity which is a reduction of \$43,000 under the budget estimate. The action of the committee will require the absorption of funds required for Pay Act increases in the amount requested for 1952, and in a reduction below funds currently available for "Other obligations." The committee has also denied several new positions requested in this connection.

*Home Loan Bank Board.*—A three-member board supervises the Federal Home Loan Bank system, the system of Federal savings and loan associations, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1952 there were 2,944 insured institutions with total assets aggregating \$14.9 million. The budget estimates considered for the administrative expenses of the Board for the next fiscal year totaled \$779,000. The committee has recommended \$725,000 which is a reduction of \$54,000 in the budget estimate. Funds for the expenses of the Examining Division of the Board which are classified as non-administrative are recommended in the sum of \$1,664,000 which is the amount provided for the fiscal year 1952.

*Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.*—The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was created in 1934. It insures savings up to \$10,000 in all savings and loans associations which apply and are approved for insurance. There were 2,944 members at June 30 last, a net increase of 145 or 5.2 percent last year. The assets of these institutions aggregated \$14.9 billion, an increase of \$2.4 billion over the preceding year.



Administrative expenses of the Corporation are paid from corporate funds received from insurance premiums, admission fees, and interest on investments. The committee considered an estimate of \$443,000 and has recommended \$425,000 which is a reduction of \$18,000 in the budget estimate.

*Federal Housing Administration.*—The Federal Housing Administration was created by the National Housing Act of 1934. It is a non-corporate business type agency made subject to the Government Corporation Control Act by the Housing Act of 1948. The principal purpose of the Administration is to stabilize the mortgage market and to improve home financing practices and housing standards and conditions. On June 30, 1951, a total of \$24.4 billion of insurance had been written. The committee considered a budget estimate of \$5,631,000 for expenses other than non-administrative, and has recommended \$4,885,000 which is a reduction of \$746,000 in the budget estimate. Administrative expenses are primarily those incurred in the District of Columbia in connection with the program of the Administration. In addition to such administrative costs FHA has non-administrative costs in the field for which the budget indicates a proposed expenditure of \$28,870,000. The committee has allowed \$25,175,000 for this purpose.

*Public Housing Administration.*—The Public Housing Administration was established by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947.

Housing programs for which the Administration is directly responsible are—

1. United States housing program.
2. Subsistence homesteads and Greentowns program.
3. Public war housing.
4. Veterans' reuse housing.
5. Homes conversion program.

Detailed information setting forth the facts and figures in connection with each of these programs will be found beginning on page 371 of the 1953 budget.

The Housing Act of 1949 authorizes the start of construction of 135,000 low-rent housing units each year for six years commencing with July 1, 1949. Under this program at the present time there are about 15,000 units available for occupancy and 105,000 have been started and are under construction. The budget program as presented to the committee proposed approval of 75,000 additional units for fiscal year 1953. The committee has recommended a reduction in this program for the fiscal year 1953 to 25,000 units. The committee has also provided in the bill that not to exceed 25,000 units may be started in any year subsequent to 1953 unless Congress approves such increase. Funds have already been appropriated under recently enacted legislation which will permit the initiation of construction of housing in certain defense areas and the President's Budget for 1953 indicates that authorization will be requested for an additional \$300,000,000 for defense housing. In view of the accentuation of this type of housing and the scarcity of materials required for such construction the committee is of the opinion that the reduction recommended by it in connection with the normal housing program is not excessive.

For the administrative expenses of this program during the next fiscal year the committee considered an estimate of \$11,420,000. In

recommending an appropriation of \$8,000,000 the committee has effected a reduction of \$3,420,000 in the budget estimate, an amount \$1,500,000 below the 1952 appropriation.

Authorization for the use of funds totaling \$3,383,000 from program revenues for continuing operation and disposal programs in connection with subsistence homesteads, public war housing, veterans' reuse housing, and the home conversion program has been reduced \$133,000 by the committee.

The bill contains an appropriation of \$29,880,000 for annual contributions, which is \$19,880,000 in excess of the 1952 appropriation and \$6,120,000 less than the budget estimate. The increase over the 1952 appropriation is required to meet annual contributions on projects completed under the 1949 Act low-rent housing program. As the committee has previously pointed out, this appropriation will continue to increase annually until a maximum of \$336,000,000 is reached. Payments run over a period of 40 years and they are for amounts over which the Congress has no real control because they are for obligations to which the Government is committed under legislation previously enacted by the Congress.

#### INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of this Commission the committee has included in the bill \$89,300 which is a reduction of \$300 in the 1952 appropriation and is \$15,400 less than the budget estimate. In effecting the reduction the committee has disallowed funds for new positions totaling \$9,600, it has reduced funds requested for "Other obligations" and has required the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for 1952.

#### INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

The Inland Waterways Corporation was created by act of Congress June 3, 1925. It is administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce. In 1951, the Corporation's gross operating income was \$11,157,443 and is expected to be \$11,708,000 in 1952, and \$11,873,000 in 1953. In 1952, expenses estimated at \$11,926,000 are expected to result in losses of \$217,000. Losses of \$496,000 in 1953, with expenses of \$12,369,000 are forecast. Cash on hand at the end of the fiscal year 1952 is estimated at \$1,996,736 and at the end of fiscal year 1953, \$2,418,240.

The committee considered a budget estimate of \$510,000 for administrative expenses and has effected a reduction of \$42,670. The amount recommended is \$13,870 below the 1952 authorization.

#### INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The committee considered estimates totaling \$11,778,000 for the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has included in the bill a total of \$10,506,000 for this activity which is \$31,465 in excess of the 1952 appropriation and \$1,272,000 below the budget estimate.

*General expenses.*—The bill contains \$8,935,000 for general expenses which is a reduction of \$1,040,000 in the budget estimate. The committee has recommended several reductions in items making up this

estimate and has included one increase. A table setting forth these recommendations is as follows:

| Item:                                                                  | Reduction   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Pay Act funds required to be absorbed in 1953.....                     | \$719, 000  |
| Elimination of requests for new positions.....                         | 461, 000    |
| Reduction in "other obligations".....                                  | 260, 000    |
| Total reduction.....                                                   | 1, 440, 000 |
| Plus increase for Section of Complaints, Bureau of Motor Carriers..... | 400, 000    |
| Net reduction.....                                                     | 1, 040, 000 |

The foregoing increase of \$400,000, which is intended solely for use in the Section of Complaints is essential if the Commission is to make any progress in catching up with the backlog of applications which has grown at a greater rate than was anticipated. The additional amount recommended by the committee will enable the Commission to make real progress in reducing this backlog.

*Railroad safety.*—The committee has recommended \$907,000 for this activity which is a reduction of \$135,000 in the budget estimate. This reduction will require operations somewhat below the 1952 level but is in line with the committee's action in connection with other appropriation items in the bill.

*Locomotive inspection.*—An appropriation of \$664,000 is recommended for this purpose which is \$97,000 less than the budget estimate of \$761,000. As mentioned in the preceding item this reduction will require operation on a basis somewhat below the 1952 level but is in line with other reductions made in the bill.

#### NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is charged with the responsibility for scientific aeronautical research. The agency has its central office in Washington and laboratories at Langley Field, Virginia, Moffett Field, California, and the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory near Cleveland, Ohio.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The bill includes \$46,522,200 for salaries and expenses which is a decrease of \$7,811,800 in the budget estimate and is \$2,727,800 less than the 1952 appropriation. In effecting this reduction the committee has required absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for this purpose in 1952, it has denied funds requested for new positions, and has effected a substantial reduction in items classified as "Other obligations", other than rents and utilities.

The committee realizes that NACA will have new facilities coming into operation from time to time. However it is of the opinion that as new programs are undertaken other older programs can be abandoned and the personnel and funds devoted to these latter programs can be devoted to the more pressing and urgent newer projects.

*Construction and equipment.*—The bill includes \$17,700,000 for this purpose, which is \$3,000,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount recommended will provide \$11,100,000 for new construction at the Langley Field Laboratory, Virginia, \$5,600,000 at the Lewis Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, and \$1,000,000 liquidating cash for the 1951 program.



## NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

The National Capital Housing Authority operates 112,000 units of low-rent housing and 31 non-residential properties developed or acquired under Title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act of 1934. Revenues from operation are deposited into the Treasury and funds are appropriated annually by the Congress for operation and maintenance. The bill contains \$45,000 for operation and maintenance of properties which is a reduction of \$2,000 in the budget estimate.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

The bill includes \$66,000 for this purpose which is \$89,000 less than the current appropriation and \$534,000 below the budget estimate. In effecting this substantial reduction in the budget estimate the committee has denied all funds recommended for use in connection with the acquisition of property in nearby Maryland and Virginia and has restricted the use of funds to the purchase of land for park and play ground purposes in the District of Columbia.

Authorization for the acquisition of land in connection with the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Virginia and for land acquisition in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland was contained in the Act of May 29, 1930. This act authorizes appropriations totaling \$7,500,000 for the George Washington Memorial Parkway of which \$1,237,700 has been provided to date. Under Section 1B of the Act which authorizes the acquisition of land in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Maryland, the authorization is \$4,500,000 of which \$1,531,050 has been approved for Montgomery County and \$1,027,250 for Prince Georges County. The committee disallowed a request for funds for these two purposes in connection with the 1952 appropriation bill and stated at that time that the appropriation should be deferred until the present international difficulties have subsided. The same reason exists today.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The National Science Foundation was set up under Public Law 507 of the 81st Congress and is responsible for developing a national policy for the promotion of basic research and education in the sciences, for supporting basic research, for awarding graduate fellowships, and for fostering the interchange of scientific information.

The bill includes \$3,500,000 for salaries and expenses of this activity which is the amount provided for the current fiscal year, and is \$11,500,000 below the budget estimate. The committee is aware of the importance of this activity and the program which it sponsors and it is reluctant to retard development of it. However it is a new activity which is unlikely to provide assistance to the country in the immediate emergency. The committee feels, therefore, that expansion to the full amount of the authorization (\$15,000,000) should be deferred until the financial condition of the Treasury has improved.

## RENEGOTIATION BOARD

This Board conducts renegotiation with contractors and subcontractors to eliminate excessive profits from business with the government in connection with procurement activities under the

National Defense program. The Board expects to receive 11,300 filings in 1952 and 15,000 filings in 1953. The Secretary of Defense delegated to the Board its responsibilities and operating functions under the Renegotiation Act of 1948 in January, 1952. The Board is presently operating with an appropriation of \$1,000,000 provided in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and it has also received approximately \$600,000 from the Department of Defense at the time it took over the renegotiation contracts being handled by that agency.

For the fiscal year 1953 the Committee considered a budget estimate of \$7,500,000. The bill includes \$4,907,800 for this purpose which is \$2,592,200 less than the budget estimate.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

For the salaries and expenses of this Commission the committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,245,080, which is \$133,400 less than the 1952 appropriation and \$704,920 below the budget estimate. In effecting the foregoing reduction, the committee has required the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for this purpose in 1952, it has disallowed a request for 31 additional employees, and has effected a substantial saving in "Other obligations", except rents and utilities. While the reduction recommended will require the Commission to operate in 1953 below the 1952 level the committee is of the opinion the Commission will be able to perform efficiently all functions required of it by law.

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The Selective Service System operates through 3,900 local boards, registers, classifies and forwards men for induction into the armed forces. The budget for the fiscal year 1953 is based on the assumption that 650,000 men will be inducted into the service during that year.

The committee considered a budget estimate of \$39,686,000 and has recommended a total of \$36,597,000, a reduction of \$3,089,000 in the budget estimate. The committee has allowed the full amount of \$28,397,197 for registration, classification, and induction by local boards, but has effected substantial reductions amounting to \$440,700 in the estimate for national administration, and \$2,569,000 in the estimate for state administration. The reduction in the two latter activities have been made because of overstaffing presently existing in these programs. Substantial reductions in personnel can be made in them without affecting the efficiency of the two operations. The following tabulation sets forth the recommendations of the committee by activity in connection with this item.

| Activity                                        | Budget estimate | Recommended by Committee | Reduction  |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------|
| National Administration.....                    | \$2,140,800     | \$1,700,100              | —\$440,700 |
| State Administration.....                       | 3,758,003       | 6,189,003                | —2,569,000 |
| Registration, classification and induction..... | 28,397,197      | 28,397,197               | -----      |
| Special Boards:                                 |                 |                          |            |
| Doctors, dentists and allied specialists.....   | 295,000         | 217,200                  | —77,800    |
| National Selective Service Appeal Board.....    | 95,000          | 93,500                   | —1,500     |
| Total.....                                      | 39,686,000      | 36,597,000               | —3,089,000 |

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

*Salaries and expenses.*—An appropriation of \$2,274,000 is provided for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. This is a reduction of \$117,200 in the current appropriation and is \$291,000 below the budget estimate. The committee has required the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of Pay Act funds requested for this purpose in 1952, and has effected a substantial reduction in funds requested for "Other obligations".

*National Gallery of Art.*—In recommending an appropriation of \$1,181,100 for this activity the committee has effected a reduction of \$118,900 in the budget estimate. This amount was determined upon by applying the same principle as was applied in connection with the reduction of funds recommended for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution.

## SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

This board was established by the Internal Security Act of 1950 and is responsible for determination as to whether organizations are "Communist-action" or "Communist-front" organizations and whether an individual is an officer of either kind of organization or a member of a "Communist-action" organization.

During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that the Communist Party action case will be completed in fiscal year 1953. As a result of its inquiry during hearings on the bill the committee seriously questions whether this schedule will be maintained and whether the work load in fiscal year 1953 will approach that contemplated in the budget submission. The committee, therefore, has effected a reduction of \$178,695 in the budget estimate of \$470,000 and is of the opinion that the sum allowed, \$291,305, plus an unobligated balance of \$20,000, will be sufficient for the operations of the board during the fiscal year 1953.

## TARIFF COMMISSION

The committee has allowed a total of \$1,194,750 for the salaries and expenses of this Commission. The amount allowed is \$193,250 below the budget estimate. The recommendation of the committee in this connection is in line with reductions made in other agencies and will provide for employment below the 1952 level.

## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The Tennessee Valley Authority is a corporation created by act of Congress on May 18, 1933 (16 U. S. C. 831). It was established—

To improve the navigability and to provide for the flood control of the Tennessee River; to provide for reforestation and the proper use of marginal lands in the Tennessee Valley; to provide for the agricultural and industrial development of said valley; to provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of Government properties at and near Muscle Shoals in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

The 1953 program, as presented in the budget, would be financed by \$200,027,000 of appropriated funds, and \$147,584,000 of corporate funds, and contemplates payments to the Treasury amounting to



\$19,430,000. The \$367,041,000 to be applied under the 1953 program would consist of \$249,359,000 for acquisition of assets, \$98,225,000 for operating expenses, and \$19,457,000 for retirement of borrowings and payments to the Treasury.

In considering the request from \$200,027,000 for Treasury funds the committee has effected a reduction of \$757,700 in the estimate of \$7,577,000 for the expenses of programs consisting of navigation, flood-control and power program, fertilizer and munitions program, resource development program, and general service activities. In connection with the estimate of \$192,450,000 for the acquisition of assets to be financed from appropriated funds the committee has effected a reduction of \$14,000,000 and has applied this reduction to the request for additional units at the Shawnee Steam Plant. The budget estimate proposed the construction of 4 new units at this point. The committee is of the opinion that progress being made in connection with the development of the Atomic Energy program in this area, for which power from these steam units will be provided, has not progressed to the point where such power will be required in the near future. Deferment of construction of two of the four units proposed will not interfere with the furnishing of power to the AEC plant when it is required.

#### VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends a total of \$3,822,033.130 for the Veterans Administration for the fiscal year 1953. This amount represents a decrease of \$269,178,090 under the current appropriation of \$4,091,211,220. Fund requirements in the current year are composed of appropriations to date of \$4,091,211,220 and pending supplemental requests totaling \$318,054,000.

*Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services.*—This appropriation covers all expenses including salaries and operating costs of all the installations operated by the Veterans Administration which, on December 31, 1951, consisted of the following: The central office in Washington, 10 district offices for insurance and death claims activities, 70 regional offices, 152 hospitals, 16 domiciliary facilities, 345 VA offices, 3 supply depots, 2 forms depots, 1 record center, and 2 special offices. Due to the consolidation of insurance and death claims activities, the number of district offices will be reduced to four in the fiscal year 1953. The activation of new hospitals will result in a net increase of 21 hospitals and 1 domiciliary facility, and the total number in operation as of June 30, 1953, is expected to be 173 hospitals and 17 domiciliary facilities. Approximately 9,000 new hospital and domiciliary beds will become available in the fiscal year 1953, which will provide about 129,280 beds in hospitals and 18,156 in domiciliary facilities in that year. During the fiscal year 1953 an average of 133,778 patients and members will be cared for by the Veterans Administration, of which 102,000 will be in hospital facilities and 17,000 in domiciliary facilities and 14,778 in state hospitals, state homes, and federal and local hospitals on a contract basis.

The bill includes \$803,586,430 for these activities, which is a reduction of \$101,773,340 from the amount appropriated, including a pending supplemental appropriation request, for the fiscal year 1952, and is \$91,413,570 less than the 1953 budget estimate. This decrease from the 1952 appropriation is due to reductions in non-medical pro-

grams. The principal reduction in 1953 below the current year in these programs is in education and training activities under Public Law 346 and in the insurance requirements where the provisions of Public Law 23 and the expected consolidation of offices result in substantial reductions. The requirements of such supporting services as Administrative Services and Finance are also reduced in proportion to the declining workload in operating programs. The net reduction of \$91,413,570 in the budget estimate is detailed as follows:

| Item                                               | Budget estimate | Reduction     |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Pay Act funds required to be absorbed in 1953..... |                 | —\$32,254,000 |
| (02) Beneficiary travel.....                       | \$7,058,800     | —500,000      |
| (02) Employee travel.....                          | 4,707,587       | —1,569,190    |
| (07) Other contractual services:                   |                 |               |
| Medical and dental fees.....                       | 40,445,500      | —4,044,550    |
| Other.....                                         | 56,052,464      | *—23,500,000  |
| (08) Supplies and materials:                       |                 |               |
| (Other) medicines, etc.....                        | 57,503,001      | —20,000,000   |
| (11) Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....     | 7,424,058       | —1,000,000    |
| 2000 Contact offices.....                          | 7,231,329       | —5,795,830    |
| 8200 Research.....                                 | 5,500,000       | —2,750,000    |
| Total reduction.....                               |                 | —91,413,570   |

\*Includes reappropriation of \$12,500,000 of 1952 unobligated balance.

In making the above reduction in other contractual services, the committee is impressed with the fact that medical and dental fees are too high, and has allowed \$4,044,550 less than the estimates for this purpose. This is not intended to prohibit the pay of specialists who perform highly technical operations, but is applied to routine fees which should be readjusted in line with the reduction.

The committee has reduced the request of \$57,503,001 for supplies and materials by \$20,000,000. During the hearings it was testified that there is on hand in the hospitals and depots an inventory of \$37,000,000 for medicines. The total needs for medicines in 1953 are estimated at \$28,000,000. The committee action will enable the agency to use some of the excess stock for current need in the coming year.

*Compensation and Pensions.*—The bill includes \$2,204,351,000 for the payment of compensation and pensions to veterans of the various wars and to beneficiaries in accordance with the laws enacted by the Congress. Also included is the payment of subsistence allowance to disabled veterans under Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended. The amount recommended is an increase of \$32,121,000 over funds appropriated, including a pending supplemental appropriation request of \$60,000,000, for fiscal year 1952, and is the amount of the budget estimates.

*Readjustment Benefits.*—The committee recommends the amount of \$558,907,200 for this purpose, which is \$302,732,800 less than the 1952 appropriation and \$139,726,800 less than the budget estimate. This appropriation provides for the payment of benefits to or in behalf of veterans for education and training, loans and unemployment allowances as authorized by the Servicemen's Adjustment Act of 1944 as amended. Approximately 90 percent of the funds recommended for 1953 are for tuition, subsistence, supplies and equipment for an estimated average trainee load of 491,089 under Public Law 346.



This trainee load is a reduction of approximately 600,000 from that expected in fiscal year 1952.

*Veterans Miscellaneous Benefits.*—For this purpose the committee considered a budget estimate of \$27,206,000 and recommends an appropriation of \$17,206,000, which is a decrease of \$3,854,370 under the amount appropriated for 1952. In reducing the appropriation \$10,000,000 below the budget estimates the committee is guided by the fact that obligations were only \$15,835,000 during the first six months of the current year and on a full year basis will be about \$31,670,000, leaving a carry-over on June 30, 1952, of \$14,300,000 instead of \$5,442,089 as anticipated in the budget estimates. The average trainee load expected in 1953 is 35,400, a reduction of 30 percent from the average expected in 1952. The decrease in requirements in this item is attributable to the declining trainee load of veterans granted vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16.

*Military and Naval Insurance.*—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$6,854,000 for this item, which is an increase of \$854,000 over funds provided in 1952. This appropriation covers payments arising from contracts with World War I veterans for what was known as war risk insurance. The following type payments are now being made from this appropriation: payments to veterans who suffered a permanent and total disability as a result of war service or during the post-war period in which they carried this type of insurance; payments to beneficiaries of members of the armed services who died in service or during the post-war period during which this type of insurance was in force. Payments are also made from this appropriation to the United States Government Life Insurance Fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to the extra hazards of military or naval service in the case of persons so engaged while protected by United States Government Life Insurance policies.

*National Service Life Insurance.*—The committee recommends the amount of \$54,072,000 for this purpose in 1953, which is a reduction of \$179,498,000 from the amount appropriated, including a pending supplemental appropriation request of \$50,000,000, for 1952. This item covers payment to the National Service Life Insurance Trust Fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to mortality costs on account of deaths traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service; the cost of waiver of recovery of payments under the provisions of section 609 (a) on national service life insurance policies in accordance with the provisions of part I, title VI, Public Law 801, Seventy-sixth Congress; and the payment of benefits directly from and the crediting of premiums directly to the appropriation under the authority of the act as amended, August 1, 1946; Public Law 589, Seventy-ninth Congress.

*Servicemen's Indemnity Appropriation.*—The bill includes the full budget estimate of \$8,595,000 for this purpose for 1953, which is an increase of \$1,295,000 from the amount appropriated, including a pending supplemental appropriation request of \$2,300,000, for 1952. This appropriation provides funds for automatic indemnity coverage benefits payable to beneficiaries of all deceased members of the armed forces who had indemnity coverage and who died since June 27, 1950. Payments from this appropriation are made under the provisions of Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress.



*Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,861,500 for this item in 1953. This is an increase of \$761,500 over funds provided of \$1,100,000 for 1952. This appropriation is used to provide treatment and medical care for Philippine veterans as authorized by Public Law 865, Eightieth Congress. Public Law 865 authorized an annual appropriation of \$3,285,000 for this purpose. However, the expected rate of expenditure has not materialized and, therefore, only the reduced amount indicated is recommended. The amount of \$9,400,000 also authorized by Public Law 865 for the construction and equipping of hospitals in the Philippines remains available in this appropriation for that purpose. It is contemplated that construction on this project will begin during 1953.

*Hospital and Domiciliary Facilities.*—The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$153,600,000 for this item for the fiscal year 1953. These funds are for the liquidation of prior year obligations of \$59,000,000 and to cover obligations of \$94,600,000 in 1953 and subsequent years. This appropriation is to finance the cost of constructing new hospitals and homes, additions to existing hospitals and homes, the purchase of portable initial equipment for new hospital and home beds and for the rehabilitation and modernization of old hospitals. The total contract authorizations amounted to \$822,500,000 to build new hospitals and modernize and rehabilitate old ones, and cash appropriations totaling \$389,505,080 have been provided to liquidate obligations incurred against the contract authority, leaving an unfunded balance of \$432,994,080 as of the end of the current year. Included in the recommended amount for 1953 is \$15,000,000 to cover the cost of specified projects which represent the initial cost of a program devoted to the rehabilitation and modernization of old hospitals. The limitation on the amount that can be expended for portable initial equipment (for new construction) is increased to \$33,349,581.

The committee calls attention to the fact that during the hearings it was disclosed that 20 percent of the beds available in veterans hospitals were unoccupied during recent months. This is a very high rate. The committee invites the attention of the membership to the testimony on this subject beginning on page 1265, Part 3, of the hearings.

*Major Alterations, Improvements and Repairs.*—The bill includes the amount of \$8,000,000, a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the budget estimate for this item. This new appropriation is to cover the cost of major alterations, improvements and repairs to hospitals and domiciliary facilities where the individual project cost does not exceed \$250,000. These projects were formerly provided for under the "Hospital and Domiciliary Facilities" appropriation and required Presidential approval after funds were made available by the Congress.

*Automobiles and Other Conveyances for Disabled Veterans.*—The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$5,000,000 under this item for 1953. There is also an item of \$25,000,000 pending in the Third Supplemental, 1952, for the same purpose. This appropriation is to continue the furnishing of automobiles or other conveyances to certain disabled veterans as provided by Public Law 187, Eighty-second Congress.

## WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

The War Claims Commission adjudicates the claims of internees, prisoners of war, and religious organizations. The limit of time within which claims may be filed with the Commission expired on March 31, 1952 and the Commission is required by law to terminate its activities not later than March 31, 1955. During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that 116,000 cases had been paid totaling \$67,651,375. As of December 31, 1951, a total of \$120,000,000 had been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the fund by the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice.

The committee considered a budget estimate of \$965,000 for the administrative expenses of the Commission and has allowed a total of \$683,000. In effecting the reduction of \$283,000 the committee has specifically disallowed \$190,000 for services to be performed by other agencies. This reduction is made with the understanding that such services will be performed by other agencies without reimbursement. A major portion of this reimbursable fund, \$157,300, has to do with the certification of military status of Filipino claimants by the Adjutant General of the Army of the United States at Manila. The committee requests that the Department of the Army perform this service without cost to the War Claims Commission. It also requests that the Civil Service Commission, the Tariff Commission, and the Department of State perform like services for the Commission without reimbursement.

## TITLE II

## MARITIME ACTIVITIES, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

*Ship construction.*—The committee has included in the bill the budget estimate of \$140,000,000 for continuation of construction of the "Mariner" class cargo vessels which were authorized in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951. The present program consists of the construction of 35 such vessels. The program is progressing satisfactorily and it is estimated that deliveries will be made beginning in September 1952. A total of \$71,681,470 will be required following the fiscal year 1953 for the completion of this cargo vessel program.

*Operating-Differential subsidies.*—A budget estimate of \$50,000,000 was requested for this purpose during the fiscal year 1953. In recommending an appropriation of \$20,000,000 the committee points out that estimated obligations submitted by the budget under this item during recent years has never approximated the amount actually required. The committee is of the opinion that the amount recommended in the bill, \$20,000,000, together with a substantial carry-over from the fiscal year 1952 will be sufficient to meet all essential obligations in the fiscal year 1953. The committee considered an amendment to the 1952 provision regulating the number of voyages available to subsidized operators. The budget proposal contemplated the authorization of 1,650 such voyages without limitation. The committee has reduced this limitation to 1,600 with the further limitation that 100 such voyages shall be for new operators, and it urges the Commission to give every consideration to requests from new operators in order that the monopoly which has existed in this field may be broken and



deserving new operators may receive some of the benefits which have been restricted to a few. The committee again points out to the appropriate legislative committee that this item for subsidized voyages is increasing by leaps and bounds each year and the amount of subsidy likewise is increasing. We wish to call attention to the fact that there is a limit to the amount of money which the taxpayers can pay annually for these shipping operations.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee considered a budget estimate of \$16,860,000 for this purpose and the bill includes \$14,375,700, which is \$1,275,700 less than the 1952 appropriation and \$2,484,300 below the budget estimate. In effecting this substantial reduction in the budget estimate the committee has followed the practice of denying new personnel in excess of that allowed for the fiscal year 1952, it has required absorption of a substantial portion of funds for Pay Act increases and it has effected additional savings in "Other obligations". In connection with the appropriation for reserve fleet expenses the committee has specifically denied a request of \$300,000 for dredging and \$205,000 for the installation of power lines.

During hearings on the bill the question of reimbursement to the Treasury of \$20,000,000 advanced to the Maritime Administration as initial working capital was under discussion. The committee was advised that expenditures in connection with the refitting of vessels for active use had depleted the fund during the current fiscal year. The committee is of the opinion that this appropriation should be returned to the Treasury at the earliest possible date and requests the Administration to keep it advised as to when repayment of the advance can be expected.

As of the latter part of January, 1952, there were 643 NSA ships in operation. Of this number 522 were under general agency operation (406 were engaged in carrying ECA cargoes and 116 were carrying MSTs cargoes), and 121 under bare-boat time charter to MSTs. The plans are to put all of the bare-boat time charter ships under a general agency operation as soon as possible.

Again we point out to the appropriate legislative committee that the cost of construction of these ships has gone up considerably since they were built. Industry, generally, is getting increased revenues on cargoes transported. The committee should inquire into the situation and take steps to require revision of charter fees which will assure the Government fair, reasonable and up-to-date payment for these vessels.

*Maritime training.*—The committee recommends a total of \$2,795,200 for this purpose which is \$929,300 less than the 1952 appropriation and \$1,069,800 below the budget estimate. In effecting a total saving of \$1,069,800 in this estimate the committee has required a pro rata reduction of \$663,800 in all activities, and has disallowed \$406,000 for pay of cadets. This latter reduction eliminates the \$65 monthly allowance to cadets and substitutes therefore a straight \$200 annual allowance for uniforms and textbooks. This action will put cadet midshipmen at Kings Point on a par with cadet midshipmen attending the state schools.

*State Marine Schools.*—The bill contains \$643,400 for this purpose which is a reduction of \$39,600 in the budget estimate of \$683,000. The reduction of \$39,600 has been applied in connection with the estimate of \$198,000 for subsistence for cadets.



## LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On pages 11 and 12, in connection with the Civil Service Commission:

*The Civil Service Commission shall not impose a requirement or limitation of maximum age with respect to the appointment of persons to positions in the competitive service, except such positions as the Civil Service Commission may publish from time to time in such form and manner as it may determine: Provided, That no person who has reached his seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive civil service on other than a temporary basis.*

On page 39, in connection with hospital and domiciliary facilities, Veterans' Administration:

*Provided, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans' Administration is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in the near future.*

On page 40, in connection with major alterations, improvements, and repairs, Veterans' Administration:

*Provided, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans' Administration is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in the near future.*

On page 49 in connection with the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Maritime Activities, Department of Commerce:

*Provided further, That funds transferred to this appropriation from the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund established under the provisions of Public Law 45, Eighty-second Congress, shall not exceed a sum sufficient to provide for the employment of in excess of three hundred employees at any time during the current fiscal year;*

## COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 2 (A)

The following is submitted in compliance with Clause 2 (A), of rule XIII:

## (PENDING BILL)

On page 14, lines 18 to 23, inclusive, in connection with the General Accounting Office:

*The fourth paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office" in Public Law 137, approved August 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 274), is amended by changing "two positions in grade GS-18" to "four positions in grade GS-18" and "seven positions in grade GS-16" to "thirteen positions in grade GS-16".*

## (EXISTING LAW)

Public Law 137, Eighty-second Congress, under the General Accounting Office, fourth paragraph:

The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place two positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17, and seven positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.

## (PENDING BILL)

## (EXISTING LAW)

On page 24, lines 11 to 25, inclusive, in connection with the Public Housing Administration:

*Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in excess of twenty-five thousand dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of twenty-five thousand to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress:*

Public Law 171, 81st Congress, Section 305 (a):

*"\* \* \* With respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, the Authority may authorize the commencement of construction of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-five thousand dwelling units after July 1, 1949, which limit shall be increased by further amounts of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dwelling units on July 1 in each of the years 1950 through and including 1954, respectively: Provided, That (subject to the authorization of not to exceed eight hundred and ten thousand dwelling units) such limit, and any such authorized increase therein, may be increased at any time or times by additional amounts aggregating not more than sixty-five thousand dwelling units, or may be decreased at any time or times by amounts aggregating not more than eighty-five thousand dwelling units, upon a determination by the President, after receiving advice from the Council of Economic Advisers as to the general effect of such increase or decrease upon conditions in the building industry and upon the national economy, that such action is in the public interest: And provided further, That contracts for annual contributions with respect to low-rent housing projects initiated after March 1, 1949, shall not provide for the commencement of construction of more than eight hundred and ten thousand dwelling units without further authorization from the Congress: And provided further, That in no event shall the Authority permit the commencement of construction of more than two hundred thousand dwelling units in any fiscal year."*

On page 28, lines 18 to 22, inclusive, in connection with the National Capital Housing Authority:

*: Provided further, That so long as funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall not be effective.*

Section 507, Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress:

SEC. 507. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, except provisions of law hereafter enacted expressly in limitation hereof, receipts of the National Capital Housing Authority from leases, sales, or other sources under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act are and shall remain available to the Authority for the purposes of said title I, subject to approval by the Public Housing Administration of budgets for maintenance and operation of properties administered under title I in the same manner as budgets are approved by said Administration with respect to maintenance and operation of projects under title II of said Act.

## (PENDING BILL)

## (EXISTING LAW)

On page 62, lines 5, through 23, inclusive, in connection with General Provisions:

*SEC. 401. Hereafter no part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this or any other Act, including the government of the District of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated by any civilian officer or employee during any calendar year and unused at the close of business on June 30th of the succeeding calendar year: Provided, That the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior to June 30th of such succeeding calendar year: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental United States: And provided further, That this section shall not apply with respect to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United States.*

Section 203. (c), Public Law 233, Eighty-second Congress:

SEC. 203. (c) The annual leave provided for in this section, which is not used by any officer or employee, shall accumulate for use in succeeding years until it totals not to exceed sixty days at the end of the last complete bi-weekly pay period, or corresponding period in the case of any officer or employee who is not paid on the basis of biweekly pay periods, occurring in any year.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952 AND ESTIMATES FOR 1953, PERMANENT  
INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

| Object                                                                                   | Appropriations, 1952 | Estimates, 1953 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Atomic Energy Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----                     | \$125, 000           | \$125, 000      | -----                        |
| Civil Service Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----                     | 14, 000              | 14, 000         | -----                        |
| Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion: Disposition of materials removed----- | 24, 000              | -----           | -\$24, 000                   |
| Federal Communications Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----            | 2, 500               | 3, 400          | + 900                        |
| Federal Power Commission:                                                                |                      |                 |                              |
| Payments to States under Federal Power Act-----                                          | 38, 200              | 37, 700         | -- 500                       |
| Replacement of personal property sold-----                                               | 800                  | 1, 800          | + 1, 000                     |
| Federal Trade Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----                     | 1, 800               | 1, 500          | -- 300                       |
| General Services Administration: Replacement of personal property sold-----              | 1, 000               | 1, 000          | -----                        |
| Interstate Commerce Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----               | 500                  | 6, 400          | + 5, 900                     |
| National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Replacement of personal property sold-----  | 25, 000              | 30, 000         | + 5, 000                     |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----           | 2, 250               | 3, 000          | + 750                        |

|                                                                      |          |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Selective Service System: Replacement of personal property sold----- | 1, 000   | -----     |
| Tariff Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----        | 600      | --600     |
| Veterans' Administration: Replacement of personal property sold----- | 60, 000  | 50, 000   |
| Total-----                                                           | 296, 650 | 274, 800  |
|                                                                      |          | --21, 850 |

## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

| Corporation or agency                                     | Authorizations,<br>1952    | Budget estimates,<br>1953 | Recommended in<br>bill for 1953 | Bill compared with— |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                                                           |                            |                           |                                 | 1952 authorizations | 1953 estimates |
| Housing and Home Finance Agency:                          |                            |                           |                                 |                     |                |
| Federal National Mortgage Association.....                | <sup>1</sup> \$3, 428, 000 | \$4, 140, 000             | \$3, 371, 425                   | —\$56, 575          | —\$768, 575    |
| Loans for prefabricated housing.....                      | <sup>2</sup> 225, 000      | 268, 000                  | 225, 000                        | -----               | —43, 000       |
| Home Loan Bank Board.....                                 | 750, 000                   | 779, 000                  | 725, 000                        | —25, 000            | —54, 000       |
| Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....       | 435, 000                   | 443, 000                  | 425, 000                        | —10, 000            | —18, 000       |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....                        | <sup>(3)</sup>             | <sup>(4)</sup>            | <sup>(4)</sup>                  | -----               | -----          |
| Federal Housing Administration.....                       | <sup>5</sup> 4, 990, 000   | 5, 631, 000               | 4, 885, 000                     | —105, 000           | —746, 000      |
| Public Housing Administration.....                        | <sup>6</sup> 13, 155, 000  | <sup>7</sup> 15, 033, 000 | <sup>8</sup> 11, 455, 000       | —1, 700, 000        | —3, 578, 000   |
| Inland Waterways Corporation: Department of Commerce..... | 481, 200                   | 510, 000                  | 467, 330                        | —13, 870            | —42, 670       |
| Total.....                                                | <sup>9</sup> 23, 464, 200  | 26, 804, 000              | 21, 553, 755                    | —1, 910, 445        | —5, 250, 245   |

<sup>1</sup> Limitation on administrative expenses increased from \$3,060,000 to \$3,428,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>2</sup> Limitation on administrative expenses increased from \$157,250 to \$225,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>3</sup> \$75,000 available for nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation.<sup>4</sup> Unobligated balance of prior year funds continued available for nonadministrative expenses in connection with final liquidation.<sup>5</sup> Limitation on administrative expenses increased from \$4,949,000 to \$4,990,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>6</sup> Limitation on administrative expenses increased from \$12,780,000 to \$13,155,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>7</sup> Amount includes \$9,875,000 of appropriated funds, including \$375,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and \$3,280,000 of corporate funds.<sup>8</sup> Amount includes \$11,420,000 of appropriated funds, \$230,000 heretofore appropriated in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and \$3,383,000 of corporate funds.<sup>9</sup> Amount includes \$8,000,000 of appropriated funds, \$205,000 heretofore appropriated in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and \$3,250,000 of corporate funds.<sup>9</sup> Plus limitation increases of \$1,470,000 pending in the 3d Supplemental, 1952.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952, ESTIMATES FOR 1953, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1953

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

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| Agency and item                                          | Appropriations, 1952 | Estimates, 1953 | Recommended in bill for 1953 | Bill compared with— |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                                                          |                      |                 |                              | 1952 appropriations | 1953 estimates |
| EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT                        |                      |                 |                              |                     |                |
| Compensation of the President-----                       | \$150, 000           | \$150, 000      | \$150, 000                   |                     | -----          |
| The White House Office-----                              | 1, 883, 615          | 1, 907, 643     | 1, 907, 643                  | +\$24, 028          | -----          |
| Emergency fund for the President (national defense)----- | 1 1, 000, 000        | 5, 000, 000     | 5, 000, 000                  | +4, 000, 000        | -----          |
| Executive Mansion and grounds-----                       | 315, 600             | 367, 200        | 2 341, 200                   | +25, 600            | -\$26, 000     |
| Bureau of the Budget-----                                | 3, 362, 000          | 3, 850, 000     | 3, 314, 400                  | -47, 600            | -535, 600      |
| Council of Economic Advisers-----                        | 300, 000             | 349, 000        | 308, 900                     | +8, 900             | -40, 100       |
| Total, Executive Office of the President-----            | 7, 011, 215          | 11, 623, 843    | 11, 022, 143                 | +4, 010, 928        | -601, 700      |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES                                      |                      |                 |                              |                     |                |
| AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION                     |                      |                 |                              |                     |                |
| Salaries and expenses-----                               | 719, 000             | 779, 000        | 619, 550                     | -99, 450            | -159, 450      |
| Construction of memorials and cemeteries--               | 3, 000, 000          | 5, 000, 000     | 1, 000, 000                  | -2, 000, 000        | -4, 000, 000   |
| Total, American Battle Monuments Commission-----         | 3, 719, 000          | 5, 779, 000     | 1, 619, 550                  | -2, 099, 450        | -4, 159, 450   |

<sup>1</sup> And unexpended balance to remain available.

<sup>2</sup> And reappropriation of \$26,000 of unobligated 1952 funds.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.*

| Agency and item                                                                   | Appropriations, 1952 | Estimates, 1953 | Recommended in bill for 1953 | Bill compared with— |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
|                                                                                   |                      |                 |                              | 1952 appropriations | 1953 estimates   |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued                                                     |                      |                 |                              |                     |                  |
| ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION                                                          |                      |                 |                              |                     |                  |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                        | \$1,605,897,750      | \$1,312,000,000 | -----                        | -\$1,605,897,750    | -\$1,312,000,000 |
| Operating expenses-----                                                           | -----                | -----           | \$708,986,500                | +708,986,500        | +708,986,500     |
| Plant and equipment-----                                                          | -----                | -----           | 371,741,000                  | +371,741,000        | +371,741,000     |
| Liquidation of contract authority-----                                            | -----                | -----           | 57,000,000                   | +57,000,000         | +57,000,000      |
| Total, Atomic Energy Commission--                                                 | 1,605,897,750        | 1,312,000,000   | 1,137,727,500                | -468,170,250        | -174,272,500     |
| CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION                                                          |                      |                 |                              |                     |                  |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                        | 418,900,000          | 22,097,000      | 18,703,350                   | -196,650            | -3,393,650       |
| Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse-Service widows----- | 2,955,900            | 2,707,000       | 2,707,000                    | -248,900            | -----            |
| Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund-----                      | 310,000,000          | 457,869,000     | 321,000,000                  | +11,000,000         | -136,869,000     |
| Total, Civil Service Commission----                                               | 331,855,900          | 482,673,000     | 342,410,350                  | +10,554,450         | -140,262,650     |
| COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION-----                            |                      |                 |                              |                     |                  |
|                                                                                   | 25,000               | -----           | -----                        | -25,000             | -----            |
| DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION-----                                                 |                      |                 |                              |                     |                  |
|                                                                                   | 7,000,000            | -----           | -----                        | -7,000,000          | -----            |
| FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION----                                             |                      |                 |                              |                     |                  |
|                                                                                   | 6,116,650            | 8,075,000       | 6,108,460                    | -8,190              | -1,966,540       |

|                                               |                            |                  |                  |                |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION                      |                            |                  |                  |                |
| Salaries and expenses-----                    | 3, 805, 325                | 4, 540, 000      | 3, 935, 700      | +130, 375      |
| Flood-control surveys-----                    | 200, 000                   | ( <sup>5</sup> ) | ( <sup>5</sup> ) | -200, 000      |
| Total, Federal Power Commission-----          | 4, 005, 325                | 4, 540, 000      | 3, 935, 700      | -69, 625       |
| FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION-----                 | <sup>6</sup> 4, 040, 400   | 4, 367, 000      | 3, 978, 800      | -61, 600       |
| GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE                     |                            |                  |                  |                |
| Salaries-----                                 | 29, 894, 000               | 30, 100, 000     | 28, 600, 000     | -1, 294, 000   |
| Miscellaneous expenses-----                   | 1, 600, 000                | 2, 125, 000      | 1, 835, 000      | +235, 000      |
| Total, General Accounting Office-----         | 31, 494, 000               | 32, 225, 000     | 30, 435, 000     | -1, 059, 000   |
| GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION               |                            |                  |                  |                |
| Operating expenses-----                       | <sup>7</sup> 107, 350, 000 | 128, 000, 000    | -----            | -107, 350, 000 |
| Executive direction and staff operations----- | -----                      | -----            | 4, 648, 300      | +4, 648, 300   |
| Public Buildings Service-----                 | -----                      | -----            | 98, 346, 030     | +98, 346, 030  |
| Federal Supply Service-----                   | -----                      | -----            | 2, 094, 100      | +2, 094, 100   |
| National Archives and Records Service-----    | -----                      | -----            | 4, 739, 200      | +4, 739, 200   |
| Emergency operating expenses-----             | <sup>8</sup> 31, 500, 000  | 27, 845, 000     | 22, 668, 250     | -8, 831, 750   |

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$265,965,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and \$200,000,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$1,400,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>5</sup> Consolidated with above item.

<sup>6</sup> Includes \$100,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>7</sup> Includes \$2,850,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>8</sup> Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.



*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.*

| Agency and item                                                                 | Appropriations, 1952     | Estimates, 1953 | Recommended in bill for 1953 | Bill compared with-- |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                                                                                 |                          |                 |                              | 1952 appropriations  | 1953 estimates |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES--Continued                                                  |                          |                 |                              |                      |                |
| GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION--con.                                           |                          |                 |                              |                      |                |
| Renovation and improvement, Federal buildings outside District of Columbia..... | \$4,500,000              | \$5,500,000     | \$5,500,000                  | +\$1,000,000         | -----          |
| Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia.....      | 9,000,000                | 10,000,000      | 10,000,000                   | +1,000,000           | -----          |
| Refunds under Renegotiation Act.....                                            | 8,500,000                | 9,300,000       | 9,300,000                    | +800,000             | -----          |
| Expenses, General Supply Fund.....                                              | <sup>9</sup> 15,075,000  | 19,613,000      | 13,998,000                   | -1,077,000           | -\$5,615,000   |
| Strategie and critical materials.....                                           | <sup>8</sup> 790,216,500 | 225,000,000     | 203,979,000                  | -586,237,500         | -21,021,000    |
| Archival drawings, Executive Mansion.....                                       | -----                    | 40,000          | -----                        | -----                | -40,000        |
| Acquisition, Post Office building, Chicago, Ill.....                            | 8,768,000                | -----           | -----                        | -8,768,000           | -----          |
| Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion.....                            | <sup>10</sup> 361,000    | -----           | -----                        | -361,000             | -----          |
| General supply fund.....                                                        | <sup>8</sup> 1,100,000   | -----           | -----                        | -1,100,000           | -----          |
| Total, General Services Administration.....                                     | 976,370,500              | 425,298,000     | 375,272,880                  | -601,097,620         | -50,025,120    |

| HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY                                                   |                 |              |              |                |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Office of the Administrator:                                                      |                 |              |              |                |                |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                        | 3, 010, 000     | 6, 250, 000  | 4, 606, 000  | + 1, 596, 000  | - 1, 644, 000  |
| Defense Housing-----                                                              | 11 25, 000, 000 |              |              | - 25, 000, 000 |                |
| Defense Community facilities and services-----                                    | 11 11, 250, 000 | (12)         |              | - 11, 250, 000 |                |
| Public works advance planning-----                                                | 550, 000        |              |              | - 550, 000     |                |
| Salaries and expenses, Defense Housing and Community facilities and services----- | 11 603, 000     |              |              | - 603, 000     |                |
| Alaska Housing-----                                                               | 8 3, 875, 000   |              |              | - 3, 875, 000  |                |
| Revolving fund for isolated defense sites-----                                    | 11 6, 250, 000  |              |              | - 6, 250, 000  |                |
| Total, Office of the Administrator-----                                           | 50, 538, 000    | 6, 250, 000  | 4, 606, 000  | - 45, 932, 000 | - 1, 644, 000  |
| Public Housing Administration:                                                    |                 |              |              |                |                |
| Annual contributions-----                                                         | 10, 000, 000    | 36, 000, 000 | 29, 880, 000 | + 19, 880, 000 | - 6, 120, 000  |
| Administrative expenses-----                                                      | 9, 500, 000     | 11, 420, 000 | 8, 000, 000  | - 1, 500, 000  | - 3, 420, 000  |
| Total, Public Housing Administration-----                                         | 19, 500, 000    | 47, 420, 000 | 37, 880, 000 | + 18, 380, 000 | - 9, 540, 000  |
| Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency-----                                       | 70, 038, 000    | 53, 670, 000 | 42, 486, 000 | - 27, 552, 000 | - 11, 184, 000 |

<sup>8</sup> Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>9</sup> Includes \$75,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>10</sup> Includes \$261,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>11</sup> Contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>12</sup> Not to exceed \$225,000 of prior year appropriation made available for administrative expenses.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.*

| Agency and item                                         | Appropriations, 1952 | Estimates, 1953 | Recommended in bill for 1953 | Bill compared with— |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                                                         |                      |                 |                              | 1952 appropriations | 1953 estimates |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued                           |                      |                 |                              |                     |                |
| INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION-----                           | \$89,600             | \$104,700       | \$89,300                     | —\$300              | —\$15,400      |
| INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION                          |                      |                 |                              |                     |                |
| General expenses-----                                   | 8,784,935            | 9,975,000       | 8,935,000                    | +150,065            | —1,040,000     |
| Railroad safety-----                                    | 983,000              | 1,042,000       | 907,000                      | —76,000             | —135,000       |
| Locomotive inspection-----                              | 706,600              | 761,000         | 664,000                      | —42,600             | —97,000        |
| Total, Interstate Commerce Commission-----              | 10,474,535           | 11,778,000      | 10,506,000                   | +31,465             | —1,272,000     |
| INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN-----   | 5,000                | 5,000           | 5,000                        | -----               | -----          |
| MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION-----                    | 13 134,000           | -----           | -----                        | —134,000            | -----          |
| NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS             |                      |                 |                              |                     |                |
| Salaries and expenses-----                              | 49,250,000           | 54,334,000      | 46,522,200                   | —2,727,800          | —7,811,800     |
| Construction and equipment at laboratories-----         | 18,350,000           | 20,700,000      | 17,700,000                   | —650,000            | —3,000,000     |
| Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics----- | * 67,600,000         | 75,034,000      | 64,222,200                   | —3,377,800          | —10,811,800    |
| NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY--                    | 32,800               | 47,000          | 45,000                       | +12,200             | —2,000         |



|                                                     |                            |               |                        |               |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION-----  | 155, 000                   | 600, 000      | 66, 000                | -89, 000      | -534, 000     |
| NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION-----                    | 3, 500, 000                | 15, 000, 000  | 3, 500, 000            | -----         | -11, 500, 000 |
| RENEGOTIATION BOARD-----                            | <sup>14</sup> 1, 000, 000  | 7, 500, 000   | 4, 907, 800            | +3, 907, 800  | -2, 592, 200  |
| SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION--                | 5, 378, 480                | 5, 950, 000   | 5, 245, 080            | -133, 400     | -704, 920     |
| SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM-----                       | <sup>15</sup> 30, 154, 000 | 39, 686, 000  | 36, 597, 000           | +6, 443, 000  | -3, 089, 000  |
| SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION                             |                            |               |                        |               |               |
| Salaries and expenses-----                          | 2, 391, 200                | 2, 565, 000   | 2, 274, 000            | -117, 200     | -291, 000     |
| National Gallery of Art, salaries and expenses----- | 1, 154, 000                | 1, 300, 000   | 1, 181, 100            | +27, 100      | -118, 900     |
| Total, Smithsonian Institution-----                 | 3, 545, 200                | 3, 865, 000   | 3, 455, 100            | -90, 100      | -409, 900     |
| SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BOARD-----                    | 235, 000                   | 470, 000      | <sup>16</sup> 291, 305 | +56, 305      | -178, 695     |
| TARIFF COMMISSION-----                              | <sup>17</sup> 1, 163, 600  | 1, 388, 000   | 1, 194, 750            | +31, 150      | -193, 250     |
| TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY-----                     | 238, 389, 600              | 200, 027, 000 | 185, 270, 000          | -53, 119, 600 | -14, 757, 000 |
| THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES--                | 818, 000                   | 900, 000      | 900, 000               | +82, 000      | -----         |

<sup>13</sup> Includes \$100,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act 1952.<sup>14</sup> Contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>15</sup> Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.<sup>16</sup> And reappropriation of \$20,000 of unobligated 1952 funds.<sup>17</sup> Includes \$19,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.*

| Agency and item                                                  | Appropriations, 1952        | Estimates, 1953           | Recommended in bill for 1953  | Bill compared with— |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                  |                             |                           |                               | 1952 appropriations | 1953 estimates  |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued                                    |                             |                           |                               |                     |                 |
| VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION                                         |                             |                           |                               |                     |                 |
| Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services----- | \$873, 105, 770             | \$895, 000, 000           | <sup>13</sup> \$803, 586, 430 | —\$69, 519, 340     | —\$91, 413, 570 |
| Compensation and pensions-----                                   | 2, 112, 230, 000            | 2, 204, 351, 000          | 2, 204, 351, 000              | +92, 121, 000       | -----           |
| Readjustment benefits-----                                       | 861, 640, 000               | 698, 634, 000             | 558, 907, 200                 | —302, 732, 800      | —139, 726, 800  |
| Military and naval insurance-----                                | 6, 000, 000                 | 6, 854, 000               | 6, 854, 000                   | +854, 000           | -----           |
| Hospital and domiciliary facilities-----                         | 27, 505, 080                | 153, 600, 000             | 153, 600, 000                 | +126, 094, 920      | -----           |
| Major alterations, improvements, and repairs-----                | -----                       | <sup>19</sup> 9, 500, 000 | 8, 000, 000                   | +8, 000, 000        | —1, 500, 000    |
| National service life insurance-----                             | <sup>20</sup> 183, 570, 000 | 54, 072, 000              | 54, 072, 000                  | —129, 498, 000      | -----           |
| Servicemen's indemnities-----                                    | <sup>21</sup> 5, 000, 000   | 8, 595, 000               | 8, 595, 000                   | +3, 595, 000        | -----           |
| Veterans' miscellaneous benefits-----                            | 21, 060, 370                | 27, 206, 000              | 17, 206, 000                  | —3, 854, 370        | —10, 000, 000   |
| Grants to the Republic of the Philippines-----                   | 1, 100, 000                 | 1, 861, 500               | 1, 861, 500                   | +761, 500           | -----           |
| Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans-----     | -----                       | 5, 000, 000               | 5, 000, 000                   | +5, 000, 000        | -----           |
| Total, Veterans' Administration-----                             | 4, 091, 211, 220            | 4, 064, 673, 500          | 3, 822, 033, 130              | —269, 178, 090      | —242, 640, 370  |

| WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION                                                             |                  |                  |                  |                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Payment of claims-----                                                            | (22)             | (22)             |                  |                   |
| Administrative expenses-----                                                      | (23)             | (25)             |                  |                   |
| Total, title I, Executive Office of the<br>President and independent offices----- | 7, 501, 459, 775 | 6, 767, 279, 043 | 6, 093, 324, 048 | -1, 408, 135, 727 |
| TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE                                                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |
| MARITIME ACTIVITIES                                                               |                  |                  |                  |                   |
| Ship construction-----                                                            | 26 165, 000, 000 | 140, 000, 000    | 140, 000, 000    | --25, 000, 000    |
| Operating-differential subsidies-----                                             | 20, 000, 000     | 50, 000, 000     | 20, 000, 000     | --30, 000, 000    |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                        | 15, 651, 400     | 27 16, 860, 000  | 27 14, 375, 700  | -1, 275, 700      |
| Maritime training-----                                                            | 3, 724, 500      | 28 3, 865, 000   | 2, 795, 200      | -929, 300         |
| State marine schools-----                                                         | 683, 000         | 683, 000         | 643, 400         | -39, 600          |
| War Shipping Administration liquidation-----                                      | (29)             | (29)             |                  |                   |
| Construction fund-----                                                            | 12, 500, 000     |                  |                  | -12, 500, 000     |
| Total, title II, Maritime activities-----                                         | 217, 558, 900    | 211, 408, 000    | 177, 814, 300    | -39, 744, 600     |
| Total, titles I and II-----                                                       | 7, 719, 018, 675 | 6, 978, 687, 043 | 6, 271, 138, 348 | -1, 447, 880, 327 |
| Supplementals pending in H. J. Res. 396<br>and 3d Supplemental, 1952-----         | 369, 535, 900    |                  |                  | -369, 535, 900    |
| Grand total-----                                                                  | 8, 088, 554, 575 | 6, 978, 687, 043 | 6, 271, 138, 348 | -1, 817, 416, 227 |
|                                                                                   |                  |                  |                  | -707, 548, 695    |

See footnotes on p. 40.



SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING TOTAL SAVINGS RESULTING FROM ACTION RECOMMENDED BY THE  
COMMITTEE

|                                                                                                   |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Reduction in Budget estimates-----                                                                | \$707, 548, 695  |
| Prohibition against accumulation of annual leave-----                                             | 125, 000, 000    |
| Reduction in number of housing units to be started in fiscal year 1953 from 75,000 to 25,000----- | 560, 000, 000    |
| Total savings, fiscal year 1953-----                                                              | 1, 392, 548, 695 |

<sup>18</sup> And reappropriation of \$12,500,000 of unobligated 1952 funds.

<sup>19</sup> Includes \$5,500,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 369.

<sup>20</sup> Includes \$116,775,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>21</sup> Contained in Public Law 169.

<sup>22</sup> Funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund available for payment of claims.

<sup>23</sup> Amount of \$850,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

<sup>24</sup> Amount of \$965,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

<sup>25</sup> Amount of \$683,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

<sup>26</sup> Includes \$60,000,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>27</sup> And \$1,200,000 of prior year unobligated balances continued available for reserve fleet expenses.

<sup>28</sup> Includes \$65,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 362.

<sup>29</sup> Unexpended balance continued available.

○

## Union Calendar No. 482

82D CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 7072

[Report No. 1517]

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 14, 1952

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

## A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
- 5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,

1 commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal  
2 year ending June 30, 1953, namely:

3 TITLE I

4 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

5 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

6 For compensation of the President, including an expense  
7 allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized  
8 by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102),  
9 \$150,000.

10 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The  
12 White House Office, including not to exceed \$100,000 for  
13 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
14 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for indi-  
15 viduals as the President may specify, and other personal  
16 services without regard to the provisions of law regulating  
17 the employment and compensation of persons in the Govern-  
18 ment service; and travel and official entertainment expenses  
19 of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate;  
20 \$1,907,643.

21 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

22 NATIONAL DEFENSE

23 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through  
24 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may  
25 designate, and without regard to such provisions of law



1 regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the com-  
2 pensation and employment of persons in the Government  
3 service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for  
4 emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or de-  
5 fense which may arise at home or abroad during the current  
6 fiscal year, \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this  
7 appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a  
8 function or project for which function or project a budget  
9 estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law  
10 during the second session of the Eighty-second Congress or  
11 the first session of the Eighty-third Congress and such  
12 appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Sen-  
13 ate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on  
14 Appropriations of either body.

#### 15 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

16 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-  
17 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric  
18 power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Execu-  
19 tive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended  
20 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the pro-  
21 visions of this or any other Act, \$341,200, together with not  
22 to exceed \$26,000 of the unobligated balance of funds ap-  
23 propriated for such purpose in the "Independent Offices"  
24 Appropriation Act, 1952".

## 1 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
3 Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals  
4 (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceeding  
5 \$900) ; not to exceed \$54,000 for expenses of travel; and  
6 not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by section  
7 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , at rates  
8 not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,314,400.

## 9 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
11 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment  
12 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021) , including newspapers and  
13 periodicals (not exceeding \$200) ; not to exceed \$2,200  
14 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not exceeding  
15 \$300) ; \$308,900.

## 16 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## 17 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-  
19 thorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,  
20 123-132, 138) , including the acquisition of land or interest  
21 in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms  
22 for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments out-  
23 side of the United States and its Territories and possessions  
24 at a cost not exceeding \$500; not to exceed \$10,300 for  
25 expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign

1 countries; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign  
2 countries when required by law of such countries; \$619,550:  
3 *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized  
4 by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serv-  
5 ing the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance  
6 shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned  
7 to the Commission while serving at the same foreign sta-  
8 tions, and this appropriation is hereby made available for  
9 the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That  
10 when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the  
11 Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of the  
12 Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for  
13 civilian members of the Commission.

14 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses  
15 necessary for the permanent design and construction of  
16 memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized  
17 by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132,  
18 138), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. 1819),  
19 \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
20 That foreign currencies available to the credit of the  
21 Treasury shall be used to defray expenses incurred for this  
22 purpose wherever practicable.

## 23 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

24 Operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses  
25 of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic



1 Energy Act of 1946, including the employment of aliens;  
2 services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
3 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of not to exceed two  
4 hundred and twenty-five passenger motor vehicles, of which  
5 one hundred and sixty-five shall be for replacement only;  
6 purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publica-  
7 tion and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, re-  
8 pair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and  
9 periodicals (not to exceed \$4,000) ; official entertainment  
10 expenses (not to exceed \$5,000) ; not to exceed \$2,230,500  
11 for expenses of travel; reimbursement of the General Serv-  
12 ices Administration for security guard services; not to ex-  
13 ceed \$7,290,800 for program direction and administra-  
14 tion personnel in the District of Columbia and extensions; and  
15 not to exceed \$16,273,475 for program direction and ad-  
16 ministration personnel outside the District of Columbia;  
17 \$708,986,500, together with the unexpended balances, as  
18 of June 30, 1952, of prior year appropriations to the Atomic  
19 Energy Commission, and such balances shall be available  
20 for the payment of obligations incurred by the Commission  
21 in connection with the construction of plants and the acqui-  
22 sition and installation of equipment: *Provided*, That of such  
23 amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confi-  
24 dential nature and in any such case the certificate of the  
25 Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is

1 deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be  
2 deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed  
3 to have been expended: *Provided further*, That from this  
4 appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agen-  
5 cies of the Government for the performance of the work  
6 for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the  
7 sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation  
8 to which transferred: *Provided further*, That no part of this  
9 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any officer  
10 or employee (except such officers and employees whose  
11 compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical  
12 personnel) whose position would be subject to the Classi-  
13 fication Act of 1949, as amended, if such Act were appli-  
14 cable to such position, at a rate in excess of the rate  
15 payable under such Act for positions of equivalent diffi-  
16 culty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That no part of  
17 this appropriation shall be used in connection with the pay-  
18 ment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors  
19 engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts  
20 at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for  
21 community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000  
22 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system  
23 where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

24 Plant and equipment: For expenses of the Commission  
25 in connection with the construction of plant and the acquisi-

tion of equipment and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including purchase of land and interests in land, \$371,741,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used—

(A) to start any new construction project for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year;

(B) to start any new construction project the currently estimated cost of which exceeds by thirty-five per centum the estimated cost included therefor in such budget.

Liquidation of contract authority: For expenditure by the Commission to liquidate obligations incurred under prior year contract authority, \$57,000,000.

Reduction in contract authority: Contract authority available to the Commission is hereby reduced by \$635,623.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$29,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$100 for



1 the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scien-  
2 tific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use) ;  
3 payment in advance for library membership in societies  
4 whose publications are available to members only or to  
5 members at a price lower than to the general public; not to  
6 exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the  
7 Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; re-  
8 imbursement of the General Services Administration for  
9 security guard services for protection of confidential files;  
10 not to exceed \$426,000 for expenses of travel; and not to  
11 exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without  
12 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended;  
13 \$18,703,350: *Provided*, That no details from any execu-  
14 tive department or independent establishment in the Dis-  
15 trict of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's cen-  
16 tral office in Washington or to any of its regional offices  
17 shall be made during the current fiscal year, but this shall  
18 not affect the making of details for service as members of  
19 the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the  
20 Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor  
21 shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to  
22 serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided fur-*  
23 *ther*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in  
24 case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees

1 to or from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That  
2 members of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of  
3 the regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual  
4 transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence  
5 authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949 while travel-  
6 ing on official business away from their homes or regular  
7 places of business, and while en route to and from and at the  
8 place where their services are to be performed: *Provided*  
9 *further*, That nothing in section 281 or 283 of title 18,  
10 United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes  
11 (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person  
12 because of his appointment for part-time or intermittent  
13 service as a member of the Loyalty Review Board or a  
14 regional loyalty board in the Civil Service Commission.

15 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil  
16 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and  
17 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and  
18 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established  
19 pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1,  
20 1943, or for the compensation or expenses of any member  
21 of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit  
22 that he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within  
23 the preceding two years, and will not thereafter while a  
24 board member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party,  
25 or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency

1 in which an applicant is employed who has been rated or will  
2 be rated by such member; or (2) who, after making such  
3 affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating  
4 is employed by an agency before which the board member  
5 has appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the  
6 preceding two years: *Provided*, That the definitions of  
7 “agency”, “agency proceeding”, and “party” in section 2  
8 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these  
9 terms as used herein.

10 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay  
11 the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil  
12 Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory  
13 positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of  
14 the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or  
15 on the number of subordinates supervised. References to  
16 size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit  
17 or the number of subordinates supervised may be given  
18 effect only to the extent warranted by the workload of such  
19 organization unit and then only in combination with other  
20 factors, such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work  
21 supervised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated  
22 to the supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the  
23 supervision actually exercised.

24 The Civil Service Commission shall not impose a re-  
25 quirement or limitation of maximum age with respect to the



1 appointment of persons to positions in the competitive service,  
2 except such positions as the Civil Service Commission may  
3 publish from time to time in such form and manner as it may  
4 determine: *Provided*, That no person who has reached his  
5 seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive civil  
6 service on other than a temporary basis.

7       Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and  
8 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities  
9 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48  
10 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat.  
11 465), \$2,707,000.

12       Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:  
13 For financing the liability of the United States, created by  
14 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory  
15 thereof (5 U. S. C. ch. 14), \$321,000,000, which amount  
16 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement  
17 and disability fund".

## 18       FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

19       Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in  
20 performing the duties imposed by the Communications  
21 Act of 1934 (47 U. S. C. 151), the Ship Act of 1910,  
22 as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International  
23 Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat. pt. 2, p. 2760),  
24 Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended

1 under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for  
2 submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions  
3 of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea (50  
4 Stat. 1121), including newspapers (not to exceed \$175),  
5 land and structures (not to exceed \$3,000), special counsel  
6 fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to build-  
7 ings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of not to exceed  
8 ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and  
9 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
10 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,108,460, of which not to  
11 exceed \$78,700 shall be available for expenses of travel.

## 12 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

13 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
14 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including  
15 not to exceed \$180,000 for expenses of travel; purchase  
16 (not to exceed one for replacement only) and hire of  
17 passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for news-  
18 papers; \$3,935,700, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall  
19 be available for special counsel and services as authorized  
20 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
21 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals.

## 22 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
24 Federal Trade Commission, including contract stenographic

1 reporting services, not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, and  
2 not to exceed \$126,470 for expenses of travel, \$3,978,800:  
3 *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein  
4 for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon  
5 any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolu-  
6 tion of the Congress until funds are appropriated subse-  
7 quently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the  
8 cost of such investigation.

#### 9 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

10 Salaries: For personal services, \$28,600,000.

11 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, in-  
12 cluding not to exceed \$1,000,000 for expenses of travel,  
13 \$1,835,000.

14 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall  
15 be available for newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding  
16 \$500), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
17 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

18 The fourth paragraph under the heading "General  
19 Accounting Office" in Public Law 137, approved August  
20 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 274), is amended by changing "two  
21 positions in grade GS-18" to "four positions in grade  
22 GS-18" and "seven positions in grade GS-16" to "thirteen  
23 positions in grade GS-16".



## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Executive direction and staff operations: For necessary expenses in the performance of executive direction and staff operations for activities under the control of the General Services Administration; including not to exceed \$86,565 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and processing and determining net renegotiation rebates; \$4,648,300.

Public Buildings Service: For necessary expenses of real property management and related activities as provided by law; including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings at the rate of \$16,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) under the control of the General Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and not to exceed \$157,630 for expenses of travel;

1   \$98,346,030: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation  
2   shall not be available to effect the moving of Government  
3   agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings ac-  
4   quired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions  
5   of the executive establishment into areas outside of but  
6   accessible to the District of Columbia.

7       Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of per-  
8   sonal property management and related activities as pro-  
9   vided by law; including not to exceed \$250 for the pur-  
10   chase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$69,000  
11   for expenses of travel; and the purchase of not to exceed  
12   one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only;  
13   \$2,094,100.

14       National Archives and Records Service: For necessary  
15   expenses in connection with Federal records management  
16   and related activities as provided by law; including prepara-  
17   tion of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second  
18   World War; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor  
19   vehicle for replacement only; and not to exceed \$20,750  
20   for expenses of travel; \$4,739,200.

21       The appropriate foregoing appropriation to the General  
22   Services Administration shall be credited with (1) advances  
23   or reimbursements for salaries and administrative expenses  
24   chargeable against other appropriations of the General Serv-  
25   ices Administration, and such salaries and expenses may be

1 paid from such foregoing appropriation; (2) cost of mainte-  
2 nance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals re-  
3 ceived from Government corporations pursuant to law (40  
4 U. S. C. 129) ; (3) reimbursements for services performed  
5 in respect to bonds and other obligations under the juris-  
6 diction of the General Services Administration, issued by  
7 public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such  
8 services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Ad-  
9 ministrator deems necessary and in the public interest may,  
10 upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies,  
11 be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation;  
12 and (4) appropriations or funds available to other agencies,  
13 and transferred to the General Services Administration, in  
14 connection with property transferred to the General Services  
15 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50  
16 U. S. C. 451ff) , and such appropriations or funds may, with  
17 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

18 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money  
19 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during  
20 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the con-  
21 tinental limits of the United States typewriting machines  
22 (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which  
23 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus  
24 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored



1 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-  
2 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting ma-  
3 chines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of  
4 such machines during the six-month period immediately  
5 preceding such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utiliza-  
6 tion, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be per-  
7 formed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal  
8 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as  
9 amended.

10 For necessary emergency expenses of the General Serv-  
11 ices Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation,  
12 maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improve-  
13 ments of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings  
14 and equipment) to the extent that such buildings and grounds  
15 are under the control of the General Services Administration  
16 for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152,  
17 Eighty-first Congress, as amended; rental of buildings or parts  
18 thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including  
19 repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper  
20 use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the  
21 Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a);  
22 restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies  
23 in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of  
24 building space; not to exceed \$21,600 for expenses of  
25 travel; and payment of per diem employees employed

1 in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates  
2 approved by the Administrator of General Services or his  
3 designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in  
4 places where such services are employed; \$22,668,250:  
5 *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as may be deter-  
6 mined by the General Services Administrator to be necessary  
7 may be paid into other appropriations of the General Services  
8 Administration only for purposes of accounting: *Provided*  
9 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available  
10 to effect the moving of Government agencies from the Dis-  
11 trict of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental  
12 functions.

13 Renovation and improvement of federally owned  
14 buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses  
15 necessary for continuing the program for the renovation  
16 and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the  
17 District of Columbia, for which funds are not otherwise avail-  
18 able, including appurtenances and approaches thereto, that  
19 are under the control of the General Services Administra-  
20 tion for repair and preservation, as authorized by title III of  
21 the Act of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), \$5,500,000,  
22 to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed  
23 \$33,400 shall be available for expenses of travel.

24 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-  
25 trict of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the repair,

1 alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not  
2 otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the  
3 grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together  
4 with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and  
5 safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; the  
6 demolition of buildings thereon; and the purchase and repair  
7 of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administra-  
8 tion of the General Services Administration; \$10,000,000,  
9 of which not to exceed \$66,000 shall be available for ex-  
10 penses of travel.

11       Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under  
12 section 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, \$9,300,-  
13 000, which, together with the unobligated balance of the  
14 appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year  
15 1952, shall remain available until June 30, 1954: *Provided,*  
16 That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation  
17 of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and  
18 retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any  
19 of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation  
20 or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appro-  
21 priation.

22       Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary  
23 for operation of the general supply fund (except those  
24 authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including  
25 not to exceed \$450 for purchase of newspapers and peri-



1 odicals; and not to exceed \$119,000 for expenses of travel;  
2 \$13,998,000: *Provided*, That the general supply fund shall  
3 be available for the purchase of not to exceed five passenger  
4 motor vehicles for replacement only for the purposes of this  
5 appropriation.

6 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions  
7 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of  
8 July 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section  
9 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to  
10 exceed \$142,600 for expenses of travel, and the purchase  
11 of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replace-  
12 ment only, \$203,979,000, to remain available until expended,  
13 of which \$70,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations in-  
14 curred pursuant to authority heretofore granted under this  
15 head: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from  
16 sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rota-  
17 tion of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit,  
18 and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this  
19 appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current  
20 fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of  
21 surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance  
22 with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50  
23 U. S. C. 98e (a) ), may be transferred to stockpiles estab-  
24 lished in accordance with said Act.

1           REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

2           Contract authorizations available to the General Serv-  
3 ices Administration under the headings hereinafter set forth  
4 are hereby reduced in the following amounts:

5           “Construction of public buildings outside the District of  
6 Columbia”, \$29,500,000.

7           “Federal Courts Building, District of Columbia”,  
8 \$3,875,000.

9           HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

10           OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

11           Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
12 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District  
13 of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of  
14 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not  
15 to exceed \$210,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of  
16 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
17 work of the agency; and transportation expenses and not  
18 to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized  
19 by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
20 73b-2), for persons serving without compensation as mem-  
21 bers of any advisory committee established pursuant to Title  
22 VI of the Housing Act of 1949; \$4,606,000: *Provided*, That  
23 necessary expenses of inspections and of providing repre-  
24 sentatives at the site of projects being undertaken by local  
25 public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of

1 1949 and of projects financed through loans to educational  
2 institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of  
3 1950, shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions  
4 by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will  
5 cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses  
6 for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and  
7 for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Adminis-  
8 trator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept  
9 reimbursement or payment for such services from such  
10 institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such  
11 amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such  
12 charges have been made, but such nonadministrative ex-  
13 penses shall not exceed \$374,000.

14 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

15 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contri-  
16 butions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-  
17 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as  
18 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$29,880,000: *Provided*,  
19 That except for payments required on contracts entered into  
20 prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall  
21 be available for payment to any public housing agency for  
22 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,  
23 unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regula-  
24 tions prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental  
25 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United



1 States, but such prohibition shall not be applicable in the  
2 case of a family of any serviceman or the family of any  
3 veteran who has been discharged (other than dishonorably)  
4 from, or the family of any serviceman who died in, the  
5 Armed Forces of the United States within four years prior  
6 to the date of application for admission to such housing:  
7 *Provided further*, That all expenditures of this appropria-  
8 tion shall be subject to audit and final settlement by the  
9 Comptroller General of the United States under the pro-  
10 visions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as  
11 amended: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the pro-  
12 visions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as  
13 amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with  
14 respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) author-  
15 ize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of con-  
16 struction of in excess of twenty-five thousand dwelling units,  
17 or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any  
18 agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind  
19 the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans,  
20 annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of  
21 construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of  
22 twenty-five thousand to be authorized for commencement of  
23 construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the  
24 fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter  
25 authorized by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the

1 Public Housing Administration shall not, after the date of  
2 approval of this Act, authorize the construction of any proj-  
3 ects initiated before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality  
4 in which such projects have been or may hereafter be  
5 rejected by the governing body of the locality or by public  
6 vote, unless such projects have been subsequently approved  
7 by the same procedure through which such rejection was  
8 expressed.

9 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses  
10 of the Public Housing Administration, \$8,000,000, to be  
11 merged with and expended under the authorization for such  
12 expenses contained in title III of this Act.

### 13 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry  
15 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C.  
16 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$89,300, of  
17 which not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for expenses  
18 of travel.

### 19 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

20 General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing  
21 the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C.  
22 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those other-  
23 wise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general  
24 administration, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the

1 employment of special counsel; contract stenographic re-  
2 porting services; newspapers (not to exceed \$200) ; not to  
3 exceed \$205,000 for expenses of travel; and purchase of  
4 nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;  
5 \$8,935,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available for  
6 valuations of pipe lines: *Provided*, That Joint Board  
7 members and cooperating State commissioners may use  
8 Government transportation requests when traveling in con-  
9 nection with their duties as such.

10 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing  
11 functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,  
12 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of  
13 safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to  
14 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and  
15 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the  
16 safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to  
17 block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the  
18 joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry  
19 Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to  
20 require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install auto-  
21 matic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the  
22 Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment  
23 of inspectors and engineers, and including not to exceed  
24 \$145,000 for expenses of travel, \$907,000.

25 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the



1 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An  
2 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon  
3 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-  
4 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and  
5 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45  
6 U. S. C. 22-34), including not to exceed \$100,000 for ex-  
7 penses of travel, \$664,000.

8 INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC  
9 RIVER BASIN

10 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac  
11 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to  
12 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac  
13 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses  
14 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the  
15 administration of its business in the conservancy district  
16 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.  
17 748), \$5,000.

18 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR  
19 AERONAUTICS

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
21 Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500  
22 per annum so long as the position is held by the present  
23 incumbent, and including contracts for the making of special  
24 investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and  
25 computing services; equipment; not to exceed \$213,400 for

1 expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft;  
2 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
3 only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals;  
4 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
5 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$46,522,200.

6 Construction and equipment: For construction and  
7 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-  
8 mittee, to remain available until expended, \$17,700,000, of  
9 which \$1,000,000 shall be available for payments under  
10 contracts entered into pursuant to the contract authority  
11 heretofore granted under this head.

## 12 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

13 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the  
14 maintenance and operation of properties under title I of  
15 the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,  
16 \$45,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,  
17 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury  
18 of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so  
19 long as funds are available from appropriations for the fore-  
20 going purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing  
21 Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall  
22 not be effective.

# NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING

# COMMISSION

Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and playground system: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; and purchase of options: \$66,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$22,375 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate



1 fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
2 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50  
3 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
4 not to exceed \$95,000 for expenses of travel; and reimburse-  
5 ment of the General Services Administration for security  
6 guard services; \$3,500,000, to remain available until  
7 expended.

## 8 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

### 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board,  
11 including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
12 the purposes of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor  
13 vehicles; not to exceed \$180,000 for expenses of travel;  
14 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
15 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per  
16 diem for individuals; and rents in the District of Columbia;  
17 \$4,907,800.

## 18 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-  
20 ing not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers; not  
21 to exceed \$90,000 for expenses of travel; and services as  
22 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
23 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$5,245,080.

## SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$69,500 for expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Management; not to exceed \$363,500 for expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing; \$92,500 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,500 shall be available for expenses of travel; and \$215,200 for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for expenses of travel; \$36,597,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$9,100 for expenses of travel; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for



1 guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of  
2 buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts,  
3 drawings, and illustrations for publication; \$2,274,000:  
4 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the  
5 repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment  
6 of leased premises, and the construction of auxiliary and ap-  
7 purtenant temporary structures, ramps, roadways, and ap-  
8 proaches thereto, at the Chicago International Airport,  
9 O'Hare Field, Park Ridge, Illinois, to house the National  
10 Air Museum storage collections.

11 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For  
12 the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art,  
13 the protection and care of the works of art therein, and  
14 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by  
15 the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by  
16 the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution  
17 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized  
18 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
19 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer  
20 of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art  
21 associations or societies whose publications or services are  
22 available to members only, or to members at a price lower  
23 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning  
24 of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; purchase or

1 rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and  
2 contents thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings,  
3 approaches, and grounds; not to exceed \$1,600 for  
4 expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$15,000 for  
5 restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery  
6 of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with indi-  
7 viduals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and  
8 under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem  
9 proper; \$1,181,100.

#### 10 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
12 Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as  
13 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
14 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$4,000 for expenses of travel,  
15 and not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers  
16 and periodicals, \$291,305, together with not to exceed  
17 \$20,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated  
18 for this purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation  
19 Act, 1952".

#### 20 TARIFF COMMISSION

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
22 Tariff Commission, including subscriptions to newspapers  
23 (not to exceed \$200), not to exceed \$12,000 for expenses  
24 of travel, and contract stenographic reporting services as  
25 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5

1 U. S. C. 55a), \$1,194,750: *Provided*, That no part of this  
2 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any mem-  
3 ber of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter partici-  
4 pate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338  
5 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his  
6 family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in  
7 which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

### 8 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

9 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the  
10 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16  
11 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two)  
12 and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; the pur-  
13 chase (not to exceed one hundred and ten for replacement  
14 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$185,270,000,  
15 to remain available until expended, and to be available for  
16 the payment of obligations chargeable against prior appro-  
17 priations: *Provided*, That no funds appropriated for the  
18 Tennessee Valley Authority by this paragraph shall be used  
19 for the maintenance or operation of any aircraft for passenger  
20 service that is not specifically confined to the active opera-  
21 tion of the official business of the Tennessee Valley Author-  
22 ity by officers or employees of such Authority, and not to  
23 exceed \$1,375,000 of funds available to the Tennessee Val-  
24 ley Authority shall be used for expenses of travel.



## 1 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-  
3 ing contract stenographic reporting services and not to  
4 exceed \$35,000 for travel expenses, \$900,000: *Provided*,  
5 That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the  
6 written certificate of the judge.

## 7 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

8 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-  
9 ices: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administra-  
10 tion, including maintenance and operation of medical, hos-  
11 pital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions  
12 pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged  
13 with administering, including purchase of thirty-eight  
14 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; serv-  
15 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
16 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; maintenance and operation of farms;  
17 recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained  
18 by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to  
19 securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and  
20 other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the  
21 Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized by  
22 Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as  
23 amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity  
24 with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24  
25 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for

1 admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital  
2 or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$6,000 for newspapers  
3 and periodicals; not to exceed \$3,138,400 for expenses of  
4 travel of employees; not to exceed \$45,300 for the  
5 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of ex-  
6 hibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other  
7 visual educational information and descriptive material,  
8 including the purchase or rental of equipment; \$803,-  
9 586,430, together with not to exceed \$12,500,000 of  
10 the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this  
11 purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act,  
12 1952", from which allotments and transfers may be  
13 made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health  
14 Service), the Army, Navy, and Interior Departments,  
15 for disbursements by them under the various headings  
16 of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as  
17 are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries  
18 of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That no part  
19 of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of seventy  
20 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*,  
21 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the  
22 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any  
23 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital  
24 or home; and this appropriation may be used to repair, alter,  
25 improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and

1 homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration,  
2 not otherwise provided for, either by contract or by the hire  
3 of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

4 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-  
5 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including  
6 subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans'  
7 Regulation 1a, as amended), authorized under any Act of  
8 Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon,  
9 including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities,  
10 the administration of which is now or may hereafter be  
11 placed in the Veterans' Administration, and for the pay-  
12 ment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401  
13 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38  
14 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,204,351,000, to be immediately  
15 available and to remain available until expended.

16 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to  
17 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III,  
18 and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,  
19 \$558,907,200, to be immediately available and to remain  
20 available until expended.

21 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval  
22 insurance, \$6,854,000, to remain available until expended.

23 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and  
24 domiciliary facilities, for extending, with the approval of the  
25 President, any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the



1 Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set  
2 forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931  
3 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's  
4 Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain  
5 available until expended, \$153,600,000, of which \$59,000,-  
6 000 is for payment of obligations heretofore authorized to be  
7 incurred under this head: *Provided*, That no part of the fore-  
8 going appropriation shall be used to commence any major  
9 alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available  
10 for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used  
11 for such work at any facility if the Veterans' Administration  
12 is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned  
13 in the near future: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5.5  
14 per centum of the amounts available under this head shall be  
15 available for the employment of all necessary technical and  
16 clerical personnel for the preparation of plans and specifica-  
17 tions for the projects as approved hereunder and in the  
18 supervision of the execution thereof, and for all travel ex-  
19 penses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection  
20 therewith, except that whenever the Veterans' Administra-  
21 tion finds it necessary in the construction of any project to  
22 employ other Government agencies or persons outside the  
23 Federal service to perform such services not to exceed  
24 9 per centum of the cost of such projects may be expended  
25 for such services: *Provided further*, That amounts available

1 under this head for portable initial equipment are increased  
2 from \$31,455,440 to \$33,349,581 including the purchase of  
3 one hundred and ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles.

4 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all  
5 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and  
6 repairs to hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$8,000,000,  
7 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part  
8 of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence  
9 any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds  
10 are available for the completion of such work; and no funds  
11 shall be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans'  
12 Administration is reasonably certain that the installation  
13 will be abandoned in the near future.

14 National service life insurance: For the payment of  
15 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insur-  
16 ance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life  
17 Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$54,072,000, to  
18 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That certain  
19 premiums shall be credited to this appropriation as pro-  
20 vided by the Act.

21 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities  
22 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$8,595,-  
23 000, to remain available until expended.

1       Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of  
2   burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regu-  
3   lation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equip-  
4   ment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments  
5   authorized by part IX of Veterans' Administration Regula-  
6   tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, \$17,206,000, to remain  
7   available until expended.

8       Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For pay-  
9   ment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accord-  
10   ance with the Act of July 1, 1948 (50 U. S. C. App.  
11   1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and  
12   treatment of veterans, \$1,861,500.

13       Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled vet-  
14   erans: To enable the Administrator to provide, or assist in  
15   providing, automobiles or other conveyances for disabled  
16   veterans as authorized by the act of October 20, 1951  
17   (Public Law 187), \$5,000,000, to remain available until  
18   expended.

19       No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-  
20   able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except  
21   beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits  
22   to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the  
23   appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-  
24   istrator of Veterans' Affairs.



## WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

## PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through (e), 6, and 7 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That no claims shall be allowed or paid under the provisions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from any funds other than those covered into the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as provided by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; expenses of attendance

1 at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
2 tion; not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel;  
3 and advances or reimbursements to other Government  
4 agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying  
5 out the functions of the Commission; \$683,000, to be de-  
6 rived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of  
7 the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved  
8 July 3, 1948).

#### 9 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in  
11 this title for the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used  
12 to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who  
13 is a member of an organization or party that advocates the  
14 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
15 or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds,  
16 upon investigation and report by the Federal Bureau of  
17 Investigation on the character, associations, and loyalty of  
18 whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such  
19 person is disloyal to the Government of the United States:  
20 *Provided*, That any person who advocates or who is a  
21 member of an organization or party that advocates the  
22 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
23 or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship the  
24 salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are  
25 paid from any appropriation contained in this title shall

1 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not  
2 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one  
3 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause  
4 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other  
5 provisions of existing law.

6 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-  
7 able for travel expenses of employees and no specific limita-  
8 tion has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such  
9 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth there-  
10 for in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

11 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this title are expend-  
12 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no  
13 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures  
14 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the  
15 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not  
16 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic  
17 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance  
18 of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds  
19 are herein provided.

20 SEC. 105. No part of any appropriation contained in  
21 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person  
22 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly  
23 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed  
24 Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed  
25 his period of active military or naval service and has within



1 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-  
2 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not  
3 more than one year made application for restoration to his  
4 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service  
5 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his  
6 former position and has not been restored thereto.

7 SEC. 106. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-  
8 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifi-  
9 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment  
10 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organi-  
11 zations concerned with the function or activity for which the  
12 appropriation concerned is made: *Provided*, That appropria-  
13 tions contained in this title shall be available for the exami-  
14 nation of estimates of appropriations and activities in the  
15 field without regard to limitations on travel contained in  
16 such appropriations.

17 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriations made available  
18 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase  
19 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new  
20 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That  
21 this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been  
22 approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

23 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in  
24 this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any em-  
25 ployee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number

1 that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to  
2 one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-  
3 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:  
4 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall  
5 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend  
6 half time or more in personnel administration consisting of  
7 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-  
8 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and  
9 classification; employee relations and services; training;  
10 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service  
11 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,  
12 and reporting.

13 SEC. 109. None of the sections under the head  
14 "Independent offices, General provisions" in this title shall  
15 apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or the  
16 Tennessee Valley Authority.

## 17 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### 18 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

19 Ship construction: For an additional amount for "Ship  
20 construction," for the payment of obligations incurred on  
21 or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, reconditioning,  
22 and betterments, \$140,000,000, to remain available until  
23 expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the  
24 \$105,000,000 appropriated under this head in the Inde-

pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall remain available for expenditure without fiscal year limitation.

### OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations heretofore made to the United States Maritime Commission, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended:

*Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is represented on the operator's books by a contingent accounts receivable item against the United States as a partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in the special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of such earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be entitled to the same tax treatment as though it had been deposited in said special reserve fund. To the extent that any amount paid to the operator by the United States reduces the balance in the operator's contingent receivable account against the United States, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended:



1 *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this Act, or in  
2 any prior appropriation Act, shall be construed to affect the  
3 authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant  
4 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-differ-  
5 ential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the  
6 United States to make future payments in accordance with the  
7 terms of such operating-differential subsidy contracts: *Pro-*  
8 *vided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation  
9 shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made,  
10 for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any  
11 number of voyages, during the current fiscal year, in excess  
12 of sixteen hundred, of which one hundred shall be for new  
13 operators, and which number shall include the number of  
14 voyages under contracts hereafter awarded.

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for  
16 carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and  
17 other laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and  
18 the Maritime Administration, \$14,375,700, within limitations  
19 as follows:

20 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000  
21 for newspapers and periodicals; purchase of one passenger  
22 motor vehicle, for replacement only; services as authorized  
23 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
24 55a) ; not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials  
25 of other countries when specifically authorized by the Mari-

1 time Administrator; not to exceed \$130,700 for expenses  
2 of travel; and \$75,000 to be available exclusively for ship  
3 structure research, testing and models; \$8,099,700: *Pro-*  
4 *vided*, That the Maritime Administration is authorized to  
5 dispense with the administrative audit of agents' accounts  
6 covering voyages beginning prior to April 1, 1949: *Pro-*  
7 *vided further*, That funds transferred to this appropriation  
8 from the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund established  
9 under the provisions of Public Law 45, Eighty-second Con-  
10 gress, shall not exceed a sum sufficient to provide for the  
11 employment of in excess of three hundred employees at any  
12 time during the current fiscal year;

13 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of ware-  
14 houses, and maintenance and operation of terminals, includ-  
15 ing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-  
16 ment only, and not to exceed \$2,200 for expenses of travel,  
17 \$1,764,000;

18 Reserve fleet expenses, \$4,512,000, of which not to  
19 exceed \$6,650 shall be available for expenses of travel:  
20 *Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed \$1,200,000 of the  
21 unobligated balance of the appropriation made available  
22 under this head for the fiscal year 1952 shall remain avail-  
23 able during the current fiscal year.

24 Maritime training: For training personnel for the man-  
25 ning of the merchant marine (including operation of training

1 stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay, New  
2 York; Alameda, California, and the United States Maritime  
3 Service Institute), including not to exceed \$1,881,600 for  
4 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
5 which may be used to provide pay and allowances for per-  
6 sonnel of the United States Maritime Service comparable  
7 to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law (46 U. S.  
8 C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707) ; purchase of two passenger motor  
9 vehicles, for replacement only; not to exceed \$1,500 for  
10 contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Mer-  
11 chant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion;  
12 not to exceed \$20,500 for expenses of travel; and not to  
13 exceed \$55,680 for transfer to applicable appropriations  
14 of the Public Health Service for services rendered the  
15 Maritime Administration; \$2,795,200, including uniforms  
16 and textbooks for cadet midshipmen, to be provided in  
17 kind at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200  
18 per cadet: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be  
19 used for compensation or allowances for trainees or cadets.

20 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-  
21 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of  
22 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York,  
23 \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and  
24 support of marine schools in such States as provided in the  
25 Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so



1 forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C.  
2 1121-1123) ; \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of  
3 vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for  
4 use in connection with such State marine schools; and  
5 \$300,400 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and sub-  
6 sistence of cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in  
7 accordance with regulations established pursuant to law  
8 (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b) ) ; \$643,400.

9 War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unex-  
10 pended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the  
11 Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,  
12 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General  
13 Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the  
14 War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is  
15 hereby continued available during the current fiscal year.

16 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,  
17 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of  
18 any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949,  
19 unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime Admin-  
20 istration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept  
21 or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items,  
22 except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as  
23 the Maritime Administration considers advisable to be re-  
24 tained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all  
25 consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunkers over and

1 above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by  
2 the charterer at his own expense.

3 No money made available to the Department of Com-  
4 merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act shall  
5 be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired  
6 by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the  
7 use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or  
8 which is insured by the Government and lost while so in-  
9 sured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except  
10 in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act,  
11 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance  
12 with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection is  
13 interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

14 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the  
15 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and  
16 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any  
17 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property  
18 under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments  
19 received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, serv-  
20 ices, and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to  
21 the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided,*  
22 That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or  
23 occupancy on account of items other than such utilities,  
24 services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as  
25 miscellaneous receipts.

1       No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal  
2 year from the construction fund established by the Merchant  
3 Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appro-  
4 priations and limitations contained in this Act, or in any  
5 prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise  
6 would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered  
7 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

8       The general provisions applicable to appropriations  
9 contained in title I of this Act shall apply to appropriations  
10 for Maritime Activities contained in this title.

### 11                   TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

12       The following corporations and agencies, respectively,  
13 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within  
14 the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each  
15 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to  
16 make such contracts and commitments without regard to  
17 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the  
18 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may  
19 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the  
20 Budget for the fiscal year 1953 for each such corporation or  
21 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

#### 22           HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

23       Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed  
24 \$3,371,425 shall be available for administrative ex-  
25 penses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall



1 be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capi-  
2 talized expenditures, fees for servicing mortgages, expenses  
3 (including services performed on a force account, contract,  
4 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in  
5 connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, main-  
6 tenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal  
7 property belonging to said Association or in which it has an  
8 interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses  
9 of persons employed outside of the continental United States,  
10 expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in  
11 connection with the performance of legal services, and all  
12 administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-  
13 ment agencies; and said Association may utilize and may  
14 make payment for services and facilities of the Federal  
15 Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government:  
16 *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses  
17 to the accounts of the Association shall be made in accord-  
18 ance with generally recognized accounting principles and  
19 practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$122,760  
20 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*,  
21 That administrative expenses not under limitation for the  
22 purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the fiscal year  
23 1953 shall not exceed \$150,000.

24 Office of the Administrator (prefabricated housing) : Not  
25 to exceed \$225,000 shall be available for all administrative

1 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of carrying out  
2 the functions of the Office of the Administrator under section  
3 102 of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended (12 U. S. C.  
4 1701g), and title V of the Defense Housing and Community  
5 Facilities and Services Act of 1951, but this amount shall be  
6 exclusive of costs of services performed on a contract or fee  
7 basis in connection with termination of contracts and legal  
8 services on a contract or fee basis: *Provided*, That no addi-  
9 tional loan shall be made under the authority transferred  
10 to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganization Plan Num-  
11 bered 23 of 1950 for the foregoing purposes after the  
12 effective date of this Act unless the Administrator shall have  
13 determined that such loan is in the interest of the Govern-  
14 ment in the furtherance of any existing loan or for the re-  
15 financing of any existing loan: *Provided further*, That not  
16 to exceed \$6,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

17 Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of  
18 \$725,000 shall be available for administrative expenses  
19 of the Home Loan Bank Board, including the purchase  
20 of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only,  
21 and shall be derived from funds available to the Home  
22 Loan Bank Board, including those in the Home Loan  
23 Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal  
24 Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan  
25 Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the cur-

1 rent fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board may  
2 utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of  
3 the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks,  
4 the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and  
5 other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That all neces-  
6 sary expenses in connection with the conservatorship of insti-  
7 tutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance  
8 Corporation and all necessary expenses (including services  
9 performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other  
10 personal services) in connection with the handling, includ-  
11 ing the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf  
12 of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and  
13 retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds,  
14 under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall  
15 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes  
16 hereof: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$20,000  
17 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*,  
18 That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act,  
19 except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified,  
20 the administrative expenses and other obligations of the  
21 Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance  
22 with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank  
23 Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-



1 1449) : *Provided further*, That the nonadministrative ex-  
2 penses for the examination of Federal and State chartered  
3 institutions shall not exceed \$1,664,000.

4 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:  
5 Not to exceed \$425,000 shall be available for admin-  
6 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and  
7 shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly  
8 capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with liqui-  
9 dation of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets  
10 of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance,  
11 and action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or mini-  
12 mizing of losses in the case of specific insured institutions,  
13 legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative  
14 expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said  
15 Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said  
16 Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services  
17 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal  
18 Reserve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other  
19 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
20 \$3,700 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided*  
21 *further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this  
22 Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore speci-  
23 fied, the administrative expenses and other obligations of

1 said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in  
2 accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as  
3 amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

4 Home Owners' Loan Corporation: The unobligated bal-  
5 ance of the item of \$75,000 made available under this head  
6 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall  
7 be available to the Home Loan Bank Board for expenditure  
8 as nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation  
9 of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

10 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the  
11 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be  
12 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative ex-  
13 penses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying  
14 out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed  
15 \$4,885,000 of the various funds of the Federal Hous-  
16 ing Administration shall be available for expenditure,  
17 in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended  
18 (12 U. S. C. 1701) : *Provided*, That, except as herein other-  
19 wise provided, all expenses and obligations of said Adminis-  
20 tration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance  
21 with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That not  
22 to exceed \$130,000 shall be available for expenses of travel:  
23 *Provided further*, That funds available for expenditure shall  
24 be available for contract actuarial services (not to exceed  
25 \$1,500) ; and purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not

1 to exceed \$500) : *Provided further*, That expenditures for  
2 nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public  
3 Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed  
4 \$25,175,000.

5 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-  
6 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses  
7 of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties  
8 imposed by or pursuant to law including funds appropriated  
9 by title I of this Act and not to exceed \$205,000 of the  
10 funds appropriated for such expenses under the head "De-  
11 fense Housing" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation  
12 Act, 1952, not to exceed \$11,455,000 shall be available for  
13 such expenses, including purchase of not to exceed three  
14 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; not to  
15 exceed \$620,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of  
16 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
17 work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary ex-  
18 penses of providing representatives of the Administration  
19 at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the  
20 construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing  
21 agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be com-  
22 pensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees  
23 which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs  
24 of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such serv-  
25 ices, and expenditures by the Administration for such pur-



pose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such payments may be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$31,690,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of funds made available by the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035) shall be available for necessary expenses, including administrative expenses, of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 19, 1949 (Public Law 65).

#### INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce): Not to exceed \$467,330 shall be available for administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$9,560 for expenses of travel, to be determined in the manner set forth under the title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commission (effective January 1, 1947): *Provided*, That no funds shall be used to pay compensation of employees normally subject to the Classification Act of 1949,

1 as amended, at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar  
2 services under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the  
3 compensation of vessel employees and such terminal and  
4 other employees as are not covered by said Act, at rates  
5 in excess of rates prevailing in the river transportation  
6 industry in the area (including prevailing leave allowances  
7 for vessel employees, but the granting of such allowances  
8 shall not be construed as establishing a different leave system  
9 within the meaning of that term as used in section 3 of the  
10 Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d) ).

11 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 302. No part of the funds of, or available for  
13 expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this  
14 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee  
15 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that  
16 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one  
17 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,  
18 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Pro-*  
19 *vided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be  
20 considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend  
21 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of  
22 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-  
23 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and  
24 classification; employee relations and services; training; com-

1 mittees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service ex-  
2 aminers; wage administration; and processing, recording, and  
3 reporting.

#### 4 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 401. Hereafter no part of the funds of, or available  
6 for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this  
7 or any other Act, including the government of the District  
8 of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accu-  
9 mulated by any civilian officer or employee during any calen-  
10 dar year and unused at the close of business on June 30th  
11 of the succeeding calendar year: *Provided*, That the head  
12 of any such corporation or agency shall afford an oppor-  
13 tunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave  
14 accumulated under this section prior to June 30th of such  
15 succeeding calendar year: *Provided further*, That this sec-  
16 tion shall not apply to officers and employees whose post  
17 of duty is outside the continental United States: *Pro-*  
18 *vided further*, That this section shall not apply with respect  
19 to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual  
20 leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their  
21 civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active  
22 military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United  
23 States.

24 SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in  
25 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any



1 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
2 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
3 the Government of the United States or who is a member  
4 of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
5 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
6 States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization  
7 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
8 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the  
9 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie  
10 evidence that the person making the affidavit has not con-  
11 trary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike  
12 against the Government of the United States, is not a mem-  
13 ber of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
14 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
15 States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a  
16 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of  
17 the Government of the United States by force or violence:  
18 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike  
19 against the Government of the United States or who is a  
20 member of an organization of Government employees that  
21 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the  
22 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an  
23 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
24 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts

1 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any  
2 appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty  
3 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
4 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or  
5 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall  
6 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-  
7 visions of existing law.

8 SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation contained  
9 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
10 corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for  
11 publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or  
12 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

13 SEC. 404. No part of any appropriation contained in  
14 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
15 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
16 compensation of any civilian employee of the Government,  
17 whose principal or primary duties consist of acting as chauff-  
18 feur or driver of any Government-owned passenger motor  
19 vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance). This section shall  
20 not apply with respect to any person whose duties consist of  
21 acting as chauffeur for the President of the United States.

22 SEC. 405. This Act may be cited as the "Independent  
23 Offices Appropriation Act, 1953".

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82<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>d</sup> Session

H. R. 7072

[Report No. 1517]

# A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

By Mr. THOMAS

MARCH 14, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 17, 1952  
For actions of March 14, 1952  
82nd-2nd, No. 42

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House committee reported independent offices appropriation bill. House committee ordered reported bill to repeal authority for excess peanuts for oil. Senate conferees appointed on bill to provide for loyalty investigations by CSC. Sen. Lehman inserted President's message defending electrification program. House committee issued progress report on CCC warehousing activities.

## SENATE

- ~~1. LOYALTY INVESTIGATIONS. Sens. Johnston, Pastore, and Carlson were appointed Senate conferees on S. 2077, to provide for loyalty investigations by the Civil Service Commission instead of FBI. House conferees have not yet been appointed. The remaining issue is over a House amendment providing that all findings, records, and reports of CSC under the bill shall be made available to congressional committees at their request. (p. 2348.)~~
- ~~2. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Lehman inserted a message from the President and a speech by Secretary Chapman, to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, defending the public power program against charges of socialism, and a newspaper article reporting upon these statements (pp. 2348-50).~~
- ~~3. RECESSED until Mon., Mar. 17 (p. 2376).~~

## HOUSE

- ~~4. PEANUT QUOTAS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 6375, to repeal authority for growing peanuts, for oil, in excess of marketing quotas (p. D213).~~
- ~~5. PERSONNEL GRIEVANCES. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 554, amended, recognizing rights of officers and representatives of Government employees' organizations to present employee grievances, to confer with administrative officers on matters of policy affecting working conditions, etc. (p. D213).~~
6. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill in an amount of \$6,274,138,348, which is \$704,548,695 less than the budget estimates and \$1,444,880,327 less than the 1952 appropriations.  
The bill contains the following general provision regarding annual leave:  
"Hereafter no part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this or any other Act, including the government of

expenses of this activity which is the amount provided for the current fiscal year, and is \$11,500,000 below the budget estimate. The committee is aware of the importance of this activity and the program which it sponsors and it is reluctant to retard development of it. However it is a new activity which is unlikely to provide assistance to the country in the immediate emergency. The committee feels, therefore, that expansion to the full amount of the authorization (\$15,000,000) should be deferred until the financial condition of the Treasury has improved."

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

7. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Hill inserted a speech by Sen. Morse defending the public power program (pp. A1705-7).

Sen. Lehman inserted a Watertown (N. Y.) Daily Times editorial favoring public distribution of St. Lawrence waterway power (pp. A1711-12).

8. EGG PRICES. Sen. Langer inserted a constituent's letter complaining about the "low price of eggs and high price of shoes" (p. A1712).

COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MAR. 17: Transportation bills, S. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Defense Production Act extension, S. Banking and Currency. Mutual security program, S. Foreign Relations (Harriman to testify). Agricultural appropriations for 1953, S. Appropriations. Credit control and debt management, Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

-0-

9. GRAIN STORAGE. During the week end the Agricultural Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee released a progress report on its investigation of warehousing practices of CCC. Copies of the report are not available for general distribution. A very limited supply has already been distributed to major officials concerned. One copy is located in Room 105 A for reference purposes.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105 A.



and security of employees in our Federal Government drive the Communist and pinko snakes out of Government? This is not a reflection on the large percentage of Federal employees whose loyalty is beyond question. Those employees are just as anxious as I to see that employees whose loyalty is questioned are dismissed from their jobs. It is high time those in high places stop trying to fool the Congress and the people and give us action instead of lip service by getting rid of all employees of questionable loyalty, instead of permitting them to resign after untold amounts of the taxpayers' money has been spent to prove their disloyalty.

Mr. Speaker, while Mr. Stone has been a very controversial figure in the Government for the past 5 years, not one word has been released by the State Department concerning his separation. When will the State Department learn that they must deal honestly with the public?

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

#### THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, for some time I have been seriously concerned about the progress being made in the development of our Air Force. I am not concerned about the quality of that which we have. I believe in material and personnel we are far ahead of the Communist. I do not believe that there is a pilot within the Chinese Communists' air arm who can match our pilots in sheer ability and courage. This has been tested on a thousand air battlefields; and this is the factor more than any other single thing which has prevented our planes from being wiped out of the skies over Korea.

I have before me a dispatch from Tokyo, dated March 4, 1952. The first sentence of this dispatch reads:

Outnumbered American Sabre jets attacked formations of Communist MIG's south of the Yalu River for the first time in 3 days and destroyed two and damaged five others in four flashing dog fights.

And then again in the body of the same article:

The four separate air actions pitted 27 Sabres against 50 MIG's, 28 Sabres against 40 MIG's, and 27 Sabres against 60 MIG's. \* \* \* Allied losses Monday, if any, were not announced \* \* \*. Through February 29 the allies have lost 153 jets, mostly to ground fire.

And then again in the same article:

Capt. Jack C. Schwab (337 Dorchester Street) Boston, Mass., got his first kill of the Korean war when he downed a MIG in the battle between 23 Sabres and 100 MIG's just south of the Manchurian border.

The dispatch from which I read extracts is not unusual. It is the variety of news which comes almost daily to us, informing us that our jets must fight engagements against what seems to me to be hopeless numbers—and yet because of superior training, ability and better material, our men come out of these

contests fairly well. The battle for supremacy, however, is becoming more intense and more severe each week, and our losses, even though many may be from ground fire, should give us cause for serious thought.

This failure to produce combat planes in quantities which we need them at the present time may be due to a number of factors. It may be due to a change in plans made at the eleventh hour which has held back production of a modern type combat jet plane. Undoubtedly this factor has played some part in the failure to get our production of this type of aircraft underway at an early date. On the other hand, I believe the failure to properly allot critically short materials has played a much more important part in the collapse of our jet production program. The American radio commentator Drew Pearson mentioned this over the radio Sunday night and I thoroughly agree with him in the strong presentation for the need of additional jet production. There may be materials vitally needed to produce jet planes in critically short supply, but this type of production should have the green light for priority on these materials over every other item, unless it be some production of atomic materials. We cannot afford to let civilian demands or other governmental demands take from us materials which must be had in order to produce the modern combat planes which shortage is being so badly felt at the present time.

Of course, all branches of our Defense Establishment have been fighting for priorities of critical materials. The civilian economy likewise has felt the pinch of metal shortages and has felt as though it was being starved. Generally speaking, I believe that our defense production is moving along rather nicely. In reference to the production of planes, I believe that we have failed dismally.

Last week in one of the Senate committees, the matter of the proper handling of defense priorities in critically short materials was discussed. During the course of this investigation, one of the witnesses from the Defense Department, as I recall, stated that priorities were often decided by the toss of a coin to determine whether the Army, Navy, or Air Arm would receive available critical materials. I am glad that a top spokesman from the Defense Department said that no such action was taken by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and by top defense officials, and that such action was taken at a lower level.

We who are concerned over our own national defense may be inclined to feel somewhat better from this lackadaisical denial. At the same time there are those who feel that perhaps tossing a coin for the decision on such an important matter, as Julius Caesar who rolled the dice before crossing the Rubicon, may have been as efficacious as the method employed in many instances in the past to decide what allocation was most important from a time element.

With dispatches indicating a growing preponderance of Communist air power in the Korean theater, the Pentagon and the NPA should be seized with no in-

decision as to what action to take. We must have far greater production of jets. It is not fair to daily pit our pilots against odds of four, five, and six MIG's to one American plane. If there are any shortages, available supplies should be resolved in favor of a greater production of American jet pilots. Tossing a coin may be the effective oriental way of making decisions of great magnitude, but it is certainly not the American way of whipping a serious production problem.

A good friend of mine with a large industrial background of experience has suggested that perhaps a civilian committee formed from earnest patriotic American businessmen throughout the country should be organized to aid in our plans to produce the planes we need. During the course of World War II we met our production goal of 75,000 planes a year; but my guess now is that our production of jets is less than 1,000 per year and this at a time when our men are fighting against terrific superiority in numbers in the swirling skies over Korea. It is not surprising that the grief-stricken widow of our greatest Korean ace aviator should cry out in anguish when news of his death reached us over the necessity of daily sacrificing our men to an unfair and unequal combat.

Such a committee, as has been suggested, could be made answerable to Congress and not to the executive department. I think that such a committee should work in close cooperation with the Armed Services Committees of Congress. It would help locate our bottlenecks industrially speaking and make recommendations as to how they may be removed. Such an industrial civilian committee might perform the creditable feat of putting the United States of America back in the jet production lead in the world.

Regardless of the suggestion, a stepped-up jet production is now vital. To delay further in making strong decisions is certainly gambling with the future of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, America is unhappy. America will continue to be unhappy as long as she lags behind Russia in needed production of jet airplanes. Let us correct this situation before we have the far worse experience of having MIG's in the skies over the United States of America.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. BOLLING and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JONES of Missouri and to include an address delivered by the President of the United States on last Saturday.

Mr. HÉBERT and to include an article by Eberhard P. Deutsch, entitled "A Decision for the People of America," notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$189.

Mr. MADDEN and to include an article appearing in the Christian Science Monitor.



Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) to extend his remarks in the RECORD following those of Mr. KIRWAN.

Mr. DORN and to include an article.

Mr. PERKINS and to include a joint statement.

Mr. WOLVERTON and to include several newspaper articles.

Mr. WERDEL and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BUSBEY and to include a broadcast made last Thursday night, March 13, by Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Mr. JACKSON of California and to include extraneous matter in three instances.

Mr. DONDERO and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska.

Mr. ADAIR and to include an editorial.

Mr. GOODWIN and to include an editorial.

Mr. REES of Kansas and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska and to include correspondence from a constituent.

Mr. MORANO (at the request of Mr. SADLAK) in two instances, in each to include an editorial.

Mr. ELSTON and to include an editorial.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS in two instances, in one to include newspaper articles.

Mr. RADWAN and to include an article.

Mr. SIEMINSKI in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JOHNSON in two instances, in one to include an editorial and in the other a letter.

Mr. STIGLER and to include an essay written by a constituent.

Mr. STEED and to include a magazine article, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the printed RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$210.

Mr. PHILLIPS and to include an article.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington (at the request of Mr. HAVENNER) and to include a news item.

Mr. HARVEY and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. BURNSIDE.

Mr. NORBLAD in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. O'HARA (at the request of Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN), on account of official business, for balance of this week.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3219. An act for the relief of Robert E. Vigus; and

H. R. 5317. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of the George H. Whike Construction Co. of Canton, Ohio.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1851. An act to assist in preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the United States illegally.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 18, 1952, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1247. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report of the Secretary of Defense and the semiannual reports of the Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force for the period July 1 to December 31, 1951, pursuant to section 202 (d) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1248. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of certain legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John and the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1249. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of orders canceling certain charges existing as debts due the United States by individual Indians and tribes of Indians, pursuant to the act of July 1, 1932 (47 Stat. 564); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1250. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to amend section 16 of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress,' approved June 18, 1929 (46 Stat. 25, 13 U. S. C. 216)"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of March 13, 1952, the following bill was reported March 14, 1952:

Mr. THOMAS: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 7072. A bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1517). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted March 17, 1952]

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 6375. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1518). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 6578. A bill to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of

water suitable for agriculture, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1519). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 6839. A bill to modify and extend the authority of the Postmaster General to lease quarters for post-office purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1520). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TRIMBLE: Committee on Public Works. H. R. 6863. A bill to make provisions for suitable accommodations for the Bureau of Customs and certain other Government services at El Paso, Tex., and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1521). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 15. A bill to provide for the incorporation, regulation, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of certain business corporations in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 1522). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. H. R. 4924. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for the transfer to the Administrator of General Services of functions relating to the acquisition and assignment of passenger-carrying motor vehicles and to the control of office furniture and equipment; with amendment (Rept. No. 1523). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. H. R. 5350. A bill to amend further the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1524). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAMSAY: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5254. A bill to provide for a jury commission for each United States district court, to regulate its compensation, to prescribe its duties, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1525). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAMSAY: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 287. A bill relative to granting and giving instructions in civil and criminal cases in the district courts of continental United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 1526). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CROSSER: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Interim report pursuant to section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 601, 79th Cong., H. Res. 107, 81st Cong. as extended by H. Res. 51 and H. Res. 323, 82d Cong., and H. Res. 116, 82d Cong.) entitled "Commerce with Latin America" (Rept. No. 1527). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio: Joint Committee on Defense Production. Progress Report No. 14, pursuant to section 712 (b) of the Defense Production Act (Rept. No. 1528). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, pursuant to the order of the House of March 13, 1952, the following bill was introduced on March 14, 1952:

By Mr. THOMAS:

H. R. 7072. A bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry inde-







## CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 7072

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MARCH 18, 1952.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 578, a resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 7072]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 578, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.







## House Calendar No. 145

82D CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. RES. 578

[Report No. 1558]

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 18, 1952

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution ;  
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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## RESOLUTION

1       *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this  
2 resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve  
3 itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State  
4 of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7072)  
5 making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry  
6 independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, cor-  
7 porations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending  
8 June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, and all points of  
9 order against said bill or any provisions contained in said  
10 bill are hereby waived. That after general debate which  
11 shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed four  
12 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman

1 and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appro-  
2 priations, the bill shall be read for amendment under the  
3 five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of  
4 the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report  
5 the bill to the House with such amendments as may have  
6 been adopted and the previous question shall be considered  
7 as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final  
8 passage without intervening motion except one motion to  
9 recommit.





82<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>d</sup> Session

**H. RES. 578**

[Report No. 1558]

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**RESOLUTION**

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Providing for the consideration of H. R. 7072, a bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

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By **Mr. COLMER**

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MARCH 18, 1952

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be  
printed

# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued March 18, 1952

For actions of March 17, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 43

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committees reported bills to repeal provision for excess peanuts, to authorize research on fresh water from sea water, and to amend GSA Act. House sent to conference bill for loyalty investigations by CSC. Rep. Pasone introduced revised bill to aid small reclamation projects. Sen. Carlson expressed fear of grain transportation shortage and inserted PMA's letter.

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## SENATE

1. GRAIN TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Carlson expressed fear of another boxcar shortage this year and inserted a letter from PMA Administrator Geissler on this matter (pp. 2386-7).
2. APPROPRIATIONS; CLAIMS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for judgments rendered against the U. S. (S. Doc. 108); to Appropriations Committee (p. 2379).
3. AGRICULTURE CENSUS. Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to amend Sec. 16 of the act relating to a mid-decade census of agriculture; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 2379).
4. WATER RIGHTS. Received a Mich. Legislature resolution objecting to Defense Department "encroachments" of the water rights of communities (p. 2380).
5. PERSONNEL. Received a Colo. Legislature resolution favoring legislation to provide that supervisory personnel of the Federal Government not be classified on the basis of the number of people they supervise (p. 2380).  
Sen. Watkins discussed the UPWA and criticized its "subversive" activities during a discussion of citation of Abram Flaxer for contempt of the Senate (pp. 2427-33).
6. MEAT IMPORTS. Sen. Wiley inserted a Green Lake County Farm Bureau resolution asking for protection against importation of meat from foot-and-mouth disease



areas of Canada and Mexico (pp. 2380-1).

7. LAND ACQUISITION. Sen. Hendrickson inserted various statements opposing Federal acquisition of land beyond its actual needs (p. 2381).
8. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Both Houses received Progress Report 14 from the Joint Committee on Defense Production (S. Rept. 1310, H. Rept. 1528) (pp. 2383, 2472).
9. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Johnson submitted amendments which he intends to propose to S. 2357, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to restrict the application of the agricultural and fish exemption for motor carriers, and S. 2364, to authorize ICC to revoke or amend, under certain conditions, water carrier certificates and permits (p. 2386).
10. LOYALTY INVESTIGATIONS. Reps. Murray of Tenn., Morrison, and Rees of Kans. were appointed House conferees on S. 2077, to provide for loyalty investigations by the Civil Service Commission instead of the FBI (p. 2437). Senate conferees were appointed Mar. 14.
11. DAILY DIGEST. Rep. Priest, Tenn., commended the "Daily Digest" in the back of each Congressional Record (p. 2437).
12. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Curtis, Nebr., referred to OPS checks to see what articles are selling above ceilings, and he said they should also check to see what items are selling below ceilings (p. 2439).
13. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 3166, to amend the Recreation Act of 1926 to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes (pp. 2445-6).
14. PEANUT QUOTAS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6375, to repeal the provision permitting marketing of peanuts in excess of quotas, for oil (H. Rept. 1518) (p. 2472). Rep. Wheeler, Ga., asked unanimous consent for consideration of S. 2697, the companion bill, but Rep. Sikes objected (p. 2447).
15. TAXATION. Rep. Mason, Ill., spoke in favor of a limitation on Federal taxes (pp. 2455-7).
16. WATER RESEARCH. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6578, to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agriculture, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses (H. Rept. 1519) (p. 2472).
17. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4924, to provide for GSA control over acquisition and assignment of passenger vehicles and office furniture and equipment (H. Rept. 1523), and H. R. 5350, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act in several respects (H. Rept. 1524) (p. 2472).
18. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. This bill, which was reported Mar. 14 during adjournment, is H. R. 7072 (H. Rept. 1517) (p. 2472).
19. LATIN AMERICA. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee submitted an interim report on "Commerce with Latin America" (H. Rept. 1527) (p. 2472).



public hearings shall be held in Alaska to determine the advisability or necessity of renewing the withdrawals. If such renewal is indicated, it shall be for a period of not more than 5 years.

In respect to withdrawals sought after enactment of the bill, it is provided those, too, shall be for a period of not more than 5 years, at which time the agency concerned must make an appropriate showing as to need.

There are sound reasons why the bill should be passed.

As everyone who has had experience with reserved lands knows, it is tremendously difficult and even generally impossible to have them restored to the public domain, notwithstanding the fact that the land may be no longer required for the purpose for which it was set aside. When there is no termination date, when there is no requirement that the agency offer proof that withdrawals should continue in effect, then legitimate development is blocked. Homesteading rights can be exercised only on the public domain, and other public-land laws designed to promote private ownership of land continue in suspense so far as these reserved areas are concerned.

In Alaska the policy of reservations has been pushed almost to the ultimate extreme.

At this time nearly one-third of the lands of this vast Territory is in withdrawn status. It seems that merely because the country is big the different agencies of Government customarily ask for tracts far greater in extent than actually would be needed.

The job of determining just what reservations there are in Alaska has proved to be a huge one in itself. It has gone forward at the Department of the Interior for something like a year and one-half, and even now has not been completed. But enough has been learned to demonstrate that there probably are somewhere in the neighborhood of 600 reservations of one kind or another in the Territory. Until the study has been completed no one will know for sure just where they are, and, in reference to many of them, no one will ever know why.

I am informed that of the 375,000,000 acres contained in Alaska, in the neighborhood of 114,315,000 acres have been reserved for one agency of Government or another. There probably is some overlapping; but when the study is completed it is likely that the 114,000,000-acre figure will be a valid one.

Let us examine this for size. That acreage amounts to roughly 178,000 square miles. That is just short of the size of Spain. That is bigger than the States of Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Kentucky, Massachusetts, and West Virginia, all rolled together. Add less than 100,000 square miles to the reserved lands in Alaska, and you have a land as big as our largest State, Texas.

Mr. Speaker, the policy imposed upon Alaska by the Federal Government in connection with these withdrawals has been simply fantastic. No other word

will suffice. Corrective steps should be taken. They should be taken now, before all the public domain is gobbled up by a Federal bureaucracy that in all too many cases has not, in my judgment, made a logical and absolute presentation of need.

It is generally assumed that all these withdrawals are made for the Department of the Interior, which is the Federal Department having chief responsibility for the Territory. That is not so. It is true that the Interior Department is guardian of the public domain and before lands can be reserved by any department the assent of Interior must be had. But the record shows that the Interior Department itself ranks third in the list of those having reserved land holdings in Alaska. The Department of Defense comes first with something like 51,000,000 acres, and Agriculture follows with close to 21,000,000 acres, while Interior is third with 18,000,000 acres.

There is nothing, Mr. Speaker, in the bill which I introduced today which would be hurtful to the national interest. It is true that it would be inconvenient at times to hold public hearings in Alaska in respect to new reservations or renewals of existing ones, but such procedure would definitely be in the public interest. I suspect that if such hearings are held and if the departments of the Federal Government and the agencies of the Territorial government are obliged, as they would be, to make an effective affirmative showing, a natural and rapid sequel would be that the extent of withdrawals would quickly diminish. And I suggest this would be in the best interests of everyone.

All too often, Mr. Speaker, the withdrawn lands are discovered to be close to the most heavily settled communities. Thus they cannot be homesteaded, thus they cannot be developed by private capital, and thus the proper settlement of Alaska is delayed.

No Alaskan, I am sure, objects to government making use of land for essential purposes. What Alaskans do object to is the extent of the reserves. From long and bitter experience we Alaskans have come to be distrustful of a policy which has operated only to gobble up more and more of the Territory and to retard progress.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my bill will have prompt and favorable consideration.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. ANFUSO in two instances and to include a speech of Hon. James A. Farley, former Postmaster General of the United States, and a letter from Frank A. Lopez, a prospective member of the bar.

Mr. ADDONIZIO (at the request of Mr. ANFUSO).

Mr. REAMS and to include an editorial from the Toledo Times.

Mr. POULSON in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ARMSTRONG and to include a brief article by Mr. Allen, president of the Boeing Aircraft Co.

Mr. BUFFETT in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska and to include an article by Mr. David Lawrence.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE and to include an article from the London Times.

Mr. KEARNS and to include an article pertaining to the observation of National Wildlife Week.

Mr. RADWAN in 11 instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ROOSEVELT and to include an editorial.

Mr. SIEMINSKI in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ELLIOTT in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOLIFIELD (at the request of Mr. MULTER) in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. YORTY in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOWELL to extend his remarks in the RECORD following those of Mr. BAILEY.

Mr. LANE in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McDONOUGH in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JUDD in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. VAN ZANDT and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REED of New York in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HARVEY and to include an editorial.

Mr. MEADER in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JAVITS in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CANFIELD and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. BORLING and to include a speech.

#### RESOLUTIONS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain rules.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. RABAUT, for the balance of the week, on account of official business.

Mr. BARING, for 3 weeks, on official business—mining hearings in Idaho and Nevada.

Mr. HINSHAW, for the balance of this week—to March 24, on account of important business.



## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 4515. An act to authorize the acquisition by exchange of certain properties within Death Valley National Monument, California, and for other purposes.

## JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on March 14, 1952, present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 396. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the legislative branch and the Motor Carrier Claims Commission for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 19, 1952, at 12 o'clock noon.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1251. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated May 31, 1951, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and in illustration on a review of report on Dauphin Island Bay, Ala., with a view to determining whether any modification of the existing project is advisable at this time, with particular reference to providing a channel connection to Mississippi Sound. This investigation was requested by resolutions of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, and the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, adopted on June 2, 1949, and February 25, 1949, respectively (H. Doc. No. 394); to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed with an illustration.

1252. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the report on the audit of Government Services, Inc., for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1951, pursuant to a request of the Board of Trustees, Government Services, Inc.; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1253. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting the annual report of St. Elizabeths Hospital Federal Security Agency, for the fiscal year 1951; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1254. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting the annual report of the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, for the fiscal year 1951; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1255. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend section 610 (a) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1256. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a letter relative to the case of Two Wai Hing or Yeung Kwai or Frank Chan,

file No. A-9708072 CR-37687, requesting that it be withdrawn from those now pending before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1257. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a letter relative to the case of Fidel Real Y Vasquez-Enriquez or Fidel Real or Fidel Real Y Vasquez, file No. A-7222220 CR-33589, requesting that it be withdrawn from those now pending before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1258. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a letter relative to the case of Edward Zurek, file No. A-9660331 CR-30597, requesting that it be withdrawn from those now pending before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 561. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of foundations and other comparable organizations; without amendment (Rept. No. 1553). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 574. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 4511, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Territory of Hawaii certain real property at Kahului, Wailuku, Maui, T. H.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1554). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MADDEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 575. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 5012, a bill to amend the Navy ration statute so as to provide for the serving of oleomargarine or margarine; without amendment (Rept. No. 1555). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 576. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 6336, a bill to promote the national defense by authorizing the construction of aeronautical research facilities by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research; without amendment (Rept. No. 1556). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 577. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 6787, a bill to extend the Rubber Act of 1948 (Public Law 469, 80th Cong.), as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1557). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 578. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 7072, a bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1558). Referred to the House Calendar.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GOODWIN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 430. An act for the relief of Mark G. Rushmann; without amendment (Rept.

No. 1529). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FRAZIER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 858. An act for the relief of Mrs. Pauline J. Gourdeaux; without amendment (Rept. No. 1530). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MILLER of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 970. An act for the relief of Esther V. Worley; without amendment (Rept. No. 1531). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FRAZIER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1458. An act for the relief of Joe W. Wimberly; without amendment (Rept. No. 1532). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOODWIN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1604. An act for the relief of Truman W. McCullough; without amendment (Rept. No. 1533). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JONAS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1668. An act for the relief of Pansy E. Pendergrass; without amendment (Rept. No. 1534). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JONAS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1682. An act for the relief of Daniel J. Crowley; without amendment (Rept. No. 1535). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1998. An act for the relief of J. Hibbs Buckman and A. Raymond Raff, Jr., executors of the estate of A. Raymond Raff, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 1536). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FRAZIER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2100. An act for the relief of Robert Joseph Vetter; without amendment (Rept. No. 1537). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FRAZIER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2157. An act to authorize payment of certain claims for damage to private property arising from activities of the Army; with amendment (Rept. No. 1538). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. Senate Concurrent Resolution 58. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; without amendment (Rept. No. 1539). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. Senate Concurrent Resolution 63. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; with amendment (Rept. No. 1540). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JONAS: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 559. Resolution for the relief of Frank C. Torti; without amendment (Rept. No. 1541). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RODINO: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 566. Resolution providing for sending to the United States Court of Claims the bill (H. R. 2779) for the relief of the Gay Street Corp., of Baltimore, Md.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1542). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOODWIN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 975. A bill for the relief of Sarah A. Davies; with amendment (Rept. No. 1543). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1099. A bill for the relief of the estate of Cobb Nichols; with amendment (Rept. No. 1544). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RODINO: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1826. A bill for the relief of Ellis E. Gabbert; without amendment (Rept. No. 1545). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RODINO: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2413. A bill for the relief of the Kroman Instrument Co., Inc.; with amendment







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued March 20, 1952

For actions of March 19, 1952

32nd-2nd, No. 45

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated independent offices appropriation bill. Cut \$4,000,000 from President's emergency fund. Senate committee submitted interim report on personnel study.

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## HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 7072 (pp. 2556-82).

Agreed, 115-47, to an amendment by Rep. Phillips, Calif., to reduce the Emergency Fund for the President from \$5,000,000 to \$1,000,000. Rejected an amendment by Rep. Gross, Iowa, to eliminate the item entirely. (pp. 2579-82.)

Rep. Pickett, Tex., submitted an amendment to recover into the Treasury, at the end of the current fiscal year, the remainder of the \$5,000,000 disaster-relief fund under the act of 1950 (Public Law 875). The Chair sustained a point of order by Rep. Cannon, Mo., that the amendment was not germane and was legislation on an appropriation bill. Rep. Phillips said an amendment may be offered to merge the appropriation with Housing and Home Finance Agency funds. Rep. Thomas, Tex., deplored the parliamentary situation and said, "I have planned...to offer an amendment to the rules...that will permit the House to control, by action on appropriation bills, all of the funds either in the bill or theretofore voted for a given fiscal year." (p. 2582.)

Rep. Yates, Ill., commended the provision of the bill which would encourage Government employment of older people (pp. 2571-3).

Several members spoke in favor of general economy in Government expenditures.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW; SHEEPHERDERS. A Judiciary Committee subcommittee voted to report to the full Committee H. R. 5045, amending the Administrative Procedure Act regarding its judicial-review provisions, and S. 2549, making special quota immigration visas for certain alien sheepherders (p. D233).

3. LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS; PRICE MAINTENANCE. The Rules Committee granted rules for consideration of H. R. 4323, to authorize GSA to enter into lease-purchase



agreements, and H. R. 5767, the resale price maintenance bill (pp. D233-4).

4. FLOOD CONTROL. Chairman Jones of the Civil Works Subcommittee announced that his subcommittee will start hearings Mar. 26 on policies, practices, and procedures in connection with the authorization and construction of river-and-harbor and flood-control projects (p. D233).

#### SENATE

5. PERSONNEL INVESTIGATION. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee submitted an interim report on a study of personnel needs and practices of the Government departments and agencies, as conducted by the Subcommittee on Federal Manpower Policies (S. Rept. 1342)(p. 2536).
6. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Aiken spoke in favor of this proposed project (pp. 2548-50).
7. FOREIGN TRADE. During debate on the Japanese treaty Sen. Knowland inserted a table showing recent trade with Japan by commodities (pp. 2545-6).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

8. FOOD MARKETING. H. R. 7128, by Rep. Osmer, N. J., to avoid false representations to the consuming public as to the true weight of food products subject to shrinkage; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce (p. 2585).  
by Rep. Philbin, Mass.,
9. VETERINARIANS. H. R. 7129, to amend the act regulating the practice of veterinary medicine in D. C.; to D. C. Committee (p. 2585).
10. REORGANIZATION. H. R. 7130, by Rep. Rains, Ala., to establish a Temporary National Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 2585).

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. NATIONAL DEFENSE: EDUCATION. Sen. Hill inserted a Harper's magazine article and a Twin City (Winston-Salem, N. C.) Sentinel editorial favoring passage of oil-for-education amendment to S. J. Res. 20, the tidelands oil bill, and a Washington Evening Star article discussing the merits of this amendment, the purpose of which is to apply royalties received from gas and oil obtained from the tidelands deposits for national defense until the present emergency is over, and then for education (pp. A1785, A1789-90).
12. DEFENSE CONTRACTS. Speech in the House by Rep. Meader, Mich., concerning the power to grant discretionary exemptions from renegotiation of defense contracts under the Renegotiation Act of 1951. Rep. Meader inserted a letter from Rep. Hardy, Va., to Mr. John T. Kochler, Chairman, Renegotiation Board, requesting information regarding exemptions from renegotiation granted, and Mr. Kochler's reply thereto listing specific exemptions granted, all of which concerned contracts to be performed outside the United States (pp. A1786-7).
13. REORGANIZATION. Rep. Curtis, Mebr., inserted a Washington Evening Star editorial by David Lawrence favoring passage of legislation which would separate the



# House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou whose faithfulness reaches unto the clouds, we pray that fidelity may also be one of the cardinal and crowning virtues of our lives.

We humbly confess that the strength and security of our beloved country are in peril and in jeopardy today because many of our citizens are no longer placing a very high premium on this virtue of fidelity to moral and spiritual standards.

Help us to recognize the primacy and need of a greater fidelity to Thee as the basis and inspiration of all other fidelities.

Grant that our fidelity to Thee may be so clear and commanding, so consistent and courageous, that others may also feel the urge to cultivate and maintain this virtue in their relationship to Thee and their fellow men.

To Thy name we ascribe all the glory. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### PERMITTING CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS TO IMPORT TEXTILE MACHINERY FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1012) to permit educational, religious, or charitable institutions to import textile machines and parts thereof for instructional purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 12, after "prescribe", insert ": *Provided*, That free entry hereunder shall be conditioned upon the presentation to the collector of customs of an affidavit of a responsible officer of the importing society or institution that the substantial equivalent of the imported article is not manufactured in the United States."

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, as introduced by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], and as passed by the House of Representatives, H. R. 1012 would permit the free entry under the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, of any textile machinery or machinery imported by any society or institution incorporated or established solely for educational, religious, or charitable purposes.

The exemption from duty would apply, however, only when the importation of the machinery is for the use of such institution in the instruction of students and not for sale or for any commercial use. The free importation would have

to conform to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Senate amendment limits the exemption from duty to imports of articles which are not manufactured in the United States, and to obtain the exemption an affidavit would have to be filed with the collector of customs to that effect.

(Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Senate amendment to H. R. 1012 is consistent with the Buy American Act, and the buy American provision in the Rural Electrification Act of 1938—June 21, 1938, chapter 354, title IV, section 401, Fifty-second Statutes, page 818—which provide that notwithstanding any other provision of law unless the head of the department or independent agency concerned shall determine it to be inconsistent with the public interest or the cost to be unreasonable, only such manufactured articles, materials, and supplies as have been manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States, shall be acquired for public use.

The time has come when the market of our industries should not be thrown open to goods and machinery which can be made here, whether it be for educational or other purposes.

Right now when unemployment is becoming a serious economic question, there are contracts for manufactured articles being placed in foreign countries even though there are domestic bidders with low bids slightly over the foreign bids. With the corporation tax here from 52 to 82 percent in the United States as against corporation taxes in foreign competing countries as low as 3 percent to 12 percent, it is obvious that foreign bids will be lower. There is an impending threat of \$600,000,000 in contracts being placed abroad under the discretionary power placed in the hands of department heads under the Buy American Act.

The amendment of the Senate is wise and should be adopted by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### FURTHER EXPENSES OF SELECT COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING OPERATIONS UNDER THE GI BILL

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I offer the following reso-

lution (H. Res. 488), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the further expenses of the investigation and study to be conducted by the select committee created by House Resolution 93 not to exceed \$15,000, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

That the funds granted may be expended retroactive to January 3, 1951.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], and ask the gentleman if he will yield to me.

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield.

Mr. STANLEY. Is it the purpose of the Select Committee Investigating the GI Bill to offer legislation correcting the inequities that they find in the present law?

Mr. TEAGUE. A bill has been introduced and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has been holding hearings on it for the past month. It is expected that very shortly the bill will be reported, and it is also expected that this appropriation will complete the work of this select committee and that the committee will then be dissolved. Every group who appeared before the committee except one favored the bill.

Mr. STANLEY. It is the plan to request that that committee be dissolved after it has performed its duties?

Mr. TEAGUE. That is correct.

Mr. STANLEY. And it has about completed its work?

Mr. TEAGUE. Yes.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STANLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I want to say that in my opinion the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] and his subcommittee have done a magnificent job in investigating this whole matter. Since it is obvious and apparent to many of us that legislation dealing with this subject is to come before us, I certainly think that the work of the committee should be completed in order that we may have the best possible basis on which to work.

Mr. STANLEY. The gentleman has stated that he expects to complete the work shortly. May I say also at this time that the members of this committee have done an excellent piece of work and I want to commend them for their report.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.



HON. HARDIE SCOTT

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 579) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That HARDIE SCOTT was duly elected as Representative from the Third Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania to the Eighty-second Congress and is entitled to his seat.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HON. ERNEST GREENWOOD

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 580), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That ERNEST GREENWOOD was duly elected as Representative from the First Congressional District of the State of New York to the Eighty-second Congress and is entitled to his seat.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### INCLUSION OF CERTAIN COMMUNICATIONS AND LETTERS

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during general debate today on the independent offices appropriation bill I may be permitted to insert at different places communications and letters pertaining to the subject under discussion, namely, the SEC.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 578 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill or any provisions contained in said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the

bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 28]

|                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Aandahl        | Garmatz        | Murray, Wis.   |
| Abbitt         | Granger        | O'Hara         |
| Baring         | Grant          | Poage          |
| Beall          | Hall           | Potter         |
| Bennett, Fla.  | Edwin Arthur   | Powell         |
| Bennett, Mich. | Hart           | Prouty         |
| Bosone         | Hedrick        | Rabaut         |
| Boykin         | Heffernan      | Reece, Tenn.   |
| Buchanan       | Herter         | Rivers         |
| Carnahan       | Hinshaw        | Roberts        |
| Carrigg        | Hope           | Scott, Hardie  |
| Case           | Hull           | Sheehan        |
| Celler         | Kee            | Smith, Wis.    |
| Combs          | Kersten, Wis.  | Tackett        |
| Cooley         | Larcade        | Thompson, Tex. |
| Denny          | McConnell      | Velde          |
| Dingell        | McKinnon       | Weichel        |
| Dollinger      | Mack, Ill.     | Welch          |
| Doyle          | Miller, Calif. | Wheeler        |
| Feighan        | Mitchell       | Wickersham     |
| Fernandez      | Morton         | Wilson, Tex.   |
| Flood          | Murdock        | Wolcott        |
| Gamble         | Murphy         |                |

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 359 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], and pending that, I yield myself 15 minutes at this time.

Mr. Speaker, for the past two decades this splendid young Republic has been going through one crisis after another; some were real, others mere political creations advanced to perpetuate those in control of the government in power. Today we are faced with another crisis, a real crisis, a crisis that threatens to destroy the fiscal foundation of the Republic. We are on the brink of the precipice of national bankruptcy. More and more thoughtful citizens throughout the country are realizing and fully appreciating the dangers ahead if this unbridled governmental spending is permitted to continue.

Today we, the representatives of the people, are given an opportunity to apply the brakes and thus make a further contribution toward reversing the trend in extravagant governmental spending.

This rule makes in order the consideration of H. R. 7072, the annual independent offices appropriation bill, a bill appropriating funds for the next fiscal year for most of the Federal bureaus. The President, through his Budget Bureau, requested of the Congress a total

of \$2,085,097,390 for these bureaus. The Appropriations Committee, under the able leadership of its subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], has cut that request by a total of \$700,048,695. In every case the committee has made substantial reductions excepting, of course, such items which are fixed and not susceptible to reduction.

As one who has long been interested in this economy drive, I desire now to express, in the premises, on my own part and on the part of my coworkers, the gratitude of all economy-minded Members of this body for the committee's efforts. While further efforts will be made in the form of appropriate amendments to make even further economies, I apprehend that determined efforts will be made by those Members of the House who consider themselves liberal minded to restore the reductions made by the committee in an effort to continue the spending spree. This effort must not prevail. The line must be held.

#### BALANCED BUDGET

Mr. Speaker, I have been alarmed for the past several years over the dismal picture presented of the country going deeper and deeper each year into the red while the Federal Government digs deeper and deeper into the pocket of the American taxpayers. More than a year ago a little band of southern Democrats, with the aid of others, in this body got together and agreed to accept the President's challenge to cut his budget. Last year we succeeded in trimming that budget several hundred million dollars. This year others have joined our group and the work continues. We have reason to believe that, with the addition of more and more converts to the cause, the budget can be balanced this year in spite of the \$82,000,000,000 request of the President with the resultant \$14,000,000,000 proposed deficit. If the economy line is held on this bill and the succeeding appropriation bills yet to come before us, there will be no necessity for any deficit. We can place ourselves on a pay-as-you-go basis. Therefore our immediate objective this year should be a balanced budget.

It is as obvious as the noonday sun that if we cannot balance the budget now, with an all-time high national income of cheap money together with an all-time high taxing program, the hope of ever balancing the Nation's budget is indeed dim. In fact, prudence suggests that under such conditions we should be retiring a part of our gargantuan debt and fortifying our fiscal condition for the eventual rainy day.

#### FANTASTIC GROWTH OF NATIONAL DEBT

Mr. Speaker, the growth of our national debt and the fantastic amount of taxes extracted from our people has caused me to do a little research. I thought it might be well to call the attention of the Congress and the country to some comparative figures of taxes and



expenditures by our Federal Government at 25-year intervals over a period of the

past 160 years of the country's history. The startling results are as follows:

| Period                          | Total expenditures | Net receipts    | Change in public debt       |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1789 to 1813.....               | \$219,233,000      | \$221,816,000   | <sup>1</sup> \$6,024,000.00 |
| 1814 to 1838.....               | 534,759,000        | 644,634,000     | -71,053,000.00              |
| 1839 to 1863.....               | 2,232,812,000      | 1,130,702,000   | 1,109,339,000.00            |
| 1864 to 1888.....               | 8,833,181,000      | 8,881,529,000   | 264,858,000.00              |
| 1889 to 1913.....               | 12,701,857,000     | 12,787,468,000  | -191,584,000.00             |
| 1914 to 1938.....               | 124,883,429,000    | 89,393,932,000  | 35,971,698,000.00           |
| 1939 to 1952 <sup>2</sup> ..... | 638,131,389,000    | 419,494,298,000 | 260,193,628,740.39          |

<sup>1</sup> 1790 to 1813.

<sup>2</sup> To Mar. 13, 1952.

To say that the figures are startling is an understatement. It is significant to note that in the first period of the country's existence, when the Jeffersonian principle that the people who are least governed are best governed was in full bloom, and prior to the growth of the doctrine of paternalism that the poor young striving Republic actually had a substantial balance of more than \$6,000,000 in the Treasury. Compare that figure with the national debt of more than \$260,000,000,000 today and one is compelled to question the oft-repeated statement that the country today is more prosperous than ever before in its history. Moreover, I desire to again call the attention of my colleagues to the fact that the Government is no different in its fiscal affairs from the individual or a corporation. The management of Government is a business matter. The fact that Government is big business makes no difference. And I repeat what I have often stated on the floor of this House, "There is a bottom to the Government's meal barrel as well as to the individual's or the corporation's."

#### INCONCEIVABLE DEBT

Mr. Speaker, we have been lulled into complacency so long by the so-called liberal thinkers and have been so accustomed to appropriating the taxpayers' money in denominations of billions that it is impossible to comprehend what a billion really is. Some mathematician, in an effort to comprehend a billion dollar figure, has come up with this startling illustration:

If a person had started in business in the year A. D. 1 with a billion dollars capital, and if he had managed his business so poorly that he lost \$1,000 each day, in 1952 he still would have enough capital left out of his original billion to continue in business, losing \$1,000 a day, for almost an additional 800 years, or until the year 2739.

Now in order to attempt to get some conception of how long it will take us to retire the present national debt of over \$260,000,000,000 let us assume that we are frugal and prudent and start retiring that debt at the rate of \$500,000,000 a year; 520 years would be required to retire the debt.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, if further emphasis is desired on our financial status one needs only to refer to the fact that it now requires more than \$6,000,000,000 per annum in the form of interest to service this enormous debt. The Treasury has now asked for and we appropriated last week an increase of \$300,000,000 to take care of the increased interest on that debt over last year. In

other words, the interest alone on our national debt is costing the taxpayers now about one and one-half times as much as the total expenditures for 1 year of the Federal Government in the period 1914-38.

#### DARK BUT NOT HOPELESS

Mr. Speaker, that, sir, is the fiscal condition of the greatest business in the world, the United States of America. It is an unpleasant picture. It cannot be passed off lightly with the explanation that we are in a global warfare against communism, another crisis. Neither can we comfort ourselves into further complacency by adding to that the fact that we have recently emerged victoriously from a global strife with Nazi Germany and totalitarian Japan. The fact is that the country has been victorious in other contests at arms and through other crises throughout its history without serious impairment of its financial structure. Those crises, prior to World War II and prior to the Soviet Russian menace, were serious too in their day. Can it be logically reasoned that the situation in this country for the past 6 years has been so grave as to require the extraction of more taxes from the American people than was taken from them in the first 156 years of the country's existence? I think not.

Permit me to again point out to my colleagues what I have repeatedly pointed out on the floor of this House during the past 6 years that so far as the masters of the Kremlin are concerned they want neither war nor peace. Their main purpose, in my humble judgment, is to conquer this country, as they have conquered all others, by the simple procedure of bleeding us white in the destruction of our economy. They would accomplish this here as elsewhere through fear, infiltration, by prodding us into national bankruptcy, and taking over in the resultant confusion of chaos and hunger. No one realizes more than the Kremlin strategists that a hungry belly cares little about the type of government it lives under. In substantiation of this I call your attention to the well-known fact that more than 600,000,000 peoples have been drawn behind the iron curtain without the firing of a single gun by a Russian soldier.

When the blank checks, running into untold billions, are requested of the Congress for national defense and military and economic aid to foreign countries, we of the Congress, the Representatives and spokesmen for the American taxpayers, must stop and ponder. We must approach these requests realis-

tically, giving due weight to the probability of the correctness of this view. For, it must be obvious to all that we Americans cannot indefinitely continue to arm and feed half the world. America is a rich Nation but there is a limit even to the resources of this great Nation. As one who made an on-the-spot study of world conditions in 13 foreign countries immediately following the war, I have always recognized the necessity for a helping hand to those who were making an honest effort to resist the plague of communism. But I have always consistently opposed the enormous amounts involved and advocated a more realistic contribution. It is unthinkable that we should now comply with the President's request for another \$8,000,000,000 contribution.

#### CONGRESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. Speaker, the solution to our financial problem and the responsibility therefor are strictly up to the Congress. More than that it is up to this House to see that the dangerous trend is reversed. I need not remind you that the wise men who founded this Government provided that because we of the House must originate all taxes and appropriations we should be elected every 2 years. We cannot hide behind the Chief Executive or complain of the traditional policy of the other body to increase appropriations. Certainly, at best the responsibility is twofold, the President and the Congress. Furthermore, I should like to refresh your memories today by calling your attention to the fact that the people of America are tax conscious as never before. The income tax, originally designed and practiced as a soak-the-rich tax, has become so enlarged that it now digs into the pockets of the smallest business man, the white-collar worker, and the day laborer. The policy, under the Fair Deal program, of everybody "touching" the Federal Government has likewise developed into the policy of the Federal Government "touching" everybody. Even the humblest citizen now realizes that the Federal Government is no Santa Claus. In fact, we have reached the saturation point in taxation. With the tax rate as high as 90 percent in the upper brackets, the incentive for businessmen to make money scarcely exists, while the day laborer and the middle class find it difficult to live under the high rate of their own taxes.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the people, the overburdened taxpayers of this country, are looking to us, as their representatives, to at least balance the budget. In fairness to those who founded this Republic and to the generations of future Americans yet unborn, we can do no less.

#### SOLUTION

Mr. Speaker, I fear that I have been boresome, and that I may even be charged with pessimism, in this long recital in an effort to emphasize the seriousness of the situation. It is serious. America is at the cross-roads in its fiscal policy. If we do not change that policy we become a bankrupt people. If we destroy the faith and credit of the Government we lose everything, our economy, our standard of living, yes, even our cherished liberties.



If the Congress is to regain its constitutional control of the purse strings; if the budget is to be balanced; if we are ever to liquidate this enormous debt, I respectfully suggest and urge that the following formula be adopted:

First. Our legislative committees, as well as committees on appropriations, must cease reporting out bills except those which are absolutely essential to our economy and national defense.

Second. Every member of this body must recognize that the objective of balancing the budget is his most important assignment.

Third. Sectionalism, partisan politics, responsiveness to highly organized minorities, must give way to the national need for a sound financial policy.

Fourth. Every dollar appropriated must be considered as carefully as if it were coming out of the pockets of the Members themselves, as indeed the Members' proportionate share is.

Fifth. Our congressional committees, particularly the appropriation committees, must be staffed with an adequate staff of experts equal in efficiency to the staffs of the various governmental agencies who appear before them seeking appropriations.

Sixth. The Congress and the country must recognize that financial solvency is as important as military might in preparing ourselves against any potential foreign aggressor, a fact which our military captains should be made to understand.

Seventh. Our foreign friends must be made to understand that there is a limit to the resources of America.

Eighth. The system of permitting the carry-over of unspent funds from the current fiscal year into the new year must be abandoned. A meticulous study of the 1,200 pages of the President's budget this year will show that the carry-over of unspent funds from the current fiscal year will exceed \$60,000,000,000.

Ninth. The procurement of military requirements, which constitute more than 50 percent of our expenditures, must be placed in the hands of trained civilians who appreciate the value of the dollar.

Tenth. And finally, the citizens of the Republic, now conscious as never before of the burdens of taxation, must practice the doctrine of States' responsibility as well as States' rights. The practice of looking to Washington for Federal aid in civil responsibilities of their own must cease. They must realize that there is no State, county, or city whose financial statement is not sounder than that of the Federal Government.

Finally, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this budget can be balanced and must be balanced this year. Whatever it takes to balance it must be done. A \$14,000,000,000 deficit under the President's budget recommendations is unthinkable. If this country, the last fortress and haven of a free people, is to survive our fiscal policy must be placed on a sound basis. The time is now. Next year may be too late. Now is the time to place the country above party.

In the name of the founding fathers who gave the country its birth, in the

name of the untold thousands who have died to preserve it, in the name of free peoples everywhere, I beseech you to save the Nation from bankruptcy and thus perpetuate this, the most glorious form of free government ever conceived by the minds of men.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 minutes, and I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have just been informed that my esteemed colleague from the State of Illinois, Senator EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, has introduced an amendment which he intends to propose to the Defense Production Act now pending before the Senate Banking Committee.

The Dirksen amendment is designed to strip from the Wage Stabilization Board any and all authority which it may have to intervene in an attempt to settle labor disputes. This is precisely the same objective I had in mind when I introduced the Allen resolution 2 weeks ago—to attempt to persuade Congress that this Board should be limited by legislation.

Some of my colleagues have attempted to dissuade me from this effort.

Some of my colleagues have said that we should wait and see what the Wage Stabilization Board does in the steel and aircraft disputes before we act.

The point at issue here is that no Government agency, however constituted, should have the power to recommend a union shop. It may be that this Board—fearful of congressional action—may decide that it will pass up the present opportunity to foist the union shop on the steel industry. And if that is the course of events, we should all be thankful.

But that will not solve the problem of the Wage Stabilization Board and its extra-legal authority to settle labor disputes. This authority must be denied.

Personally, I do not feel that any governmental agency should compel or make anyone belong to a union if they do not want to belong to that union.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. In my opinion the gentleman rendered a very valuable service to the country in offering his resolution and thereby bringing to public attention the behavior of this Board, which does undertake to coerce business to accept the demands of the workers. The gentleman stated that friends of his had taken the position that he might defer pressing his resolution for House consideration. I am sure the gentleman understands the position of the member of the Rules Committee now addressing him. While I am not assuming to speak for anyone other than myself, it is my conviction that the gentleman may have his resolution to investigate reported by the Rules Committee any time he desires.

Very frankly, I have taken the position, and I have taken it in conversation with the gentlemen, that the holding of his resolution in abeyance operated as a club over the heads of this Board, and in my opinion was producing good results. But if in the gentleman's opinion the Board is undertaking to abuse their discretion, and shamefully so in the manner in which it has heretofore carried on, and wants his resolution, I am with him; I am ready to bring it out and to put the matter on the griddle where it ought to be.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I thank the gentleman. I may say that I have had assurance from a majority of the members of the Committee on Rules that they will report this resolution. I also may say I think without violating any confidence that our great chairman, the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. BARDEN, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor has said that if we do report that resolution he will go to the limit in stopping any agency of Government from compelling people to belong to a union or any other organization against their will.

Mr. COX. If the gentleman will yield further for one brief comment—

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. COX. The manner in which the Board has carried on its activities, of course, has been such that management has not had a chance in the world. The Board has, figuratively speaking, taken them by the scruff of the neck and compelled them to yield at every point.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I may say to the gentleman that the President of the United States is all-powerful. When the Wage Stabilization Board makes a recommendation to compel people to belong to unions, or to settle labor disputes, although the President of the United States cannot compel them to do so, nevertheless the great power of his office in the allocation of priority rights for scarce materials, the withholding of transportation, the withholding of defense orders and so forth are such that while he can not actually compel an individual company or an employee to belong to a union, they are powerful weapons that will bring many of them around to it.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. VURSELL. I want to commend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] for introducing the resolution. I have been thinking since he introduced it that he should have more support on the floor of Congress and I am glad that the junior Senator from Illinois is joining in the effort. It is dangerous to allow a picked and possibly a fixed board to legislate for the Congress of the United States and to usurp powers that should be guarded by us.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I wish to associate myself with what the gentleman has said and also the gentleman from



Georgia [Mr. Cox] has said. I wonder if the gentleman would allow me to propound a question to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Certainly.

Mr. CRAWFORD. A few minutes ago the gentleman from Mississippi was talking about the budget and the prospect of a \$14,000,000,000 deficit; he referred to the additional tax burden that would be placed on the people. I wish to see if he agrees with me that the prospective deficit of \$14,000,000,000, if it materializes, may resolve itself into a tremendous inflationary force which goes beyond the tax burdens in that that inflationary force in its operation will further destroy the buying power of all the savings of all the people of this country.

Mr. COLMER. If the gentleman will yield to me to reply, the gentleman is, of course, eminently correct. It is academic that governmental spending in such huge proportions is bound to bring about inflationary trends and, in fact, I think we can trace our whole inflationary status today to this huge governmental spending.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And if the gentleman from Illinois will yield further, we should know—and I want to associate myself with what the gentleman from Mississippi had to say about this bill that is now before us and the potential reductions that we may have a chance to make, I am for every one of them so far as I understand the committee report and the bill. All of us should realize that the Treasury Department—by that I mean the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Snyder—members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the top ranking men of the American Bankers Association, as well as the financial geniuses you might say of this great country, during the past 3 weeks, and it is going on today, have stretched their minds and imagination in conformity with each other to determine a course to follow for the Treasury in its refunding of its thirty to fifty billion dollars of bond issues which will mature during the coming few months.

The big problem is, What kind of paper is to be issued, what rate of interest is going to apply, who is to buy these bonds, and I am talking about the refunding issues and the additional fourteen billion of new issues which would have to be added if we have a \$14,000,000,000 deficit? How can those bonds be sold so as not to completely destroy the buying power of our savings and earnings through inflation, all of which means, can those bonds be designed in such a way that individuals will buy them instead of their having to be put in the portfolios of the commercial banks?

Can the gentleman from Illinois answer that?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I think the gentleman is more qualified to answer that than is the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, if the other body does not approve the Dirksen amendment, I expect to press for action on my resolution. I may say that the majority

of the members of the Rules Committee have told me they favor this resolution, the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor has also indicated a favorable attitude, in order to stop the Wage Stabilization Board from doing things which it does not have the authority to do.

As it is now the Wage Stabilization Board destroys collective bargaining by substituting a Government board for the common sense and the judgment of the employers and the employees. It has created and insured a continuation of labor unrest. It makes the achievement of any real wage stabilization impossible.

It is a fact that wages have risen faster than prices since stabilization has been in effect. It is a fact that WSB regulations have encouraged wage increases greater than the increases in the cost of living.

It is a fact that WSB permits and grants wage increases without considering the effect of its action on prices.

It is a fact that the major objective of WSB is not to stabilize the economy by refusing potential increases of money in circulation which result from wage increases, but, rather, to allow organized labor to gain its wage objective regardless.

It is a fact that WSB has itself ignored congressional intent by exempting health and welfare and others from its control in spite of the definition of wages and salaries and other compensation contained in the Defense Production Act.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I hope the Members will get behind the Dirksen amendment which stops this unauthorized delegation of power which the Wage Stabilization Board is using in order to coerce the wage earners of this country. In the event the other body does not soon act, I hope the Members will get behind the proposition I have brought forth which will bring the Board before the Congress and ask them the reason for its unauthorized conduct.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, listening to the four gentlemen who preceded me, it would appear that this country is on the verge of bankruptcy. I do not concur in these statements. The fact is the country never has been more prosperous; the people have more money in the banks; the people can buy things they never dreamed of before, such as autos, radios, televisions, automatic home equipment, and so forth; they live better than ever before; the income of the Government is greater in proportion to our debt and expense than ever before. These gentlemen claim that what they are doing, or trying to do, by granting to the Committee on Appropriations the right of waiving points of order on this bill, is to save millions of dollars, but it seems to me they are again under the erroneous impression in making these unfair charges and accusations for political reasons, that it will aid them in the Presidential campaign. I wish

to advise them it will avail them naught for the people do not want the reactionary Mr. TART or the military gentleman. We know that military men never give the people efficient government, as has been aptly demonstrated on several occasions in this country as well as in many other nations in the world. I have no objection to the saving of money. Frequently I have advocated economy and have voted against many of the billion-dollar bills that these very gentlemen who preceded me voted for. But, when it comes to a few dollars or a few millions that would aid the unfortunate ex-servicemen and the low-wage earners to obtain decent places to live in when there is still a terrible shortage of adequate housing, which these gentlemen fail to realize, then they shout economy and want to save money. I will deal with this in more detail in a moment.

Now I dislike making unfair, negative accusations and charges as my Republican friends are doing daily. Of course, they are extremely efficient in this, especially in mud-slinging, but they do not use their mortar for building homes for our needy workers and their families. They dislike to vote against points of order in rules involving drastic cuts in the home-building program for our veterans, defense workers, and low-income groups. The Appropriations Committee inserted a legislative provision in this particular appropriation bill which reduces the number of homes authorized to be started in fiscal 1953 from 75,000 units to 25,000 units under our public housing program enacted by this Congress. Against my protest and my vote the Committee on Rules joined the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] in securing this rule waiving points of order against this provision as well as about a dozen others.

Now this is nothing new on the part of the Appropriations Committee to request such rules. You older Members know that I have criticized and opposed this usurpation of power by the Appropriations Committee. This committee has, during the past few years, usurped more and more of the authority and jurisdiction of the legislative standing committees of the House, and I shall continue to oppose such actions. The Committee on Appropriations should appropriate—not legislate.

I have stated frequently on the floor of the House that I object to waiving points of order on appropriation bills which include unjustified and unwarranted legislation just because the Committee on Appropriations happens to have the power and can obtain from the Committee on Rules a rule waiving points of order, thus making in order legislation that they had no right to recommend and embody in their bill.

I fully appreciate that we have spent a great deal of money, and I wish that that could be brought to an end. I have voted against many of these billion-dollar appropriations as I stated earlier. I believe in economy, but I do not believe in false economy, taking it out of the most deserving and needy people as is being done now.



I was under the impression that I would have more time to address you now, but that time has been cut so that I cannot bring home to you some other very important matters. However, I want to say to you that I hope in the future the gentlemen on the left will stop their unfair charges and accusations and be fair. I believe in criticism, but I do not believe in unjustified and unfair criticism.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I cannot yield.

Mr. COLMER. I hope the gentleman will yield to me for the purpose of helping him.

Mr. SABATH. I cannot yield. I do not have the time.

Mr. COLMER. I will give the gentleman more time.

Mr. SABATH. I have 1 minute remaining.

Mr. COLMER. If the gentleman will yield now, I will tell him that, out of fairness to the gentleman and to keep my commitment with him, I have arranged with the gentleman from Illinois for him to have the two additional minutes that he anticipated.

Mr. SABATH. I appreciate that very much.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. Now, let me say this: Not only do I not agree with the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Rules at times, but I sometimes do not even agree with the President on occasion, as I will indicate shortly, although I am charged with being with him on everything.

I do not agree with him, however, when he suggests that we should limit the terms of Members of Congress to 12 years. If this limitation had been in effect this House would have been deprived of the services of at least 30 to 50 outstanding Members, able and efficient legislators. In mentioning some of these Members I do not include myself, of course, because I know I am getting old and feeble, and I have been here too long altogether according to my Republican friends. However, as long as I am here I am going to continue to perform my duties as I see them in the interest of my district and the country as a whole. I have in mind the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON]; our very genial, lovable, and able Speaker [Mr. RAYBURN]; the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]; the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER]; the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED]; the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF]; the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]; the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]; the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR]; the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]; the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COX]; the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON]; the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS]; the gentleman from Massachusetts, the distinguished Republican floor leader [Mr. MARTIN]; the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]; the gentleman from Massa-

chusetts, our esteemed majority floor leader [Mr. McCORMACK]; and many others in a list too long to mention in these brief remarks who have served seven terms or more in the House. Though I do not agree with some of these gentlemen, nevertheless they are active, efficient, and able legislators due to their years of experience and service.

Of course, I realize it is very difficult to withstand the pressure and power of the real estate lobby and the contractor's lobby as applied to the public housing program. They are always on the job when their selfish interests are concerned. In the light of their activities it is not too difficult to understand why a very small percentage of our Government employees, in Internal Revenue and other agencies, found it impossible to withstand the temptations and pressures of the Republican bribe givers. The givers are actually the guilty ones yet we do not hear our Republican friends condemning them or the press giving their names.

I do want to say, at this point, that I am with the President wholeheartedly in his statement appearing in Mr. Hillman's recent book entitled "Mr. President" wherein he states very clearly that if there were no bribe givers, there would be no bribe takers.

Unfortunately some of our employees succumbed to the alluring temptations dangled before them. They fell by the wayside and were removed from their posts but by the eternal God we never hear a word about those who made these weaklings go wrong. The very small percentage of the vast number of Government employees involved in these wrongdoings does not begin to compare with the very high percentage of bankers, bank cashiers, bank tellers, individuals handling funds in private business whom we read about almost daily absconding with millions upon millions, yes, even some lawyers here and there and even ministers, yet my Republican friends never raise their voices about them.

So, I would like once in a while to see the names of the bribe givers publicized and brought to justice.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] deplored the high cost of living due to the great expenditures by government. I concede that the cost of living is unjustifiably high but is his party not responsible for this in a measure because of the emasculation and weakening of the price control bill? He said that the cost of living under Republican administration was extremely low but unfortunately the people were unable to buy enough because of their meager wages and unemployment.

Nevertheless, due to these statements by my Republican friends and wishing to answer them, I deviated from my original purpose to explain more thoroughly the existing shortage of homes, but I am in hopes my Democratic colleagues will later on point out the seriousness of the curtailment of the housing program that the Appropriations Committee is determined to carry out under this pretense of economy. But as

I stated before, when these self-same gentlemen vote millions upon millions in subsidies for peanut and cotton growers and refuse to vote for the elimination of many of the loopholes in our revenue laws that would bring in four to five billions of additional taxes, their position is certainly consistent when they support this proposal of the Appropriations Committee to legislate the emasculation of our public-housing program in an appropriation bill, which program is in the interest of the rank and file of our people. Yes; the Republicans did reduce taxes in the Eightieth Congress, but for whom? They voted reductions for their wealthy friends and these evaders of legitimate taxation, as well as for these fixers of the few weaklings in our Government agencies.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I say to my Republican friends that their unjustifiable charges will not fool a majority of the American people in the coming election, just as they failed in the last five presidential elections because, taking everything into consideration, the people realize and appreciate that under Democratic administration they have enjoyed, and I hope will continue to enjoy, the prosperity brought about by the Democratic administrations of Roosevelt and Truman. I sincerely trust the coalition in the House will not succeed in depriving our ex-servicemen, the veterans who are now returning and the low-income wage earners and their families of their right to obtain decent and livable housing at prices they can afford.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States recently addressed a convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. At that time he took occasion to hurl questionable charges at the great electric power industry of our country.

He spoke of his opposition to special privilege, and maintained that the resources of the country should be used for the benefit of all the people, not just a few. He spoke of the electric power generated at the many huge Federal projects and, while maintaining that the benefits of this power should go to the people he, in a sense, neglected to include the many millions of people who use power yet, by circumstance of location or the source of their present service, would not be permitted to share in the benefits of this electric power generated at the Federal projects until other citizens were first served.

The President went on to say that when electric power is produced with the people's money it ought to be used for the benefit of the people and not for the benefit of the private companies.

Yes, it is the people's money that is spent to build these federally operated power projects—the money of 150,000,000 people. Yet, the benefits of this electric power which by fact, tradition, and history is but a byproduct of a greater and more universally beneficial



idea, namely, the reclamation of our arid lands and the conservation of our precious water resources, is now limited to only those who bow to the conditions and stipulations set down by those who control the disposition of electric power at our great Federal dams.

Eighty percent of the electric power supplied to the people of this country today is being supplied by those electric power companies, which, the President claims, seek to monopolize the electric power from the Federal multiple-purpose projects. They have performed a great role in making America the industrial giant that it is today. And they have done it as a specialized servant of the people.

Because of their importance in the industrial and domestic pattern of a strong America, our predecessors in these Halls and in the legislative halls of the many States long ago imposed this public-service duty on them and set up laws which would prevent them from ever monopolizing, in the true sense of the word, the industrial lifeblood which was their product.

Their earnings were controlled, their service areas meted out, and their operations policed. They and other prime services were called utilities and recognized as regulated monopolies which could only operate in the true, efficient, American way as such.

They have ever been distinguished from monopoly in its true connotation because of their peculiar status of public service. Antitrust laws written in these Chambers even recognized the regulated character of their operations and did not include their operations.

Despite this, for many years now the President and many others continue to tell the people that this "unrestrained giant" seeks to monopolize and control the electric energy which has been so important in the growth of this country.

In these times of inflationary prices and high cost of living it is indeed paradoxical that this charge should continue to be hurled at this service industry of the people. Steadily and in the face of continued criticism the electric-power industry of this country has labored and improved its methods so that today electric power virtually stands alone as the only product essential to our day-to-day living that gives more than 100 percent value on the 1939 dollar.

In the face of this fact, it is difficult to understand why the President, the Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman, and their followers continue to cry out for what they misleadingly call cheap power. One gets the impression as he listens to this same talk year after year that it has long ago been decided that the people still like to hear these things, so the administration continues to say them. Never a word about the many industries whose prices have skyrocketed to the point where the average working-man struggles to buy the necessities of life; never a word about reducing the back-breaking taxes that have made the American people more tax conscious than at any time since the days of the American Revolution.

But instead we have a "look over here, not there" attitude from the administra-

tion as its excesses of the past are just now coming into the full view of the public. And as of old the battle cry is: "Look at these monopolists who are gouging the American people," or some similar theme.

I say to you that the time is not far away when the real people, not the people who are giving lip service in these Federal planners' outbursts, will demand an accounting as to just how they are benefiting from this endless spending of money, ostensibly for the people. The many millions of people in my State and in surrounding States will demand an explanation of the benefits of the people's power and the people's natural resources, which are supplied by their taxes; even people within the pale of these Federal power projects, taxpaying people who have been faithfully served through the years by the private enterprise utilities, will demand to know why they must stand in line to receive the benefits of these developments while their neighbors are privileged by law first to participate.

It is no coincidence that the natural resources of this country which generate electric power have been first singled out in the campaign of the Federal planners. Already, there are noticeable undercurrents of moves in the direction of other resources which may soon come under attack by those who know best what is good for the people. But it would not be timely or effective at this time to demand that the people's share in the so-called benefits of governmental development of our petroleum, natural gas, or mineral resources. Control of them, first, would not necessarily be the key to the ambitions of the planners. Electric power, the heart throb of industrial might, is their goal.

One must, in a way, admire the forthright approach taken by the Socialist Party of Britain when it set out to socialize industry there. Perhaps the lack of any great hydro development opportunities in their land rendered useless any devious argument that power from the great natural resources belonged to all the people. Without such a roundabout approach they merely took over the electric power, and from there went to Britain's one great natural resource—coal. Steel, the prime industrial sinew, was next on the list when suddenly the British people made their decision to stop and reconsider the Socialists' undertaking.

When these planners speak of benefits for the people, let it be the real people they are talking about, and let them be sure that the people want these things done for them.

And when the Secretary of the Interior speaks against the action of the Federal Power Commission for carrying out its legislative prerogative of granting licenses to private enterprise utilities let him remember that this agency is but carrying out the will of the Congress within the discretions set out in the Federal Power Act.

No agency such as the Department of the Interior can dictate to a legally constituted body such as the Federal Power Commission. They both have their functions and they both have their responsi-

bilities. When the Congress saw fit to delegate activities to the various administrative agencies, such as the Federal Power Commission, it gave these agencies responsibilities. In the present struggle between the Federal Power Commission and the Department of the Interior the courts thus far have recognized these responsibilities and have ruled in favor of the Commission. It is not for the Secretary of the Interior or the President to decide what is best for the public interest. It is for the Congress to decide if existing laws need revision in the interest of the people.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

(Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I am a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Independent Offices, the subcommittee which wrote this bill.

I am opposed to the rule which is being sought in this case; I am opposed to the rule because I am opposed to the assumption of inordinate power by the Appropriations Committee of the House, and that is exactly what our bill proposes to do in at least two instances: It takes over the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency and the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service, because it changes the basic laws relating to the Housing Act of 1949 and the Civil Service Act of last year. This it has done without evidence, without testimony, without hearings of any kind except for the administrators of the programs. To my mind this is not orderly procedure.

Earlier in the discussion of this rule the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from Michigan stated that this rule made in order the consideration of this bill. This statement is not entirely true, because the rules of the House make in order the consideration of this bill with or without this rule. The only purpose of this rule is to freeze into the appropriation bill legislative matters which should not be in it, because this rule proposes to waive points of order.

In the event this rule is not agreed to the bill may nevertheless come to the floor, but the legislative provisions will be subject to points of order and thereby subject to being stricken from the bill. I urge the House to consider carefully the question as to whether or not it wants the Committee on Appropriations or, for that matter, any other standing committee of the House, to assume the jurisdiction of another standing committee. That is exactly what this bill will do.

I urge the House to defeat the rule that is requested today.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

(Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I dislike at any time taking a position in opposition to a rule to bring a bill before the House. I am one of those who



feel that any legislation that has been reported by a committee should come before the House for action.

But in opposing this rule, we are not opposing bringing the bill to the House because, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] has just stated, this bill can come before the House without this rule. The only reason for obtaining the rule which you are going to be asked to vote on in a few moments is to get a provision waiving points of order.

Why do they need a provision waiving points of order? Obviously because the Appropriations Committee is attempting to legislate and is attempting to invade the jurisdiction of legislative committees by this bill. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] has pointed out that the bill attempts to invade the function of at least two other legislative committees, namely, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Banking and Currency Committee, of which I happen to be a member.

I call your attention to the fact that this appropriation bill not only tries to change the provisions of the Housing Act of 1949 but also attempts to legislate in futuro. It not only provides for cutting down from 50,000 public housing units a year to 25,000 units for this year but also for every year thereafter, as long as the Housing Act provisions are in effect. I say that is a function which should be performed by the Banking and Currency Committee after full and complete hearings, with all of the evidence submitted to it; and then on the basis of such a report and whatever facts may be submitted therewith, we would then be in a position to act on this matter.

There was nothing submitted or presented to the Appropriations Committee on the basis of which it had any right to come before you and say, let us cut back the public housing units to 25,000 a year for this year and for every year hereafter.

I urge upon you either to vote down the previous question so that we may then amend the rule and strike out the provision waiving points of order or that we vote down the rule and let this appropriation bill come up in accordance with the rules of the House without a rule, at which time it will be subject to points of order and we can strike out of the bill all provisions subject to points of order, all provisions which are in violation of the rules of the House and an invasion of the jurisdiction of the other committees, particularly the legislative committees, of this House.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. YATES) there were—ayes 69, noes 42.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 228, nays 132, not voting 72, as follows:

#### [Roll No. 29]

##### YEAS—228

|                  |                 |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Aandahl          | Ellsworth       | Miller, Nebr.   |
| Abernethy        | Elston          | Miller, N. Y.   |
| Adair            | Evins           | Mills           |
| Allen, Calif.    | Fenton          | Mumma           |
| Allen, Ill.      | Fernandez       | Murray, Tenn.   |
| Allen, La.       | Fisher          | Nicholson       |
| Andersen,        | Ford            | Norblad         |
| H. Carl          | Forrester       | Norrell         |
| Anderson, Calif. | Frazier         | Ostertag        |
| Andresen,        | Fugate          | Passman         |
| August H.        | Gary            | Patman          |
| Andrews          | Gathings        | Patterson       |
| Angell           | Gavin           | Phillips        |
| Arends           | George          | Pickett         |
| Armstrong        | Golden          | Polk            |
| Auchincloss      | Goodwin         | Poulson         |
| Ayres            | Gore            | Preston         |
| Baker            | Graham          | Radwan          |
| Barden           | Gregory         | Reams           |
| Bates, Ky.       | Gross           | Redden          |
| Bates, Mass.     | Gwinn           | Reed, Ill.      |
| Beamer           | Hagen           | Reed, N. Y.     |
| Beckworth        | Hall,           | Rees, Kans.     |
| Belcher          | Leonard W.      | Regan           |
| Bentsen          | Halleck         | Richards        |
| Berry            | Harden          | Riehlman        |
| Betts            | Hardy           | Riley           |
| Bishop           | Harris          | Robeson         |
| Blackney         | Harrison, Nebr. | Rogers, Fla.    |
| Boggs, Del.      | Harrison, Wyo.  | Rogers, Tex.    |
| Boggs, La.       | Harvey          | Ross            |
| Bonner           | Hays, Ark.      | St. George      |
| Bramblett        | Hébert          | Schenck         |
| Bray             | Herlong         | Schwabe         |
| Brehm            | Hess            | Scott, Hardie   |
| Brooks           | Hill            | Scrivner        |
| Brown, Ga.       | Hillings        | Scudder         |
| Brown, Ohio      | Hoeven          | Secrest         |
| Brownson         | Hoffman, Mich.  | Shafer          |
| Bryson           | Horan           | Sheehan         |
| Budge            | Hunter          | Sheppard        |
| Buffett          | Ikard           | Short           |
| Burleson         | Jackson, Calif. | Sikes           |
| Burton           | James           | Simpson, Ill.   |
| Busbey           | Jenison         | Smith, Kans.    |
| Bush             | Jenkins         | Smith, Miss.    |
| Butler           | Jensen          | Smith, Va.      |
| Byrnes           | Johnson         | Springer        |
| Camp             | Jonas           | Stanley         |
| Cannon           | Jones, Mo.      | Steed           |
| Carlyle          | Jones,          | Stigler         |
| Chatham          | Woodrow W.      | Stockman        |
| Chelf            | Kearney         | Sutton          |
| Chenoweth        | Kearns          | Taber           |
| Chiperfield      | Keating         | Talle           |
| Church           | Kerr            | Teague          |
| Cole, Kans.      | Kilburn         | Thomas          |
| Cole, N. Y.      | Kilday          | Thompson,       |
| Colmer           | King, Pa.       | Mich.           |
| Cooper           | Latham          | Thornberry      |
| Cotton           | LeCompte        | Van Pelt        |
| Cox              | Lovre           | Vorys           |
| Crawford         | Lucas           | Vursell         |
| Crumpacker       | Lyle            | Watts           |
| Cunningham       | McCulloch       | Werdel          |
| Curtis, Nebr.    | McDonough       | Wharton         |
| Dague            | McGregor        | Whitten         |
| Davis, Ga.       | McIntire        | Wigglesworth    |
| Davis, Wis.      | McMillan        | Williams, Miss. |
| Dempsey          | McVey           | Williams, N. Y. |
| Denny            | Mack, Wash.     | Willis          |
| Devereux         | Mahon           | Wilson, Ind.    |
| D'Ewart          | Marshall        | Wilson, Tex.    |
| Dolliver         | Martin, Iowa    | Winstead        |
| Dondero          | Martin, Mass.   | Wood, Ga.       |
| Dorn             | Mason           | Wood, Idaho     |
| Durham           | Morrow          | Woodruff        |
| Eaton            | Miller, Md.     |                 |

##### NAYS—132

|               |          |               |
|---------------|----------|---------------|
| Addonizio     | Bolton   | Crosser       |
| Albert        | Buckley  | Curtis, Mo.   |
| Amfuso        | Burdick  | Davis, Tenn.  |
| Aspinall      | Burnside | Dawson        |
| Bailey        | Canfield | Deane         |
| Barrett       | Carnahan | DeGraffenried |
| Battle        | Celler   | Delaney       |
| Bender        | Chudoff  | Denton        |
| Bennett, Fla. | Clemente | Donohue       |
| Blatnik       | Corbett  | Donovan       |
| Bolling       | Coudert  | Eberharter    |

|                |                |               |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Elliott        | Klein          | Rains         |
| Engle          | Kluczynski     | Ramsay        |
| Fallon         | Lane           | Rankin        |
| Fine           | Lanham         | Rhodes        |
| Fogarty        | Lantaff        | Ribicoff      |
| Forand         | Lesinski       | Rodino        |
| Fulton         | Lind           | Rogers, Colo. |
| Gordon         | McCormack      | Rogers, Mass. |
| Granahan       | McGrath        | Rooney        |
| Green          | McGuire        | Roosevelt     |
| Greenwood      | McMullen       | Sabath        |
| Hale           | Machrowicz     | Sadlak        |
| Hand           | Madden         | Saylor        |
| Havener        | Magee          | Scott,        |
| Hays, Ohio     | Mansfield      | Hugh D., Jr.  |
| Heller         | Morano         | Seely-Brown   |
| Heseltun       | Morgan         | Shelley       |
| Hollifield     | Morris         | Sieminski     |
| Holmes         | Morrison       | Sittler       |
| Howell         | Multer         | Spence        |
| Irving         | Murphy         | Staggers      |
| Jackson, Wash. | Nelson         | Taylor        |
| Javits         | O'Brien, Ill.  | Tollefson     |
| Jones, Ala.    | O'Brien, Mich. | Trimble       |
| Jones,         | O'Konski       | Van Zandt     |
| Hamilton C.    | O'Neill        | Vinson        |
| Karsten, Mo.   | Osmers         | Walter        |
| Kean           | O'Toole        | Widnall       |
| Kelley, Pa.    | Patten         | Wier          |
| Kelly, N. Y.   | Perkins        | Withrow       |
| Kennedy        | Philbin        | Yates         |
| Keogh          | Price          | Yorty         |
| King, Calif.   | Priest         | Zablocki      |
| Kirwan         | Prouty         |               |

##### NOT VOTING—72

|                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Abbutt         | Hall,          | Murdock        |
| Bakewell       | Edwin Arthur   | Murray, Wis.   |
| Baring         | Harrison, Va.  | O'Hara         |
| Beall          | Hart           | Poage          |
| Bennett, Mich. | Hedrick        | Potter         |
| Bosone         | Heffernan      | Powell         |
| Bow            | Herter         | Rabaut         |
| Boykin         | Hinshaw        | Reece, Tenn.   |
| Buchanan       | Hoffman, Ill.  | Rivers         |
| Carrigg        | Hope           | Roberts        |
| Case           | Hull           | Sasscer        |
| Clevenger      | Jarman         | Simpson, Pa.   |
| Combs          | Judd           | Smith, Wis.    |
| Cooley         | Kee            | Tackett        |
| Dingell        | Kersten, Wis.  | Thompson, Tex. |
| Dollinger      | Larcade        | Vail           |
| Doughton       | McCarthy       | Velde          |
| Doyle          | McConnell      | Weichel        |
| Feighan        | McKinnon       | Welch          |
| Flood          | Mack, Ill.     | Wheeler        |
| Furcolo        | Meador         | Wickersham     |
| Gamble         | Miller, Calif. | Wolcott        |
| Garmatz        | Mitchell       | Wolverton      |
| Granger        | Morton         |                |
| Grant          | Moulder        |                |

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Sasscer for, with Mr. Wolverton against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Dollinger with Mr. Case.  
 Mr. Larcade with Mr. Meador.  
 Mr. Tackett with Mr. McConnell.  
 Mrs. Bosone with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.  
 Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Weichel.  
 Mr. Welch with Mr. O'Hara.  
 Mr. Baring with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.  
 Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.  
 Mr. Roberts with Mr. Bakewell.  
 Mr. Kee with Mr. Velde.  
 Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Gamble.  
 Mr. Flood with Mr. Morton.  
 Mr. Grant with Mr. Clevenger.  
 Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Bow.  
 Mr. Jarman with Mr. Judd.  
 Mr. Boykin with Mr. Vail.  
 Mr. Cooley with Mr. Hinshaw.  
 Mr. Murdock with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.  
 Mr. Mack of Illinois with Mr. Herter.  
 Mr. Combs with Mr. Beall.  
 Mr. Buchanan with Mr. Wolcott.  
 Mr. Poage with Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin.  
 Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.  
 Mr. Doyle with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.  
 Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Carrigg.  
 Mr. Hart with Mr. Hope.



Mr. Abbitt with Mr. Hull.  
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Saylor.  
Mr. Furcolo with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.

MESSRS. DEGRAFFENRIED, VAN ZANDT, WIDNALL, HAND, KING of California, HAMILTON C. JONES, and Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7072, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the subcommittee I want to thank the members of the full committee and also the membership of the House generally for the courteous, fair treatment and support which it always has given our subcommittee. The subcommittee has worked long and hard on this bill and we have brought to you as your representative our best consideration of the many subject matters involved. We realize that our judgment is not perfect and we do not claim it to be, but we do insist that we have given to you the best that is in us and if we have made any mistakes it has been due to errors of the head and not of the heart.

The committee considered—and I will use round figures—\$7,000,000,000 in Budget estimates covering the independent agencies including the Executive Office of the President and the Maritime Administration. Out of that \$7,000,000,000 there are about \$2,753,000,000 that we call untouchables. These are items that apply to the Veterans' Administration, for instance, insurance premiums, schooling, GI benefits, pensions for the disabled and for dependents of deceased, and so forth. So we have not touched those items. That does not leave too much to work on after you subtract that amount from the \$7,000,000,000.

You hear it said on every street corner and in the cloak rooms and in conversation generally between the membership that all of the agencies are overstaffed. Frankly we think there is something in that, and we tried to do something about it. But I want to reverse the tables now and take the part of the agencies. They made the statement, and they are 100 percent true and correct in it, as they came before the subcommittee, "We believe just as much in economy as you do, but we are taxpayers just like every other citizen of the United States. But, after all," they say, "the Congress imposes duties upon us."

And, they are right. We, as Members of Congress year after year and day after day pass more laws, piling more duties and obligations upon the agencies of Government, and as long as the Congress does that, they must increase their personnel. I might add right there that when we place these added duties upon the agencies we give far too little consideration to what those added duties are going to cost the taxpayers, and we never consider that until the time comes to provide an appropriation for them. But, it goes one step further. Congress will pass a bill, and it will put in half a dozen clauses, and in each clause they will add a little something here and a little something there, and when it gets over to the Bureau of the Budget, when it comes time to staff the agency, the Bureau of the Budget lays out the staffing plan, or if it does not lay it out it approves it. As fine and as grand as they are, they have a tremendous job to do. I give them the credit for doing it and doing it reasonably well, but they will set up this staffing plan and they will allow an assistant, they will allow a manager for this little clause and that little duty, and then they will give that manager an assistant manager, and they are always in grades 13 and 14. Then they will take the other clause and set up a manager for that and an assistant manager for him, and when they get through they could have consolidated three or four of those clauses, because they do not have too much to do.

So, a part of this responsibility has to be divided not only by the bureaus and the agencies, they should not assume it all, but the Congress ought to assume its part of it and Bureau of the Budget ought to assume its part of it.

My colleagues, your subcommittee is present. They know just as much about this bill as I do, and I am going to sit down and share the time with the members of the committee, and then whatever time we have left we are going to be delighted to share it with the membership generally.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder if the gentleman will explain, at the very start of this bill, the emergency fund for the President to the tune of \$5,000,000.

Mr. THOMAS. With our reappropriation last year, to make it in round numbers we gave him about \$5,500,000. In this bill we have given him \$5,000,000. Since January he has allocated another \$500,000, and up to date he has allocated out of that \$5,000,000 approximately \$1,452,000.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not true that there is an unexpended balance of approximately \$4,000,000?

Mr. THOMAS. As of today there is an unexpended balance of about \$3,500,000, but who knows what the next 3½ or 4 months may bring?

Mr. GROSS. Does that money revert to the Treasury?

Mr. THOMAS. Every dime that is unused reverts to the Treasury at the

end of the fiscal year for which it is appropriated.

Mr. GROSS. That is not what the Budget Director says.

Mr. THOMAS. I am telling the gentleman what the law is. I do not know what he told my friend.

Mr. GROSS. You have it in your own hearings here.

Mr. THOMAS. It reverts, I assure the gentleman that. It reverts to the Treasury.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am told that the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration is cut \$5,000,000, very much more than the Budget recommended. As I understand, except for a few men, it will completely wipe out the contact work in all of the sub-regional offices, leaving only a few of the contact men in the regional offices. It would mean a great hardship on the disabled veterans.

Mr. THOMAS. I am delighted that our colleague the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has brought up that question, because she of all people is the one to bring it up on account of her outstanding work not only in this House but back in her district and all over the Nation in behalf of the veterans. But let me explain it briefly. Yes, the Budget calls for 1,526 contact employees, and we made a mistake there. I am going to admit it. The mistake we made is, we left 300 of them, and we should have cut out the entire 1,526.

Why do I say that? The gentlewoman knows better than anyone, because this legislation came out of the gentlewoman's committee. Last year alone at the end of the session or close thereto we added to the benefits of the veterans of this country an additional cost of approximately \$125,000,000. Here is the question: Are we going to give these boys the benefits to which they are entitled or are we going to spend it on administrative jobs?

Back in the gentlewoman's home, in her home city, in her own county, there are public officials paid for by the city, there are contact officers paid for by the county, and there are local patriotic organizations doing contact work for the veterans. On top of that, if there is a veteran in the gentlewoman's district who does not get what he wants after he has contacted the Veterans' Administration, the gentlewoman hears from him, and she really goes to town for him. They are not hurt one bit.

The American Legion, and it is a fine and grand organization, has sent out a telegram concerning the matter. I know how much everyone is interested, but I want to point out that there is a limit to the appropriations we can provide and that we cannot continue to give veterans the benefits that they ought to have, and that we are giving them in this bill, and at the same time give them all the funds for offices and other administrative expenses that are requested. There is a limit to what you can give in benefits, if you are going to keep on with these unnecessary administrative costs. Let



us take that amount of \$5,000,000, and give it to the veterans in benefits. That is about all that it adds up to. And that great American Legion with that fine organization, with posts in every city and town in the country, whose purpose is to help the veterans can put these posts to work at home helping in a little contact work for the veterans rather than have this money come out of the Federal Treasury for that purpose. There are 343 of these little units scattered all over the country, and I would repeat, we made only one mistake and that is when we did not take it all out.

Now I yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would say to the gentleman that I would be horribly ashamed of myself if I did not try to restore the money for these contact individuals.

Mr. THOMAS. Whatever the gentleman does, I would never be ashamed of it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Have you ever worked on a case of a boy who did not know his rights and died before his rights were explained to him? Did you know that in the veterans' hospitals all over the country today in many of them, there is only one contact man?

Mr. THOMAS. I assure the gentleman this is not going to hurt a single living veteran, or any of the heirs of veterans because we are going to see to it that they get what they want.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee brings this bill to the floor with a feeling of satisfaction. I concur with the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee when he says that there is no such thing as a perfect bill, but I think we have come nearly to doing a thorough job on this bill, without more adequate analytical help. I think we have set a goal which some of the other subcommittees will very definitely attempt to equal. As the chairman said, there are in the total \$2,700,000 of requests that it would be difficult to cut. Those are the cuts for veterans. Those are the cuts for subsidies, for instance, insurance, indemnities, and for automobiles, which the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts has sponsored for injured veterans. We have made a cut of 16.6 percent, which I consider a good cut, upon those items which are controllable by the subcommittee. We made a cut of 10 percent, for the entire bill, a cut of 10 percent. I would like to interrupt my comments upon the bill to say that, in the 6 years during which I have been a member of this subcommittee, it is a pleasure to work on this particular subcommittee although it is a very difficult subcommittee. We have three parts to our bill. We have the budget for the White House, which consists of several separate parts. We have the budget for the independent offices, and there are some 30 or 35 of these independent offices, which come to us each year. There are the general provisions of the bill, which I suspect

caused the vote over the rule, because if that were not the case, some Members of the House may have voted under a misunderstanding. We do have a difficult job, and it is a pleasure to work with the subcommittee, with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] as the chairman, and I publicly pay my respects to him, and my compliments to him as one of the most able men I have ever worked with. That would go also for the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES], and for my two colleagues, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COWDERT], and particularly my colleague the gentleman from New Hampshire who has worked so hard and so well [Mr. CORRON].

As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has already stated, the bill has many items, and there may be many details that Members of the House, as they read through the bill, may not understand fully and may want further explanations. I think it would be better for those of us on the committee to confine ourselves to those explanations, rather than attempt to guess in advance what the questions may be and to answer them in general debate.

I want to point out to the membership, however, that this is a test of the sincerity and courage of the Members of Congress. There is no way to cut the expenditures of the United States without cutting them on some spot, sensitive to someone, and the best way, in my opinion, to approach that subject is to approach it as the committee did in the case of the so-called safety services of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is a duplication of what is being done by our States; or in the case of these so-called contact men for the Veterans' Administration, which is a duplication of work being done for the veterans by the States, by the counties, and by the veterans' organizations.

I have in my pocket a card as a 25-year member of the American Legion. I express to you my regret today that this organization, for which I have worked in my local post, should have sent out the telegram that they sent to me and other Members, without making any further effort to go into the merits of the case, or to discover what the situation was. The Legion, of which I am very proud to be a member, as I am of the DAV and other veterans' organizations, itself gives services which are duplicated by this item, which we are said to have taken out. As my chairman has said, we left in 300 of these contact men who can be put in areas where there otherwise would be a lack of service.

As a disabled veteran of World War I, as a member of the American Legion for 25 years, I will oppose any effort, and will vote against any effort to put back the unnecessarily duplicating contact service about which questions have been raised.

We will not have economy if we attempt to impose economy only upon the agencies in which we are not personally interested. We will not have economy, we will not bring the expenditures of the United States inside the income of the United States, we will not prevent fur-

ther depreciation of the dollar and a further trend toward inflation unless we are willing in this body today—not tomorrow or next year, but today and tomorrow—as this first bill comes before you as a challenge, unless we are willing to vote as we say that we mean, and that our constituents at home meant when they said they could stand no more taxes, no more inflation, and no more depreciation of the dollar.

We now face a deficit of \$14,000,000,000, of which we have made a reduction of \$1,300,000,000, which is the equivalent of the reduction made in the Eightieth Congress.

I desire to read into the RECORD now these figures:

In 1948, in this subcommittee, we made a reduction of \$1,411,690,732.

In the intervening years, in spite of that reduction, we have every year made a reduction of a half or three-quarters of a billion dollars.

This year we come to you again with a well-judged, well-balanced reduction of \$1,392,548,695.

As to some of these other items, I will hold my comments. I will attempt to show you in the debate, how the Office of Housing Administration, which is but an agency to coordinate housing activities, has increased in 6 years from 143 employees to 1,472 employees, and how each agency of Government is increasing with a mushroom growth which can be stopped only by the methods adopted by the subcommittee. It is a courageous effort to get the agencies back to a point where they are giving the service we want them to give but not giving a service which duplicates other services, or is wasteful of the taxpayers' hard-earned money.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 25 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, this bill covers a wide field of activity, and one could not expect in one brief speech to cover all the subjects in the bill; I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to one particular field in which your committee has developed great interest and concern; that is, in the field of cost-plus contracts which I think are endangering the economy of the country.

Cost-plus contracts are of two general types: Cost plus a fixed fee on the one hand and cost plus fixed percentage fees based on a percentage of cost on the other. The obvious reason why your committee is deeply apprehensive about this type of contract is that it increases costs. It is surely not necessary for me to argue in the well of this Chamber that a cost-plus operation, particularly a cost-plus percentage fee operation, encourages spending. But there is another matter that gives us grave concern. This type of contract literally invites all sorts of devious, unsavory financial schemes; yes, I may say invites widespread danger of scandal; then, too, this procedure of a cost-plus contract operator or cost-plus contract for construction or procurement tends to take control of the purse strings right out of the hands of the Congress. This is one of the vital constitutional powers that we have. It tends



to minimize also the responsibility of the administrators of this vast undertaking to the Congress.

We realize that this cost-plus procedure is sometimes necessary. There are certain situations when a cost-plus contract may be justified; for instance, an entirely new undertaking such as the building of a reactor for an atomic-powered submarine could not be done on a competitive low bid. In such a situation the cost-plus contract, particularly if it is subject to renegotiation, may be justified; or, another example: Security may make it inadvisable to advertise the details of a project sufficiently to reduce it to competitive bidding; speed in getting started may be another reason.

Even so, the experience of Congress in World Wars I and II with cost-plus contracts proved highly unsatisfactory. After both World War I and World War II, Congress passed a series of acts forbidding cost-plus contracts. I can give you four citations here: May 10, 1918; June 28, 1940; February 19, 1948; and then June 30, 1949. There are many more.

The application of these prohibitions, however, was never able to quite stop the cost-plus procedures in one form or another and despite unfortunate experiences cost-plus contracts are back with us with a vengeance and they are tending to gobble up all procurement and construction expenditures.

As an illustration, only yesterday the Air Corps advised another subcommittee of which I am privileged to be a member that only 12 percent of Air Corps procurement, measured dollar-wise, goes to fixed-price contracts. Let me tell you further that only a part of that 12 percent represents an acceptance of the lowest responsible competitive bidder. Does that not illustrate to you to what extent this cost-plus contrivance has gone in this vast program? Is it any wonder then that there is widespread cheating and chiseling when we turn over to people who are never subject to report to Congress, to people who have never been elected to any responsible position by the people of this country, turn over to people about whom neither you nor I have ever heard, the decision as to who will be awarded contracts from which these vast profits are reaped?

The Atomic Energy Commission operates its vast and vital program largely on the basis of cost-plus contracts. I have become increasingly disturbed by this fact and I have given considerable thought and study to the subject. I confess to you that I do not have a satisfactory alternative to suggest, certainly not in all cases, but I do have a deep conviction, Mr. Chairman, that this is a subject to which the Congress should give immediate and serious consideration at the earliest practical moment.

Fees are going out of all proportion, costs are going up and up and up, and we are getting less and less national defense for our dollar. For the first time I have placed in the RECORD the fees of prime contractors of the Atomic Energy Commission.

If you will get the hearings on the Atomic Energy Commission and turn to

page 1157 you will see there a list of the fees paid to the prime cost-plus contractors. You will notice to the right of the column containing the fee another allowance which is called overhead allowance.

I know you have read a great deal as I have read how the du Pont Co. is building the Savannah River so-called H-bomb project at a fee of \$1 per year, or no fee at all. Well, if you will look at page 1169 you will see that that company is paid an overhead allowance of \$5,900,000. Now we have been trying to find out what overhead allowances mean. It is a little difficult to pin it down and get an accurate definition of what is meant by overhead allowance. It may mean one thing in one contract and something else in another.

We had a hearing all this morning with the General Accounting Office. They gave us some very interesting information and deepened our concern about this whole problem. For instance, in some contracts they advised us that the General Accounting Office is prohibited by terms of the contract from auditing the overhead allowance. I think the committee may have a suggestion to make along that line tomorrow.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. What reason could be given as to why the General Accounting Office would not have a right to audit any company that involves Government expenditures?

Mr. GORE. Well, we are going to ask that question tomorrow morning of the Budget Bureau and by tomorrow afternoon I will be able to give the gentleman the answer which they give us. I cannot give any justification for it at this time. I know of no justification for it, and so far as I am concerned, I am ready to support an amendment now prohibiting the execution of any other such contract.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's answer and I will be very much interested in having the answer to the question the gentleman has raised.

Mr. GORE. I will be very glad tomorrow to bring the gentleman the answer supplied us by the Budget Bureau.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman in his opposition to cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts, where they make some other provision for construction, but the thing that amazes me is that this administration, having gone through two wars, has not brought in some legislation or taken some steps to cure this cost-plus-fixed-fee contract construction.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the gentleman's observation. I am sure he will agree with me that this is a subject that we should approach in a nonpartisan

spirit, regardless upon which side of the aisle we sit.

Here is a national problem to which we must give our immediate consideration. As you will see, if you study these fees, large though they are, they relate only to the fees and overhead allowances of prime contractors. Now there is an additional problem that aggravates the cost-plus procedure. The prime contractors have subcontractors and the subcontractors of the prime contractors in turn have subcontractors, all on a cost-plus-fee-basis. So you see you have a percentage of a fee and a percentage on top of a percentage fee. You have a compound interest proposition. So, up and up go the fees, and up and up go the costs, and we get less and less national defense for our dollar. Something must be done about it. Though in some cases the cost-plus procedure may be necessary, as I have acknowledged, a general use of the procedure is uneconomic, inflationary, wasteful, and may prove disastrous in many cases.

Now there is one particular kind of cost-plus contract that I think is the worst of all, and that is the cost-plus-fee operating contractor. Let me give you an interesting story. My attention was first directed to this question of cost-plus operating contractor by the Roane-Anderson Corp., which operated the community of Oak Ridge, Tenn. We found that the Roane-Anderson Corp. was organized without any substantial investment, organized for one purpose only, to make a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission to operate the city of Oak Ridge at a fee. When we pried into it, we found all the officials of this corporation drew handsome salaries which were reimbursed out of the Treasury. In addition, they drew a fee of \$180,000 for operating Oak Ridge, which they divided among themselves. Your committee called it to the attention of the Atomic Energy Commission and asked them to do something about it. They promised to give it careful study. A year later they came back to your committee and they were still studying it carefully.

So we offered an amendment. The first amendment was to cut the fee half in two, to \$90,000. When we offered that amendment, perhaps you remember that some of our distinguished and able colleagues, for whom all of us have a high regard, who were on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, came to this floor and resisted our amendment, predicting dire results. One of the Atomic Energy Commissioners, Mr. Sumner Pike, issued a statement in which he implied that the amendment I had offered was going to wreck the atom-bomb program. His statement was carried in headlines all across the top of the page in some of the Tennessee papers.

We stuck by our guns; the House stuck by us, and then later the Senate concurred. Today Roane-Anderson is gone, dissolved. Nobody is getting a fee for operating Oak Ridge, and it is operating better than it ever has operated.

I cite that not to be vainglorious but because I think it may be a case in point.



We have come upon another one of these cost-plus operators that is a gyp. Let me tell you this story. It has been my privilege to conduct the atomic energy hearings part of this budget for the last 4 or 5 years. I had that privilege again this year. While the hearing was under way, the Assistant General Manager who appeared before the committee was Gen. Thomas Farrell, an able and distinguished gentleman. Any references I make to him now are not intended to reflect upon him in any way other than favorably. I believe General Farrell as Assistant General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission was holding the highest and most responsible position of his lifetime. He seemed contented in his work. In the middle of a hearing, however, he was employed right away from the Atomic Energy Commission by ARO.

Now, what is ARO? ARO, we find, is a corporation organized under the laws of Tennessee for the purpose of making a contract with the Air Corps, and obtaining a fee for operating the aerodynamic wind tunnel facility at Tullahoma, which is now under construction. They have a cost-plus-fee contract, which means that the Government of the United States reimburses their expenditures and then pays them a fee. Therefore, it becomes pertinent to inquire into the salary which ARO is paying General Farrell, and it becomes pertinent, too, to compare that with the salary that General Farrell was drawing as Assistant General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission. As Assistant General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission, he was drawing a Government classified salary of \$17,500 a year. I find that ARO is paying him \$30,000 a year. Now that is much as if my wife and I went to an auction sale, and unknown to each other, start bidding against each other for the same antique. Up and up it goes. The Congress of the United States will have to appropriate money to pay the salary of General Farrell. So, you see, we are bidding against each other by this cost-plus contrivance.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. Is there anything your committee has done, or can do, about this matter?

Mr. GORE. We are studying and trying to find out what we can do. We hope we can come forward with some suggestion. It is a big problem. I do not claim to have the answer to it. But, it is getting out of hand, and it is something to which the legislative committees as well as the Committee on Appropriations must give their attention.

I want to go on about ARO a minute. This caused the Committee on Appropriations, this hiring of a distinguished general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission right out from under our noses at a salary almost double that which he had ever drawn before, and which salary we must pay in addition to the percentage fee to this contract operator on a cost-plus basis. What does he care what he pays General Farrell;

after all, the more he pays the bigger his fee will be. As I say, that caused us to want to inquire into it. We find that ARO, after all its officials are paid their salaries, is receiving a fee this year of \$95,000. What is more, they expect twice that much next year. The Air Corps told our committee within the last few days that this ARO even tried to collect a 3½-percent fee on the power furnished this wind tunnel by the TVA. Imagine a moocher, sitting down there, demanding a 3½-percent toll on the power that one Federal agency furnishes to another.

There are many questions that are suggested. The more we have learned about ARO, the more determined we have become to seek answers to some perplexing questions. We would like to know, for instance, how it came about, and if it is proper that one Steve Leo, a former Air Corps publicity man, without engineering, scientific, or technical training or experience should become head of ARO with a contract to operate a highly technical supersonic and transonic wind tunnel research center at a salary of \$20,000 a year, plus his share of the ARO fee of \$95,000, which is the fee which will have to be paid this year. The committee would like to know if it is a mere coincidence that within a few days after Messrs. Symington and Leo left the Air Corps, Mr. Leo became a stockholder and officer of a Missouri corporation, Sverdrup & Purcel, which corporation had received approximately \$10,000,000 in contracts from the Air Corps for paper work, and which corporation was further favored by the privilege of organizing and holding ARO to operate AEDC contrary, incidentally, to the recommendation of the Technical Research Development Board. A general by the name of Franklin O. Carroll was assigned as commanding general on this wind tunnel project. We understand that he refused to O. K. a budget for ARO for more than \$1,500,000. He was overruled either in Baltimore or Washington, and a budget of \$3,000,000 was arbitrarily fixed for ARO. Why was General Carroll, who was sent to the AEDC as a suitable commander for a highly technical aerodynamic facility, removed from his command and assigned to the Institute of Human Relations?

The AEDC is a vital aerodynamic research facility upon which the future safety and freedom of America may depend. Only yesterday Secretary Finletter said to our committee that "A single discovery of applied science may turn the balance of power."

Unless we can keep this vital project clean and free from suspicion, its usefulness, if not its very existence, will be endangered. I am determined to protect it against corruption and fraud, if I can possibly do so. The nest-feathering of ARO has put it under a cloud of suspicion. I have asked the committee not to act in haste, to withhold action on funds necessary for continuation of the project until we can get at the bottom of ARO.

I urge the Congress to give its immediate attention, I urge the chairmen of our legislative committees involved to give immediate attention to the scope,

extent, and danger of the cost-plus contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL] who wishes to ask a question of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

Mr. WERDEL. I simply wanted to indicate another question to the gentleman from Tennessee, and that is to this effect: He has advised us of General Carroll receiving in salary \$30,000 from a cost-plus contract at the same time he was receiving \$17,500 in Government salary.

Mr. GORE. Not at the same time. He was taken from one job to the other, but we paid either one of the salaries.

Mr. WERDEL. I stand corrected to that extent. But I wanted to say that the gentleman's remarks have indicated another question, which is to this effect: That all over our great United States we now have executives who are denied the right to increase their salaries in private corporations, even as presidents, to the extent of ten or fifteen thousand dollars, as being a fraud upon the Government, in that taxes are evaded. Here we have a situation where Government employees make deals with cost-plus contractors, with the same Government. They can move freely, at the expense of taxpayers who cannot pay themselves a living salary at the head of corporations that are collecting the money to pay the cost-plus bill. I say that perhaps your investigation should go a little deeper than the gentleman has indicated.

Mr. GORE. I concur in the gentleman's opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

[Mr. PHILLIPS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. ALLEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the gentleman from Texas, chairman of the committee, if he will clarify certain language for me appearing on page 48 of the bill and having to do with the granting of operating differential subsidies under the Merchant Marine Act; particularly there is a proviso beginning on line 7 which limits the subsidy payments to no more than 1,600 voyages, and in line 12 appears the language: "of which 100 shall be for new operators."

As the gentleman from Texas knows, I am particularly interested in the expansion of the Merchant Marine and in the status of those operators who are endeavoring to add to the service, particularly those who have not been subsidized. There are operating on the Pacific Ocean at least two applicants whose subsidy contract applications are about ready for action by the Maritime Board; action on those applications may be taken during the fiscal year 1952 or during fiscal 1953 for which this bill provides. My question is as to whether or not the provision for 100 voyages for



new operators will be available to those applicants whose applications are now pending but not yet granted regardless of whether they are granted during fiscal 1952 or 1953.

Mr. THOMAS. I may say to my friend, the gentleman from California that the committee appreciates his interest in this subject matter. In the past he has been helpful to our committee in trying to work out some suitable language.

It is the committee's intention that this language mean just exactly what it says: New operators, new in the sense that they have not enjoyed any subsidy in the past. The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and the other gentleman on the subcommittee have a clear understanding that there are one or two companies on the Pacific Coast who have been endeavoring to get for themselves a subsidized route. It is our intention that a great many of these voyages will go to these new operators.

Mr. ALLEN of California. I thank the gentleman and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the gentleman from California and the ranking minority member of the Independent Offices Subcommittee [Mr. PHILLIPS] for this time. I asked for it to give the Members information in regard to the many letters they have been receiving dealing with title V, Public Law 137, which treats of the proposed fees to be levied by the Securities and Exchange Commission on investment dealers and brokers throughout the United States. I think a little background information will be helpful.

Title V was brought into the House last year on the appropriation bill by this same committee. Because the appropriation bill was voted out of the Rules Committee under a rule waiving points of order there was no possibility of making a point of order against title V because it was legislation on an appropriation bill. No effort was made by the Securities and Exchange Commission to establish fees for broker-dealers until after the hearings were held this year. When the SEC was before the Subcommittee on Independent Offices appropriations they were asked what had been done toward levying fees to defray expenses of the agency.

From the testimony in the hearings of this year it was established that nothing had been done. Then very suddenly, within a week or 10 days, a schedule was put out.

From everything that I can ascertain, the SEC did not have any intention of levying fees under this law until a little heat was put on them to do so by the chairman of this subcommittee, Mr. THOMAS.

Mr. Chairman, there has been a great deal of contention as to whether the SEC can legally assess these fees. I want to

read to you the first statement put out by the SEC regarding their proposal to levy fees. In their release of January 31, 1952, they state for their authorization:

That act authorizes Federal agencies to prescribe fees and charges and states in part:

"It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service, publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority, use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, provided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency \* \* \* to or for any person (including groups, associations, organizations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except those engaged in the transaction of official business of the Government, shall be self-sustaining to the full extent possible."

Unfortunately they do not quote another vital section of title 5 of Public Law 137, as follows:

To be fair and equitable, taking into consideration the direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent facts.

That latter part is very important.

I think I understand the intent of the committee when it put title 5 into the appropriation bill last year. It was to take care of a situation, for instance, like the National Archives, that are requested to furnish many photostats, certified copies, and various documents to people throughout the United States every day. Thousands of them in a year. The people who receive them do not reimburse the National Archives 1 penny for the service received. In my humble opinion they should pay for those services. But in the case of the SEC assessing a fee against brokers, there is no service whatever rendered by the SEC to the brokers.

On February 28 I wrote to Mr. Donald C. Cook, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and pointed out that in the testimony of the former chairman before the Committee on Appropriations on the SEC last year he was questioned by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] regarding fees and I give you his testimony as follows:

Mr. YATES. What possibilities for obtaining fees are there besides the ones you already charge which might compensate in measure for the cost of the work?

Mr. McDONALD. You cannot charge people for prosecuting them and a great part of our work is the prosecution of brokers who have committed violations.

There, in effect, is the basis of one of the major objections the investment dealers and brokers have in opposition to the SEC charging fees.

I pointed out in my letter to Mr. Cook, it would be just as reasonable to expect the Department of Justice to assess a criminal a fee to apprehend and prosecute him, or it would be just as reasonable to have the Internal Revenue Bureau impose a fee on a taxpayer to collect his taxes.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is it not a fact that the Securities and Exchange Commission law was passed to protect the investors

and not passed primarily to regulate and control the brokers, and therefore the brokers should not have to pay the whole bill because the great mass of investors are the ones that get the benefit?

Mr. BUSBEY. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I am going to get down to that portion of the law in just a moment. What service does the Securities and Exchange Commission perform for the broker-dealers that would warrant charging a fee? A dealer has to fill out a form. I hold one in my hand. He is required to answer a few simple questions and then the form is deposited in the files of the SEC. That is all. There is no examination. They issue no license or certificate to do business, but still the SEC wants to charge the industry over half a million dollars a year, mind you, annually, for a registration. The only reason that the broker-dealers are required to register under the SEC is in order to bring them under the jurisdiction of the SEC so that they can be prosecuted for a violation, such as selling fraudulent securities. There is not an individual in the United States that the SEC can refuse a registration unless he has been convicted of some fraud in selling securities, or some crime.

The law states specifically, and I repeat, "to be fair and equitable, taking into consideration direct and indirect costs to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy or interests served, and other pertinent facts."

The Congress in its wisdom some years ago passed what was known as the Maloney Act which established the National Association of Security Dealers. Every broker-dealer in the United States has to belong to this organization and pay fees annually. The National Association of Security Dealers is responsible for enforcing its code of business ethics in the securities business. The Securities and Exchange Commission is the policing body for the public. There are a few big houses on Wall Street that have quite a number of employees, but I wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that over 80 percent of the security brokers of the United States have less than 10 employees in their service. If this were a case where a license were issued, like a physician or a dentist or a barber or even a chiroprapist, before one could hang up a shingle to do business—and would have to renew that license every year—then it would be another thing. In that event there might be some justification for fees. On the other hand, there is a very serious question of the constitutionality of the SEC charging fees to the broker-dealers of this country under title V of Public Law 137. I do not believe the Congress can delegate that power to any agency of Government. As a matter of fact, all fees that the SEC now charge are by statute determined by the Congress.

For instance, during the fiscal year 1951 the Securities and Exchange Commission collected over a million dollars in fees as follows:

The fees they collected for registration of securities was done by statute under the Securities Act of 1933.



The qualification of trust indentures was done under what is known as the Trust Indenture Act.

From registered exchanges the fees were collected by statute under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Congress at no time intended or directed the Securities and Exchange Commission to levy any fees except those passed by Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I have carried on quite an extensive correspondence with various people regarding this situation, including Mr. Donald C. Cook, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission; Hon. Robert Crosser, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; Hon. Louis B. Heller, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; and the Honorable Albert Thomas, chairman of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations.

Under permission previously granted me in the House, I include the following letters at this point:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1952.  
Mr. DONALD C. COOK,  
Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. COOK: I have received an avalanche of mail in my office protesting the putting into effect of any regulation whatever that the Securities and Exchange Commission might have in mind in connection with the proposed plan to charge broker-dealers a fee.

I am puzzled and deeply concerned as to why you put out your release of Thursday, January 31, 1952, entitled "Notice of Proposal to Adopt and Amend Rules with Respect to Fees and Charges by the Commission." In the first paragraph of this release you state that you propose to adopt new rules to amend existing rules with respect to fees and charges of the Commission as set forth below, to implement the provisions of title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952. That act authorizes Federal agencies to prescribe fees and charges and states in part:

"It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service, publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority, use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, provided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency \* \* \* to or for any person (including groups, associations, organizations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except those engaged in the transaction of official business of the Government, shall be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible."

To this I would like to add a point further down in the law which states, "to be fair and equitable, taking into consideration direct and indirect cost of the Government."

You will kindly note the law is not mandatory and it reads, "It is the sense of the Congress."

I would appreciate a detailed explanation as to just why the Securities and Exchange Commission thinks that under the law it should inaugurate rules and regulations providing a fee be charged broker-dealers. I would particularly like to know who, in or outside the Commission, originated this proposal with the Commission and if counsel for the Commission rendered a written opinion.

In the event counsel for the Commission rendered a written opinion, I respectfully request a copy be included with the answer to this letter.

In my opinion there is no justification for the proposed schedule of fees going into effect for the following reasons:

1. The Securities and Exchange Commission renders no services for which it could possibly charge broker-dealers a fee under title 5 of Public Law 137.

2. The law states, in referring to an agency of Government, that it "shall be self-sustaining to the full extent possible." The fees that would be charged under the proposed schedule by the Securities and Exchange Commission would not, in any way, be applied to sustaining the Securities and Exchange Commission. The proposed fees would, by law, have to go directly to the Treasury of the United States.

3. During the hearings, when the Securities and Exchange Commission was before the committee, February 28, 1951, Hon. SIDNEY YATES, of Illinois, asked the following question of Mr. Harry A. McDonald, who was then Chairman of the Commission:

"What possibilities for obtaining fees are there besides the ones you already charge which might compensate in measure for the cost of the regulation?"

To which Mr. McDonald replied:

"You can't charge people for prosecuting them, and a great part of our work is the prosecution of brokers who have committed violations."

This, in my opinion, states the relationship of the Securities and Exchange Commission to the broker-dealers rather conclusively. In other words, the Securities and Exchange Commission is in a similar position to brokers and dealers, if the proposed fees go into effect, that the Department of Justice would be in asking criminals to pay a fee for apprehending and prosecuting them. Another illustration would be to have the Internal Revenue Bureau ask the taxpayer to pay the Bureau a fee for collecting his taxes. In other words, it is well established by law that the Securities and Exchange Commission is the policing agency of the securities business and in no way renders a service to broker-dealers for which they should collect a fee.

4. I have, on this date, directed a letter to the Honorable ALBERT THOMAS, chairman of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations, asking that his committee hold hearings as to whether or not, in its opinion, the Securities and Exchange Commission comes under title 5 of Public Law 137; and that I may be permitted to appear before the committee as a witness.

5. I have on this date introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which, if passed, will specifically exempt the broker-dealers from being charged a fee under title 5 of Public Law 137.

Having been a broker for 32 years in Chicago and a member of the National Association of Security Dealers, I must confess that I am at a loss to see what justification the Securities and Exchange Commission could possibly have in its proposal to charge broker-dealers a fee.

In view of the above facts, I respectfully request that the Securities and Exchange Commission extend indefinitely the proposed deadline of March 10, 1952, for submission of views and comments by brokers, until such time as this situation can be clarified by the Congress.

I shall appreciate your immediate attention to this letter and trust I may receive your reply at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully yours,

FRED E. BUSBEY,  
Member of Congress.

MARCH 6, 1952.

The Honorable FRED E. BUSBEY,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

Re proposed fees and charges by the Commission.

DEAR MR. BUSBEY: This is in reply to your letter of February 28, 1952, in which you ask why this Commission believes that a registration fee for brokers and dealers should be inaugurated.

As you point out, title V states that it is "the sense of the Congress" that various items should be "self-sustaining to the full extent possible." In the same sentence "the head of each Federal agency is authorized by regulation" to prescribe fees "therefor." Since any registration is specified among the items which Congress desires to be self-sustaining to the full extent possible, we feel there can be no question that fees for persons registered with this Commission are authorized to be imposed by the Commission. Moreover, we fail to see how in the light of this legislation, whether or not it should be termed "mandatory," the Commission could conscientiously refuse to charge fees for registrations unless it believed that it would be impossible to collect a fee from registrants. As you state, title V requires that any fees received by the Commission would be turned over to the Treasury, but we do not consider this procedure, designed as it is to protect the congressional control over the budgets of agencies, to be so inconsistent with the declared policy of title V to make agencies self-sustaining to the full extent possible that it would prevent the very fees that title V sought to authorize.

Prior to the enactment of title V when the question whether or not fees should be imposed for various of the Commission's functions arose, the Commission took no position. It advised Congress that whether particular Government functions should be supported by special fees and charges is fundamentally a question of general fiscal policy for the Congress. As you point out, at the hearings on our 1952 appropriation Chairman McDonald stated that "You can't charge people for prosecuting them." Chairman McDonald may have been amplifying his earlier statement that there would be "terrific opposition" to any fee imposed upon brokers and dealers and may have been differentiating between registration fees and charges for inspections. In any event, Congressman YATES, who was then asking questions apparently did not agree with Chairman McDonald, since he asked "Why not?" and asked a little later, "Isn't this a service which is necessary from the public viewpoint and which is really beneficial to the broker-dealers in that it does provide a means of policing those who are not living up to certain standards?" So far as appears from the hearings, no member of the subcommittee indicated disagreement with Mr. YATES. The subsequent passage of title V would make it appear that Congress intended that the philosophy expressed by Mr. YATES was to be followed.

We recognize, of course, that title V provides that any fee to be charged shall be "fair and equitable, taking into consideration direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent facts" and we have attempted to take these matters into consideration in fixing the proposed fee schedules. The "public policy or interest served" was, of course, taken into consideration in that the proposed schedule is designed to recover only a portion of the cost of regulation. As the enclosed notice to our mailing list, dated February 18, 1952, shows, we estimate that the registration fee payable by brokers and dealers will be approximately \$455,000. The direct and indirect



cost of the regulation of broker-dealers is far in excess of this sum. Our present schedules are merely proposals and we are giving careful study to the numerous comments received to see that any fees ultimately adopted will be fair and equitable.

You also inquire as to who originated the fee proposals and as to whether Commission counsel rendered a written opinion thereon. After the Commission was advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in response to an inquiry made by Chairman McDonald, that the Commission should proceed to implement title V, numerous staff conferences were held which led to the Commission's proposals which have been sent out for comment. No written opinion of counsel was prepared as to the power to impose fees since the various Commissioners and staff members, many of whom are lawyers, who considered the problem, all uniformly construed title V as authorizing the proposed fees.

You may be sure that the Commission will consider your request for extension of the time for comment.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD C. COOK,  
Chairman.

MARCH 6, 1952.

Mr. DONALD C. COOK,  
Chairman, Securities and Exchange  
Commission, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. COOK: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 6 in reply to my letter directed to you on February 28 regarding the registration fee for brokers and dealers, which you contemplate inaugurating in the near future.

While I appreciate your sentiment in the last line stating that the Commission would consider my request for extension of time, at the same time I was disappointed that your letter did not state that any proposed fees would be delayed until such time as the Securities and Exchange Commission would complete its public hearing and the proper legislative committee would pass upon my bill, H. R. 6846, exempting brokers and dealers specifically from title 5.

Inasmuch as title 5 was legislation written into law in an appropriation bill and the Members of Congress did not have a chance to debate it, since the appropriation bill came in under a closed rule, I would appreciate an affirmative answer in regard to your withholding these fees until it has been properly considered.

Sincerely yours,

FRED E. BUSBEY,  
Member of Congress.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,  
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1952.

The Honorable FRED E. BUSBEY,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. BUSBEY: This will acknowledge your letter of March 6 relating to our earlier correspondence on the subject of proposed fees and charges to be promulgated by the Commission pursuant to title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952. You state in your letter that you were "disappointed that [my] letter did not state that any proposed fees would be delayed until such time as the Securities and Exchange Commission would complete its public hearings and the proper legislative committee would pass upon by bill, H. R. 6846, exempting brokers and dealers specifically from title V." You also request "an affirmative answer in regard to [our] withholding these fees until" your bill "has been properly considered."

As you undoubtedly know, public hearings on the proposed fees are to be held on March 14 and on March 31 to accommodate certain individuals and groups who have requested

an extension of time in which to be heard, and, of course, no fees will be promulgated until these hearings are completed and the information received thoroughly considered by the Commission. In addition, the Commission will of course be willing to receive any written comments on this subject up until the completion of these public hearings.

However, in view of the provisions of title V and the usual legislative uncertainties surrounding any bill, I do not believe that we are in a position to withhold imposition of fees on brokers and dealers pending legislative action on your bill. As I know you will readily appreciate, to do so would be an unwarranted frustration of congressional intent by the Commission.

I would like to call to your attention, however, the fact that the only interest of the Commission with respect to proposed fees and charges is its desire to do whatever Congress wishes as a matter of good fiscal policy.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD C. COOK,  
Chairman.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1952.

HON. ALBERT THOMAS,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent  
Offices Appropriations, House  
Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: First of all, I wish to express my appreciation to you for having given me so much of your valuable time, especially in view of your numerous responsibilities and the many demands that are made upon your time, to discuss the proposed plan of the Securities and Exchange Commission to charge broker-dealers a fee, under title 5 of Public Law 137.

As presented to you in our conference this morning, my views on the subject are as follows:

1. The law specifically states that "It is the sense of the Congress" and there is nothing mandatory upon the Securities and Exchange Commission to charge fees. In my opinion there is no justification for the proposed schedule of fees going into effect, due to the fact that the Securities and Exchange Commission render broker-dealers no service whatever on which to make a set charge.

2. The law states, in referring to an agency of Government that it "shall be self-sustaining to the full extent possible." The fees that would be charged under the proposed schedule by the Securities and Exchange Commission would not, in any way, be applied to sustaining the Securities and Exchange Commission. The proposed fees would, by law, have to go directly to the Treasury of the United States.

3. During the hearings, when the Securities and Exchange Commission was before the committee, February 28, 1951, Hon. SMNEY YATES, of Illinois, asked the following question of Mr. Harry A. McDonald, who was then Chairman of the Commission:

"What possibilities for obtaining fees are there besides the ones you already charge which might compensate in measure for the cost of the regulation?"

To which Mr. McDonald replied:

"You can't charge people for prosecuting them, and a great part of our work is the prosecution of brokers who have committed violations."

This, in my opinion, states the relationship of the Securities and Exchange Commission to the broker-dealers rather conclusively. In other words, the Securities and Exchange Commission is in a similar position to brokers and dealers, if the proposed fees go into effect, that the Department of Justice would be asking criminals to pay a fee for apprehending and prosecuting them. Another illustration would be

to have the Internal Revenue Bureau ask the taxpayer to pay the Bureau a fee for collecting his taxes. In other words, it is well-established by law that the Securities and Exchange Commission is the policing agency of the securities business and in no way renders a service to broker-dealers for which they should collect a fee.

4. The thought I wished to explore in our conference was that, inasmuch as the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations wrote title 5 into law as part of the bill for fiscal year 1952, I thought possibly in reporting the appropriations for 1953, in its wisdom it would write into the law a specific exemption for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

5. Not knowing what position the committee might take in marking up the appropriations bill, I am today introducing a bill in the House of Representatives to specifically exempt the Securities and Exchange Commission from title 5 of Public Law 137.

Having been a broker for 32 years in Chicago and a member of the National Association of Security Dealers, I respectfully request that I may be given the privilege of appearing before your subcommittee in order to testify on the proposed fees of the Securities and Exchange Commission at a very early date, in view of the fact that broker-dealers only have until March 10, 1952, to file their protests with the Commission.

If, in the judgment and wisdom of your committee you feel that the Securities and Exchange Commission, under the circumstances outlined above and from your knowledge of the situation could advise the Securities and Exchange Commission at a very early date that it was not the intention of the committee that they should charge broker-dealers' fees, I sincerely believe it would cause them to stop their proposed program of charging such fees.

Sincerely yours,

FRED E. BUSBEY,  
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1952.

HON. ALBERT THOMAS,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent  
Offices Appropriations,  
House Office Building, Washington,  
D. C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Since writing you on February 28, 1952, regarding the proposed plan of the Securities and Exchange Commission to charge broker-dealers a fee under title 5 of Public Law 137, I have received word from Mr. Donald C. Cook, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in reply to my letter to him of February 28, that the SEC will start public hearings on the proposed fees on March 14.

It is my opinion that the SEC should have held public hearings first before sending out any proposed schedule to brokers and dealers, but notwithstanding this fact, I do not see how any hearings held by the SEC could properly correct the injustices that will be done to brokers and dealers by such a hearing. The hearings, as you well know, will not be on the inequities of the law as interpreted by the SEC, or any amendment to the law, but merely upon the amount of fees to be charged. It is for that reason that I sincerely trust that, in the wisdom of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations, of which you are chairman, you will, in reporting out your appropriation bill, write into the law a specific provision exempting brokers and dealers from any proposed fees to be charged by the SEC under title 5, Public Law 137.

I look forward to receiving an early reply from you as to the position of your subcom-



mittee on this whole matter, in order that the situation may be clarified at an early date.

Very truly yours,

FRED E. BUSBEY,  
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1952.  
Hon. FRED E. BUSBEY,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRED: Thanks a million for your letter of the 6th which came this morning.

Concerning the proposed fees under title 5 of the Independent Offices Act of last year, that language is not a positive mandate or directive to any of the other 40 or 50 Government agencies involved. This being true, I think it would be improper for the committee to single out any one agency for exemption.

With every good wish and warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,  
Washington, D. C. March 11, 1952.  
The Honorable ROBERT CROSSER,  
Chairman, Committee on Interstate  
and Foreign Commerce, House of  
Representatives, House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CROSSER: On March 3, 1952, you submitted H. R. 6846 to us for such comment as we may desire to make thereon. This bill would add a proviso to title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, to the effect that nothing therein should authorize this Commission to prescribe any registration, filing, or other fee or charge with respect to brokers or dealers subject to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Title V presently provides:

"It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service, publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority, use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, provided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency (including wholly owned Government corporations as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945) to or for any person (including groups, associations, organizations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except those engaged in the transaction of official business of the Government, shall be self-sustaining to the full extent possible, and the head of each Federal agency is authorized by regulation (which, in the case of agencies in the executive branch, shall be as uniform as practicable and subject to such policies as the President may prescribe) to prescribe therefor such fee, charge, or price, if any, as he shall determine, in case none exists, or redetermine, in case of an existing one, to be fair and equitable, taking into consideration direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent facts, and any amount so determined or redetermined shall be collected and paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this title shall repeal or modify existing statutes prohibiting the collection, fixing the amount, or directing the disposition of any fee, charge or price: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this title shall repeal or modify existing statutes prescribing bases for calculation of any fee, charge or price, but this proviso shall not restrict the redetermination or recalculation in accordance with the prescribed bases of the amount of any such fee, charge, or price."

In accordance with that title, on January 31, 1952, the Commission issued for comment proposed rules which would adopt fees for various persons registered with it, including a fee payable by brokers and dealers. A copy of the notice of the proposal to adopt fees and charges is enclosed herein, together with a notice of our mailing lists of February 6, 1952, extending the date for comment from February 20, 1952, to March 10, 1952, a notice to our mailing lists of February 18, 1952, setting forth estimated receipts from the proposed rules, and a notice of March 6, 1952, advising that a public hearing will be held thereon.

The Commission has previously advised Congress that the general question whether a particular governmental function should be supported out of the Government's general funds or by special fees and assessments is fundamentally a question of general fiscal policy, on which it does not desire to advocate any position. The proposed schedule of fees, however, sets forth the Commission's tentative view of what would be fair under the standards contained in Title V. These proposals were sent out for comment and the numerous comments received must be analyzed before the Commission can reach any final determination.

We are aware that objection has arisen from brokers and dealers who claim that any additional fee will place and unfair burden on the securities industry in view of existing fees and taxes relating to that industry. The proposed bill, which would meet this objection, is thus related to overall fiscal policy upon which we do not undertake to comment.

Since we are not commenting on the bill we have not ascertained from the Bureau of the Budget whether it is in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD C. COOK,  
Chairman.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1952.  
Hon. FRED E. BUSBEY,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BUSBEY: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of March 6, 1952, relative to the proposal by the Securities and Exchange Commission to adopt new rules and amend its existing rules with respect to fees and charges for services rendered to implement the provisions of title 5 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952.

As you know, this subcommittee has requested the Securities and Exchange Commission to hold public hearings on this matter. The Commission has advised me that public hearings will be held on March 14, 1952.

Your request that this subcommittee start hearings on H. R. 6846, which you introduced on February 28, 1952, is noted. I shall bring your request to the attention of the subcommittee.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS B. HELLER,  
Chairman.

MARCH 6, 1952.

Hon. LOUIS B. HELLER,  
Chairman, Securities and Exchange  
Commission Subcommittee, Committee on  
Interstate and Foreign Commerce,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This will acknowledge receipt of your release dated March 5, in which it was the opinion of your subcommittee in executive session that the Securities and Exchange Commission should hold public hear-

ings regarding its notice of January 31, 1952, which proposes to adopt new rules and amend existing rules with respect to fees and charges by the commission to implement the provisions of title 5 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952.

While it is my opinion that the Securities and Exchange Commission never should have considered adopting any fees whatever for brokers and dealers under title 5 without a public hearing, I am pleased to learn through your resolution and my conversation with Mr. Cook, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, that public hearings will start on March 14, 1952.

I am sure you will agree with me that the holding of public hearings by the SEC will in no way correct the injustices that will be done to brokers and dealers under title 5, Public Law 137, because the SEC takes the position that the law authorizes them to charge the proposed fees.

I disagree with the conclusions of the SEC and, therefore, respectfully request that your subcommittee start hearings immediately on H. R. 6846, which I introduced on February 28 and which was referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Sincerely yours,

FRED E. BUSBEY,  
Member of Congress.

MARCH 6, 1952.

Hon. LOUIS B. HELLER,  
Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission Subcommittee, Committee on  
Interstate and Foreign Commerce,  
House of Representatives, Washington,  
D. C.

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This will acknowledge receipt of your release dated March 5, in which it was the opinion of your subcommittee in executive session that the Securities and Exchange Commission should hold public hearings regarding its notice of January 31, 1952, which proposes to adopt new rules and amend existing rules with respect to fees and charges by the Commission to implement the provisions of title 5 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952.

While it is my opinion that the Securities and Exchange Commission never should have considered adopting any fees whatever for brokers and dealers under title 5 without a public hearing, I am pleased to learn through your resolution and my conversation with Mr. Cook, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, that public hearings will start on March 14, 1952.

I am sure you will agree with me that the holding of public hearings by the SEC will in no way correct the injustices that will be done to brokers and dealers under title 5, Public Law 137, because the SEC takes the position that the law authorizes them to charge the proposed fees.

I disagree with the conclusions of the SEC and, therefore, respectfully request that your subcommittee start hearings immediately on H. R. 6846, which I introduced on February 28, and which was referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Sincerely yours,

FRED E. BUSBEY,  
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1952.

To Members of Congress:

Because of your interest in the proposal of the Securities and Exchange Commission to amend its rules with respect to fees and charges, I am enclosing copy of a letter this subcommittee has sent to Mr. Donald C. Cook, Chairman of the Securities and Ex-



change Commission, requesting it to hold public hearings on this matter.

In response to this request, I am advised by the Securities and Exchange Commission that public hearings will be held beginning March 14, 1952.

LOUIS B. HELLER,  
Chairman.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1952.

Hon. DONALD C. COOK,  
Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. COOK: At an executive session of this subcommittee held at 2 p. m. today, Mr. LEONARD W. HALL proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. JOHN A. McGUIRE and unanimously adopted by the subcommittee:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this subcommittee that the Securities and Exchange Commission should hold public hearings regarding its notice of January 31, 1952, which proposes to adopt new rules and amend existing rules with respect to fees and charges by the Commission to implement the provisions of title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952."

Very truly yours,

LOUIS B. HELLER,  
Member of Congress, Chairman.

On February 28, I introduced the bill H. R. 6846 in the House. It is very short, and reads as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (relating to fees and charges which may be imposed by Federal agencies), is hereby amended, effective as of August 31, 1951, by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting a colon and the following: "And provided further, That nothing contained in this title shall authorize the Securities and Exchange Commission to prescribe any registration, filing, or other fee or charge with respect to brokers or dealers subject to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended."

There have been a great many letters received regarding that bill. I am glad to report to the Members that just this afternoon I was informed that the full Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has referred it for hearings to the Subcommittee on the Securities and Exchange Commission, under the direction of the gentleman from New York [Mr. HELLER].

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Is it not a fact that in view of the very doubtful constitutionality of title V the courts would very likely throw out any cases that might be brought up? It is my understanding the cases have been brought up under similar legislation, namely, the National Recovery Act of 1933 and the Agricultural Act of 1933, and in all these cases the courts have upheld the petitioners against the law.

Mr. BUSBEY. I think the gentleman from New York is correct. I would not take it upon myself to decide for the courts, but why go to all that trouble? Why should the Securities and Exchange Commission even think of these proposed fees? There is no reason and no justification for levying them, in the first place. It is causing a great deal

of mail to come to every Member of the House, and is causing a great deal of trouble and expense to the industry as a whole.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. May I say to the gentleman that I am heartily in favor of his bill, and I sincerely hope it will pass without too much delay.

Mr. BUSBEY. I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, the proposal of the Securities and Exchange Commission to levy fees against broker-dealers is in violation of the basic purpose of the law. Furthermore, they render broker-dealers no service whatever to justify charging any fee, let alone an annual fee. I am sure that at the conclusion of the hearings on my bill, H. R. 6846, that Congress in its wisdom should exempt broker-dealers from the provisions of title V of Public Law 137.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES], a member of the committee.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I want first to express my gratitude to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] for the very gracious statement he made a few moments ago, respecting my interest in the problems of the aging. I should in turn like to reciprocate by pointing out the fact that the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] has worked with me and has evinced great interest, too, in the problem of our aging citizens.

On several occasions in the past I have urged the Congress to give attention to the problems of our aging citizens. On May 24, 1951, I filed House Resolution 238 for the appointment of a select committee to study the problems of the aging. On June 4 and on August 20, 1951, I took the floor to point out the nature of some of the difficulties which face our older people and to request that hearings be undertaken as promptly as possible to determine the best ways to deal with the problems. I shall continue to press for the appointment of such a committee and for such hearings, because time is catching up with us. The troubles of a major segment of our people will not disappear by themselves. We cannot wish them away, or continue to disregard them today in the belief that maybe they will go away tomorrow. Sooner or later we must face this fact: Our older people constitute the most rapidly growing portion of our population.

Since 1900 the total population of the United States has doubled. In the same period the number of persons 65 years of age and over has quadrupled. The 1950 census showed that on April 1, 1950, there were 12,300,000 persons 65 years of age or older, and the Bureau of Census estimates that by 1960 this group will number 15,000,000; by 1975 almost 20,000,000.

A few weeks ago, Dr. Edward Bortz, associate professor of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and a past president of the American Medical Association, predicted that within the next 25 years our average life span may well be increased to 100 or 120 years. Some

of you may find this hard to believe, but when you remember that the average life span in George Washington's time was 25 years, when you recall that in the year 1900 the average life span had been advanced to 49 years, when you consider that today it has been pushed up to 67 years, does Dr. Bortz' statement still seem beyond the realm of possibility? Will it still seem incredible if medical science discovers cures for cancer and heart disease?

What will we do with the extra years of life? Will they be a burden or a blessing? These are very pertinent questions, for the fact is that we have not yet learned to use our present allotment of years. There is general acceptance of the principle that a person's productive years must end at a specific age, without regard to his strength and mental capacity. This makes his birth certificate the only test of his ability to work. At age 65, with compulsory retirement, it is insisted that a person's contribution to society must terminate, and, of course it is impossible for him to get a job anywhere. As a matter of fact, this type of economic death may come as early as 45 because he cannot obtain employment. The Civil Service Commission refuses to hire people who have attained the age of 62. As a result, we consign healthy, mentally alert men and women by the thousands to the scrap heap and to an early spiritual and physical decay and deterioration. We refuse to recognize the fact that a large proportion of our older people want to work and can work and that a job is the best guaranty of their status and independence. If Dr. Bortz' prediction comes true, our people will spend half their years in retirement.

We hear many people say a person can always find a job if he is willing to work. That is not true. One of the major problems of our older citizens is their inability to obtain employment for no other reason than their age. Jobs for which they are completely qualified in every respect, which they can do well, and which will permit them to continue to hold their heads up as decent, self-reliant, self-respecting citizens in their communities are now barred to them, solely because of a few years; and it is amazing and shameful that one of the greatest offenders in this respect should be their Government, which refuses to even take applications for employment from persons 62 years of age and over for any kind of job opportunity.

Does it make sense to you that a person who is 62 years of age or older should not be permitted to serve in the Congress? If that were the rule, 64 of our Members would be looking for other jobs. If that were the rule, 24 Members of the Senate would be looking for other gainful employment.

The civil-service rule did not make sense to me and when the civil-service commissioners appeared before our subcommittee for their appropriation, I asked them to explain the reasons for their regulation. They had none. They had none and they could give none, because there are no reasons which could possibly justify such an arbitrary rule.



It cannot be said that all persons 62 years of age or over are too old to work under any and all circumstances for any type of employment.

I offered an amendment to this bill to eliminate that unfair and discriminatory regulation by prohibiting the Civil Service Commission from imposing a requirement or limitation of maximum age for Federal employment. I am grateful to the members of my subcommittee for accepting my amendment and placing it in the bill.

This is a constructive step. It is a step which should have been taken long ago, but it is not the entire answer. The Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor has pointed out that the odds against a person 45 years of age or older—not 65, mind you—but 45, finding a new job are 6 to 1, even today in a tight labor market. The same survey shows that opposition to hiring women for new employment begins at age 35.

What a tremendous economic waste this is, apart from the spiritual and sociological deterioration. In 1890, 68 percent of all men over 65 were gainfully employed. In 1950, only 43 percent were so employed. If it is insisted that our aging citizens shall not work, the time is not far distant when the younger workers, as one commentator puts it, will be carrying the rest of the population on their backs.

For the fact is that many older people have neither earnings nor savings sufficient to support themselves—no matter how hard they have tried. Today, a person aged 65 must have accumulated approximately \$17,000 to have an income of \$100 per month for the rest of his life. For many American families one-fourth of all of them earning less than \$2,500 per year, savings in such an amount are impossible.

The social-security system, while vastly improved by changes in the law in 1950, still provides inadequate benefits. In February 1951, the average monthly payment to a couple qualifying under old-age and survivors' insurance was \$71 per month, or a total benefit of \$852 per year. This is not even a bare subsistence income. And then, to add injury to inadequacy, the social-security laws themselves prevent a worker from continuing to work beyond age 65, if he wants to get the benefits accruing to him over the years. He may earn only \$50 a month if he chooses to receive his benefits.

Mr. Chairman, the magnitude of the economic difficulties of our aging people cannot be overemphasized. People must live. If work is denied to them, they must receive old-age assistance, but it must be remembered that old-age assistance is only an unworthy substitute for the opportunity of gainful work and self-reliance. The New York Times of May 31, 1951, in an editorial, stated:

In view of the national emergency and a tight labor supply, it is ironic that unemployed older workers should continue to meet resistance when searching for jobs. Yet this condition prevails generally throughout the country, and in New York City our welfare commissioner has painted a local picture that is not at all reassuring. The commissioner states that within a pe-

riod of 9 months the number of employables on the relief rolls over 40 has risen from one-half to two-thirds of the total. At this rate, in a short time, the only employables left on the relief rolls will be persons over 40.

Employer bias against hiring older persons penalizes such persons unfairly, for experience shows that they make good, steady, reliable workers when they are given a feeling of being wanted. Furthermore, such bias also penalizes the taxpayers of this city, who must maintain unemployed older persons on relief.

In June 1950 almost 3,000,000 people 65 years of age and older were receiving old-age assistance benefits aggregating \$122,000,000 for the month, almost \$1,500,000,000 for the year. The answer to this matter is not in public scrutiny of assistance rolls, as some have contended, for that deals only with the periphery of the problem. What is required is recognition of the fact that for Americans, work is not only a way of earning a livelihood. It is a way of keeping one's self-respect, to avoid the frustration and discouragement which is seeping into the lives of so many of our aging today. In short, the spark of life, the feeling that they belong and have importance to someone or something must not be driven out of them.

Mr. Chairman, there is a job for the Congress to do, apart from merely voting appropriations for old-age assistance, although these are essential under present circumstances. Here is a challenge for industry, for labor, for Government. We have learned to conserve our natural resources. We can do no less with our human resources.

We have given years to life; we must give life to the years now, by recognizing that our older citizens are a tremendous asset to this Nation, and that they have a right to lead a proud, productive, and independent life throughout their years.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I am very glad to yield to the majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I have not asked the gentleman to yield for the purpose of complimenting him. But, my friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] has made contributions as a legislator which are constructive not only in the interest of the aging people of America, but constructive in every other direction as well. I am proud of the opportunity to make this statement. One of the pleasures of my years of service in this body is the association I have had with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] who in my opinion is one of the finest and ablest legislators I have ever served with.

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman. He is very kind. If I have been able to make a contribution as a legislator, I am grateful and proud. If I have displayed any ability it is due in great measure to the leadership of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I am moved to concur fully and enthusiastically with the remarks of our distinguished majority leader.

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman. I am overwhelmed by such generous praise.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I would like to state to the Committee of the Whole that the gentleman's interest in these problems of the aged has not only been one interest in which I join with him among a number of things, but that he has utilized so effectively his position and his prestige on this subcommittee to bring up in this bill a provision of the greatest merit as far as the aged of America are concerned. It has long been a great difficulty that the Civil Service itself, representing the conscience of the people of the country, should have barred perfectly effective employees because of their age. I think the aged people of the country should be deeply indebted to the gentleman for having utilized his position in this legislative body in such an effective way.

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman for his contribution, and for his kind remarks.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. I congratulate my colleague on his very constructive contribution which gives the aged a chance to use their talents. I not only want to add to what you have said, that it will make these people self-sustaining financially, but it will make them much more happy to have a useful job to take up their time and not be sitting there waiting for the time to come to die.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I am glad to yield to the distinguished ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's statement, realizing of course that this is legislation on an appropriation bill, but even so, I must concur with the gentleman's general statement with respect to this problem. I have contended, as he has, that there should not be such drastic limitations with respect to the age of people employed in the Government. I agree with him that where men and women are physically and mentally able to carry on the work, the question of age should not be the thing that would put them out of employment. I also think that same rule ought to apply in industry and business as well. It ought not to be as drastic as it is.

Mr. YATES. I am grateful for the gentleman's contribution. He, too, has a great interest in this subject. Certainly, his statement that industry must cooperate in affording opportunities to work to our aging people is very true. Years are not indicative or conclusive respecting a person's talents or ability to handle a job. Industry will be lax, indeed, if it insists on overlooking the experience and wisdom which our older



people have gathered over their working lives. These are assets which should be utilized.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. In other words, if the gentleman will yield, the Government itself should set the good example.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman is exactly right. It is my hope that with the action we take today, in opening the door to Government employment for our older citizens, that private industry will do the same and develop job opportunities for the aging which it is not now willing to create. Upon the willingness of private industry to pitch in and cooperate in solving such unemployment problems depends the ultimate solution to many of these problems.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank our majority leader and the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] for the very nice things they said about our colleague from Illinois [Mr. YATES]. He thought up this language and worked it out. The subject is very close to his heart and we all commend him. I think something good will come from it. He certainly deserves a great deal of credit.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I am very much indebted to the gentleman from California for yielding me this time right after my colleague from Illinois for the reason that it is necessary to complete this picture. He has done a grand service in connection with eliminating age limitations on hiring in the civil service. That certainly is the first thing anyone will ask for.

But I think it should be emphasized here by those of us who have worked in this field, and there are many outside of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] and myself, that the big job, the greatest job, has to be done by American industry. It cannot be done wholly by the Government. It takes actual retraining facilities, it takes special people and plants to determine what jobs people can carry on as they grow older in different types of jobs, it takes a readjustment of the pension systems and profit-sharing systems, one of the big objections met in the surveys I have made of American industry as to why they cannot hire older people.

I think by this provision with respect to the civil service we can give an impetus to American business to really handle this problem. American business has a chance to solve one of the most admirable public relations problems and can contribute greatly to community usefulness. But it will not be done by speeches. It has to be done plant by plant, very hard work.

I urge very much that the chamber of commerce, the Association of Manufacturers, and the other agencies do the pilot plant work to show their members just how these older citizens can be effectively utilized with great benefit to

the country and with great benefit to industry itself.

It has been the experience of a great many employers that older workers have less absenteeism and less accidents than younger workers. Our unemployment pool is down practically to a minimum and the postwar establishment of so many new families cuts down the number of women who can go into defense production. The older worker and the handicapped therefore become a most important part of the manpower available for this purpose—it is significant that estimates of the manpower category which includes older workers is about half of the total estimated available manpower supply to meet the defense emergency.

I am inserting in the Appendix today a letter of the Civil Service Commission dated March 7, 1952, pursuant to my request which shows some progress in eliminating age limitations on civil-service jobs but does not go nearly far enough or as far as the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] would take us on the road to really doing something constructive for our older citizens.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH].

(Mr. McGRATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other veteran organizations have adopted the principle that we should have a strong American merchant marine so that, in time of emergencies, our troops can be transported with maximum safety and reasonable comfort. The taxpayers of America, who are in the main the mothers and fathers of those in the armed services, have even more forcefully endorsed this policy. American youth, when called upon, are not afraid to follow their command where ere it be, but they, too, are vocal, and properly so in their just demand that when taken from the mainland they be transported in American vessels properly constructed and capably manned so that they can travel with maximum safety and reasonable comfort.

Organized labor, with their varying degrees of differences, are united in the belief that in American shipyards should be built a strong merchant marine. The sorry spectacle of having American-trained mechanics in the field of shipbuilding out of work while the trip of the hammer, the buzz of the saw, and the din of machinists' tools are vibrating in Japan, in Germany, and in England as well as in other countries turn the eyes of American labor toward Congress so that our know-how in shipbuilding will not become a lost art.

A report of the seventieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor 1951 proceedings held in San Francisco, Calif., on September 17, 1951, contains at page 306, resolution 81, which, in part, reads as follows:

Whereas the present Korean crisis has now focused attention upon the inadequacy of our fleet, and has vividly portrayed

our national indifference to the lessons we should have learned as a result of World Wars I and II;

\* \* \* : Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor hereby declare itself in favor of a strong, well-balanced commercial fleet, to be operated by private industry, sufficient in numbers, tonnage, and speed to adequately serve the needs of our military, naval, and commercial requirements.

The shipping industry naturally are anxious to keep the American flag flying over our merchant marine in its proper place of leadership. It recognizes that just like labor, it alone cannot compete with the cheap markets of other nations. Therefore, it asks that Congress give it the same consideration that it does, and properly so, to other American industries. In true American fashion, it says, "Put us on an even basis with foreign competition, and we will fly the American flag and keep it in first place on the seas."

This is a rather unique combination of forces. All united for the ultimate—a strong American merchant marine. Some may raise the question, "Why should an American merchant marine be subsidized?" The answer to it is, that if we are to continue in our world leadership, we must do everything possible to keep our industries on an even footing with foreign competition. All of these groups are truly American; they ask no preferential treatment, but, by the same token, they ask Congress for equal competitive opportunity and protection against the forces which would destroy them.

Let us first discuss the 1936 Merchant Marine Act and see what prompted it. Before the outbreak of World War I, the United States relied largely on foreign flagships for cargo and passenger service. Remember too, that these foreign flagships were all subsidized by the country whose flag they flew. Subsidies in various forms were granted by Germany, Japan, Italy and France and other countries, and, for that reason, in 1914, we found ourselves practically cut off from overseas communication. We rushed into the breach and frantically undertook a shipbuilding program. It becomes quite obvious that, when a huge program is undertaken without proper planning, it is not economically accomplished. World War I ended and again foreign vessels were able to take over most of the commerce of the world because of the low wages paid and the subsidies granted by their governments. In 1936, Congress was aroused. It saw the importance that we were now to play in world affairs. It recognized that we could not maintain the position of leadership unless we were adequately represented on the seas. It laid down a policy of our country to promote a merchant marine, and that it should serve as both a military and naval auxiliary in time of war and of national emergency. It set forth provisions for a construction of differential subsidy so that these vessels could be built in American shipyards and by American labor. It went further and set forth an operating differential subsidy so that the American merchant ma-



rine could compete with foreign ships operating at a much lower rate of wages and other costs.

Discussing first the construction differential, one should keep constantly in mind the fact that the amount paid by the Government is not a gift to the shipowner. The differential operates to protect the American standard of living and the wages of the workers employed in the American shipyards. Another result is that it guarantees the continuance of the know-how of shipbuilding skills in America. The shipowner cannot design the vessel as he wills. There are certain additional directives made by our Government. For instance, it compels him to incorporate particular features so that the vessel could, when needed, be used for military purposes. It directs features as to the speed, the placing of gun platforms and the rearrangement of machinery to lessen the danger from submarine warfare. The United States Navy controls the construction in any other manner which it deems proper for defense purposes. The Act keeps in mind the fact that safety, in time of emergency, is always a cardinal principle. Thus, the 1936 Merchant Marine Act is not only a benefit to labor, the shipowners, the armed services, but also to the entire economy of America.

The second feature, referring to the same act, provides for an operating differential subsidy, so that the American Merchant Marine could operate on a par with foreign vessels. The shipping industry had been a sprawling one, not able to compete with any degree of success against foreign lines prior to the adoption of the act of 1936, because there had been no planned legislation. It was a sort of hit-and-miss proposition. Various measures gave little continuity to the development of this growing industry. Since 1936, every American has reason to be proud of the part played in times of war and peace, by vessels flying our flag. That achievement has been due definitely to the operating differential subsidy agreements. Naturally, subsidies encourage shipping and ship construction. It has even a broader purpose. It develops trade and aids in national defense. In its development of trade every segment of our economy, every State of our Union, is the beneficiary. The profits made by the companies, the compensation paid to those who man the ships, enable them to purchase things that are manufactured or raised in each State of the Union, and so, the Members of Congress can truly feel that the subsidy paid to the shipping industry gives some benefit to his respective community.

But do not misunderstand the word "subsidy," which is so often confused with a hand-out. It is nothing of the sort. May I just point out a few of the many obligations and restrictions that are placed upon the owners of these vessels: First, the contractor must own a suitable number of ships—they must be of a special type, size, and speed; second, they may not be used in any other service without Government approval; third, they must maintain common-carrier service for a period of years

over essential trade routes on a fixed schedule set forth by the Government. In this regard, in normal times, essential trade routes could not be operated, except at terrific loss and, hence, without a subsidy, these routes would be closed to American ships. The owners must provide a plan for replacement of vessels and set aside appropriate reserves to replace, where needed, the original vessel. The operator may not, except with approval of our Government, operate any ship over 20 years old. He is limited, in that he may not engage in many of the auxiliary services which, at times, may be very profitable to him. Our Government demands that his accounts be kept on Government forms so that at all times we might know the nature and extent of the company's operation. Very properly, it provides that only materials and supplies of United States origin may be used. Since we have given to these ship owners certain rights under the act of 1936, we have definitely placed upon them certain correlative duties and obligations.

The benefit that inures to the American operator is that he is placed on a parity with his foreign competitors with respect to the operating costs of the vessel by absorption by the Government of the excess cost of American materials and maintenance and labor.

Let us look to the benefits that have come to our country as a result of the Maritime Act of 1936. The working men and women engaged in the shipbuilding industry have had employment and at a just rate of compensation. The wages of the American seamen on these vessels are the highest paid in the world and American seamen are the best fed. In every town and city and hamlet, articles have been manufactured, and people have been kept employed to supply this industry. Produce raised by American farmers has been used aboard our vessels. American commerce has been carried to the four corners of the world. All of these things have benefited the economy of this country; but, over and above that, something more important and more vital to our security has taken place. On June 25, 1950, the Korean situation, forceful in its potential dangers, was upon us. What would have happened had we not had an American merchant marine? One shudders when one thinks of the consequences; but we had an American merchant marine, which quickly assumed the gigantic task of carrying fighting men and equipment into the battle area. Privately operated American ships carried 80 percent of the logistical support of the Armed Forces. Without this fourth arm of defense, we would have been practically helpless. In the name of American security—forget, if you will, all of the dollar advantages and think only in terms of human life. It was well worth every cent that has been spent, and to those noble men who sponsored that legislation in 1936, and to the courageous Members of Congress who voted for it, should go the everlasting thanks of a grateful Nation. Let no one ever say that "this was the most one-sided law ever passed by the Congress," unless it was one-sided for the protection of America.

The present bill, H. R. 7072, attempts, at page 48, lines 10 to 12, to place a limitation upon the growth and development of our privately owned American merchant marine. The functions of a legislative committee is to pass basic legislation. The duty of the Appropriations Committee is to appropriate, and here we find an Appropriations Subcommittee attempting, by means of a rule, which waives points of order, to supersede the appropriate legislative committee. This is not good legislation and at all times should be strongly condemned. A reading of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 3, 1951, at page 4918, finds the chairman of the Rules Committee, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] condemning this procedure.

At page 740 of the hearings of the Independent Offices Appropriation Committee for 1953, a splendid explanation is given as to the reason why the subsidies have remained constant. The question was asked by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], one of the most able gentlemen in this House:

Mr. THOMAS. Why has not the subsidy gone down any?

Admiral COCHRANE. Well, the subsidy is intended primarily to produce equality in the direct operating costs, not in capital expenditures, but direct costs of running the ships themselves. Operating subsidy is paid on the differences in cost, United States and foreign, on five specific items, of which the biggest by far is wages of licensed and unlicensed men actually on board, and as of today that is representing about 76 percent of the subsidies being paid, a direct comparison between the costs of manning one of our ships and manning a similar ship in competing foreign service.

Today, we are only carrying 34 percent of our own foreign commerce. Therefore, when putting a limitation upon voyages, what one accomplishes, in effect, is a limit upon the development of our merchant marine. It might be well also to point out that appropriations hearings are held in executive session and they are limited to the testimony, as in this bill, to only Government witnesses. No opportunity was presented for management and labor and all other parties having an interest in the subject matter, to be heard. That is why I stress the point that it should have been considered by the appropriate legislative committee where a free and open discussion could be had on the subject matter. That is the American way of determining what basic legislation should be written.

The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], stated that, out of a total of 1,288 vessels only 252 were operating under subsidy; and hence, the inference could be drawn that a special privilege was reserved for a small special group. The answer to that is found in the hearings at page 750. Admiral Cochrane testified that of all the remaining approximately 1,000 ships, 450 were tankers, and 154 are in the domestic coastwise trade, which makes more than 600.

Of the remaining 400 ships, many were in a class known as trampers, ore carriers, and other bulk-carrying vessels. They do not operate over fixed routes



and do not offer common-carrier service, and, hence, do not qualify for subsidy under the existing law. Therefore, it is rather a distorted picture to say that only a small part of the merchant marine is receiving Government aid and further, that a large part, providing the same service, finds it possible to operate otherwise. The so-called other vessels are not in competitive trade and, therefore, Congress wisely has not extended the benefits of the law to vessels of their class. This Government aid is not reserved for a special few. It is available to all American-flag companies who can qualify under the existing law, and who are willing to accept the regulations and restrictions heretofore mentioned, which the law places upon them. If the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is not satisfied with the existing law, then, of course, it is within his province to submit amendments to the basic statute. This could properly be considered by the appropriate committee. To date, he has not done so, but has elected throughout the bill to write into this appropriation language which should be considered by a legislative committee.

Previously, I stated that the law requires filing of all financial statements in the greatest detail by the Government-aided companies. There has been some loose talk about extreme profits. Their financial statements show that during 1950, the lines operating under subsidy agreements earned, after taxes, 8.89 percent on their capital necessarily employed, and 6.7 percent on their net worth. The record answers that clearly at pages 720 and 721 of the hearings. This rate of return is lower than the nonsubsidized United States vessels because the latter does not have to comply with the restrictions heretofore set forth. I would like to read to you the testimony of Admiral Cochrane at page 753 of this year's hearings before the subcommittee:

Admiral COCHRANE. Actually, in 1950 out of the 13 lines only 3 of them showed a profit before subsidy on their total operations. Before subsidy the total losses were \$16,000,000, and the profits only \$9,800,000, so that the net loss for all companies before subsidy payments was \$6,667,000, and their return on net worth after taxes averaged in 1950 6.7 percent. The return on the capital necessarily employed, which is considerably smaller, was 8.9 percent.

This proves conclusively that there is no excess profit being earned by this group of Government-aided lines and I know establishes further that, without a subsidy, we could not maintain an American merchant marine. These ships would have to be sold to foreign competitors and when the day arrives when the American Flag will not fly over our merchant marine, then we go back to the days of 1914 and America will cease to be a world power. It will then take its place among the nations that once were great. Many within this Chamber served here in the days of World War II and will recall that we expended \$17,000,000,000 for the construction of emergency shipyards and

of a wartime fleet. This is now a part of our national debt and we are paying interest on it. Compute that at 2 percent and you have \$340,000,000 per year, which we are paying, and which we will continue to pay as a penalty for failure to develop a proper merchant fleet for national defense. And yet, that is nothing compared to the fact that our failure to have a merchant fleet prolonged the war at least 1 year, and only God knows how many lives were lost because of our failure to have a ready merchant fleet.

Are we to substitute dollar economy for human lives, security and national defense? Far better it would be to spend some fractional part of these 340 million dollars per year to promote and maintain an American fleet with trained officers and crews ready, if ever the call comes from our military forces.

An effort will be made by my very distinguished colleague, Mr. THOMAS, of Texas, and may I say parenthetically, while I differ with him, and differ with him violently on his attitude toward the merchant marine, I cherish his friendship, his great force of character and his brilliance of mind. I know, too, of his persuasiveness and, in his best manner, he will try later in debate, to paint a picture that members of the shipping industry are the "pampered pets" of Government. They certainly are not. Remember this: When any profits exceed 10 percent the Government recaptures one-half of such excess up to the full amount of the Government-aid payment.

Aboard these vessels many of you have travelled in safety and have been taken to your port of destination. Millions of Americans have safely returned home through their efforts. By these groups the American merchant marine will be ever honored. Many young men who are now training in our camps, and those who are still in our universities and schools, if war comes, which God forbid, will find themselves embarking for foreign ports. They expect, as the American Legion has said, that they will be transported with maximum safety and reasonable comfort in a ship that flies the Stars and Stripes.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

(Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, at an appropriate time under the 5-minute rule there will be offered an amendment, I believe, to increase that provision of the bill calling for a limitation to 25,000 units of public housing each year to 50,000 units per year.

Let me say at the outset that I am quite appreciative of the tremendous job this committee has done and the arduous work it has put in to get this bill in shape to the floor. I have in mind the remarks of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee when he said that no bill that comes to the floor can be perfect. I venture the opinion that

this bill would have been high-well perfect if it had omitted any attempt to legislate instead of merely to appropriate.

If you will turn to page 23 of the bill you will find a provision for the Public Housing Administration, by which the committee invades the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency; and without, I suggest to you, any sufficient evidence or facts submitted to the committee to justify what they there attempt to do. They recommend that the United States Housing Act of 1937 be amended so as to change the authorization as contained in that bill for the number of units of public housing that will be built for this year and each year hereafter as long as that law remains on the books.

May I remind you that originally the law provided for the starting of not more than 135,000 units of public housing each year. Then we cut that to 75,000 units per year. A unit, as you know, is sufficient accommodation for one family. Last year we cut it to 50,000 units per year. Now this distinguished committee recommends that you cut it to 25,000 units per year.

The formula the Congress adopted in arriving first at the 135,000 units and later cutting it back to 75,000 units was based on the proof submitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency that the very minimum this Congress can do for those veterans and those nonveterans who cannot afford to pay what the market demands for rental housing is to build for them not less than 10 percent of the total new production of housing each year.

For the last 2 years and for the current year and next year it is estimated that we can afford to build in this country, and we will and we have been building each of these years, 800,000 to 850,000 units of housing. This includes the defense housing as well as private housing. If we adhere to the formula that was written into the law, then we should authorize this year not less than 80,000 units of public housing.

Because of the stress of lack of materials and the need to economize in Government expenditures we cut that back to 50,000 units last year. I urge that you do not cut it back any further this year.

I should like to read to you at this time a telegram sent to me by the mayor of the city of New York, as follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 18, 1952.

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

If the proposed cut-back on public housing in the independent offices appropriation bill now before the House of Representatives is adopted it would impose serious hardships on the people of New York City. It would delay four-fifths of the federally aided public housing construction program for the coming year, reducing the scheduled start of 10,581 apartments to little more than 2,000. Projects in the Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens would be affected. It would hold down planning, site acquisition, and clearance to the rate of 1½ projects, 2,000 apartments, each year, with the result that



the last project in the presently authorized program reservation of 24,000 apartments could not be planned for 12 years. Delays in building the proposed middle income projects under title I of the United States Housing Act of 1949 would be certain since new public housing projects are a part of the plan for relocating the site residents. Unemployment in the building trades, already serious, would increase. Low-income veterans who have lived since their return to civilian life in squalid quarters awaiting a chance to rent a decent home would meet again with frustration. Since the National Production Authority exercises controls to relate housing construction to national defense, any program smaller than 75,000 apartments for the country is completely unrealistic. I urge your consideration of the serious consequences of the Appropriations Committee proposal.

VINCENT R. IMPELLITTERI,  
Mayor of the City of New York.

I am pleading now not merely for the city of New York because what the mayor of New York says about the city is applicable in each of the 238 localities throughout the country.

Sixty percent of the projects that are now planned for public housing throughout the country are located in the South, and only 40 percent of them are in the North. I do not have to urge upon you that we northerners nevertheless are willing that our taxes too be used for the building of a larger percentage of these public-housing units in the South because they need them there, they need them there the same as we need them in the city of New York.

There are 35 States that have laws calling for this kind of housing—this public housing, and I urge upon you, if you are to do your duty by your constituents, you will support the amendment when it is offered for 50,000 units a year.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may use, not to exceed 3 minutes, to the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL].

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, I am taking this time because I was interested in the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES]. He has truly said that the time is here when we must take another look at the old-age program. I only remind him that many people in both political parties have made politics of discrimination. Our people believe that discrimination now only takes place because of race, creed, or color, where, as a matter of fact, the greatest discrimination in our country in regard to employment is upon the basis of age or sex. I also remind him that under the social-security laws, and unemployment-insurance laws, our employing corporations throughout the United States have changed their policy. Where in the past, they have had to hire and discharge because of seasonal operations, they have changed their whole business policy, and have done work by contractors in order to avoid the additional tax that is applied if their employment and discharge fluctuates over a certain percentage. I say that to point out to the gentleman that when we get through making politics out of hand-outs to the aged, and making politics out of discrimination because of race, creed, or color, then we will say to the employers of the

United States who do not hire the aged because of economic conditions that we will give them a tax preference when they hire their percentage of the people over certain ages. Then we will say to the other aged who are not employable that modern Government will do its best and do its duty and take care of them. Then, we will avoid the condition that now exists, for example, let us say in the State of California where as a result of 15 years of demagoguery, each succeeding session of the legislature says if you are of a certain age, you get the same amount that someone else of that age gets regardless of what you need even though you have property approaching the salable value of \$20,000. Those are inequities that result from politics in connection with these subjects.

I agree with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] that it can be solved. It does not have to be solved through chambers of commerce. What we can do under the tax law is to make it economically sound and desirable for employing organizations, under the tax laws, to take care of their burden of employment of the aged.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What would be the situation in a closed shop, where the employer is willing to employ a person and the person is willing to work, but the union says, "No; we will not let you go in there"?

Mr. WERDEL. You are assuming a closed shop?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes.

Mr. WERDEL. You are also assuming a continued lack of local autonomy in unions?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes.

Mr. WERDEL. You are also assuming a continued lack of secret ballot in union elections?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes.

Mr. WERDEL. That is one of the first orders of business if we are going to remain free in this country.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes. A lot of things have to be changed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I propound a question to the gentleman from California? We have only one speaker for 5 minutes and then we will be ready to read the bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We have requests here totaling not over 10 minutes.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate and salute this committee that has brought this bill to the floor of the House.

Mr. Chairman, if the Congress faces up to its responsibility, and I have every

confidence it will, this can be a "red letter" day for the Members of this House and a billion dollar bargain day for the American taxpayers. Pressed and ground down with almost unbearable taxes, the people who make up this Government are looking for many "billion dollar bargain days" from us, their Representatives. Never before have the people been so tax conscious and never before in the 10 years I have served in this Congress have their elected Representatives shown a greater desire to carry out the will of the people than is evidenced in this Eighty-second Congress.

Our Constitution wisely provided that the direct Representatives of the people must control the purse strings of the Nation. They are demanding that we reduce the budget by a minimum of \$10,000,000,000, and the National Chamber of Commerce has pointed out that it should be reduced by \$14,250,000,000. The Congress can, and should, cut every appropriation bill, using the meat axe, if necessary, to reduce this budget by \$10,000,000,000, and with the full cooperation of the President we could and should reduce it by \$14,250,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the members of this committee and particularly, the chairman and members of the subcommittee for their splendid work in reducing this Independent Offices Bill before us by \$707,000,000 before bringing it to the floor of the House for our further consideration. I am sure the Congress will sustain the work of this splendid committee and I am hopeful that a hundred million more can be cut out of this bill by amendments before we take the final vote.

Such a reduction in this bill, added to reductions in the two appropriation bills previously considered, will indeed turn out to be a "billion-dollar bargain day" for the American taxpayers because the total will exceed \$1,000,000,000 cut from the President's budget on the first three bills considered.

Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the Committee on their wisdom in establishing a policy in this bill of compelling the several agencies affected to absorb the pay increases which this Congress voted in the last session. This Committee has said, in effect, that these agencies cannot spend more funds for salaries than they did in the fiscal year 1952.

Since this is one of the earliest appropriation bills of the many to follow, I would earnestly suggest to the Committee on Appropriations that they adopt this policy in reporting out such bills in the future.

The President requested for the agencies covered in this bill, 230,000 average positions at a total personnel cost in excess of \$1,000,000,000.

In making a study of this bill it appears there are some items that can stand a greater reduction and I understand amendments will later be offered to bring that about. I hope we can cut many millions more from this bill when it is read for amendments.

Government bureaucracy has become so strong that it will spend and tax this Government to destruction unless it is



stopped by the Congress. Our taxpayers' money is being scattered in outrageous purchases and waste as would bankrupt any business corporation in America. Bureaucrats shrug off the utter waste of countless millions throughout the vast departments of Government including the military with apparent indifference.

Congress is the voice of the people and the people are demanding we slow down this destruction by drastically reducing the President's budget request. This bill affords one opportunity to do it.

Mr. Chairman, it is my candid opinion that we will fall short of our responsibility to the people if the Congress fails to cut at least \$2,500,000,000 out of the several appropriation bills to provide for the general cost of Government on the home front exclusive of national defense.

I believe the majority of the Members of this House are so determined to reduce the cost of Government that they will do it.

#### FOREIGN AID

We are going to have to fix our sights with determination and purpose on every appropriation bill that will come before us in the future. When the financial solvency of our Government is at stake, there can be no "sacred cows" to be protected. There is no question in my mind but that the Congress should reduce foreign aid when we come to that bill by \$3,000,000,000.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

When we later come to the vast and enormous appropriations for direct national defense we should, in my opinion, without question reduce the amount by \$5,000,000,000. The military can save that much alone by cutting out waste running rampant in every department, and our defense will be stronger by \$5,000,000,000 rather than weaker.

In my judgment, it could and should be reduced \$10,000,000,000, but if we reduce it only \$5,000,000,000 and make the other reductions I have pointed out, we will reduce the budget by \$10,000,000,000 which, to my mind, is the absolute minimum if the Congress is to live to its responsibility in these trying times to the American people.

#### PRESIDENT PREDICTS DEFICIT

While the President's 1953 budget calls for a \$14,000,000,000 deficit, it is most likely he has underestimated Government receipts by a substantial amount, so that if this Congress effects the reduction of at least \$10,000,000,000, we will likely come very close to balancing the budget which will stop the upward inflation spiral and turn it down. This will reduce the high cost of living, and will start the purchasing power of your dollars and bonds now at 50 cents, up in purchasing power toward the American dollar of 1939 when it was worth 100 cents throughout the world.

Mr. Chairman, this is the year not only of decision, but for courageous action on the part of the Members of Congress on both sides of this aisle, who were entrusted with holding the purse strings of this Government when the Constitution was founded in 1787.

The people still have faith in Congress. They are looking to the Members of the Congress with the hope they will do their

duty. We must not let them down. They know unless the Congress does its duty that within a short time the \$260,000,000,000 debt which is costing them over \$6,000,000,000 a year for interest alone, will soon reach the debt limit of \$275,000,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, I want to warn Members of Congress against the passage of any new legislation, unless it is absolutely necessary, that will add to the cost of Government. You cannot relieve the tax burdens of our people by reducing appropriations one day, and by enacting new legislation the next day that will wipe out the savings we are effecting when we reduce appropriation bills.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'Konski].

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, my discourse is going to be of a twofold nature. First of all, when the bill is being read for amendment I am going to ask that a certain appropriation for a certain department of the Government be increased by \$2,000,000, from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000. That is the first portion of my discourse.

The second is that after we have increased this appropriation from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 I am going to show a way in which we can save the entire \$2,000,000 for the overburdened taxpayers of the Nation. I am referring to the appropriation for the Federal Communications Commission. Now I come from a backwoods area like many of the good Members of this Congress do. Whenever I get home more people ask me, "When are we going to get television?" than who is going to be the next President of the United States. In the coming months and years ahead you, as a Member of Congress, are going to be deluged with mail and personal contact in the same way. I feel I know something about the workings of the Federal Communications Commission, because I happen to be in the radio industry. I know that if the amount cut by the Appropriations Committee from budget estimates remains as is, television is not going to move for at least 5 years more to come. I know many applicants that have waited as long as 5 years before they could get action on their application to construct a radio station. The Federal Communications Commission, as the result of the work they have imposed on them, due to this vast movement of television at the present time, is almost a year behind in its work. The Commission cannot possibly do the job that it has to do with the appropriation that this committee has allowed them. So I am going to introduce an amendment to have this appropriation increased by \$2,000,000, in round figures, to what the Bureau of the Budget recommended.

Now here is the second phase of my proposal. There is no reason under the sun why the Federal Communications Commission should cost the taxpayers of this country one cent. In all the years I have lived I have gotten only one thing in my life for free, and that is a license to operate a radio station. The same is true of all other radio and television stations in our Nation. They all got their

licenses for free. For as profitable a business as the radio and television business it is incredible that they get their licenses free. I know of one instance, gentlemen, where a 250-watt station was erected, where the entire physical valuation of that plant when it was bought was not worth 5 cents. In fact, it was not worth the scrap that the salvage would bring, and yet that radio station sold a short time ago for the fabulous sum of a quarter of a million dollars. In other words, when they paid that quarter of a million dollars they did not pay for the physical equipment of that plant; they paid only for the license, and to get that license the operator of that station did not contribute or pay one penny for the procurement of that license to the Government of the United States.

The other day, when I was at home, I wanted a short glass of beer, so I went over to a tavern. The man, of course, had a license to sell beer. I asked what he had to pay each year, what license he paid to operate his tavern. He said he had to pay for a license \$500 a year to operate that tavern.

A license, gentlemen of the House, is something very limited in scope and nature. Yet the taxpayers of the United States are supporting the most favored industry in the United States today, the radio and television business. I went into a television station sometime ago and asked, "How much will it cost to put on a 1-minute spot on your television station?" He answered: "The cost will be \$150 for 1 minute." He said, "There is one further catch to it. I cannot put you on until sometime next October."

Now, if you gentlemen of the House had any idea of the amount of money that these radio and television stations are making, and being protected by a license for which they pay absolutely nothing, absolutely not one red penny—you would be shocked! They pay nothing to secure that license to operate an industry that brings in those fabulous profits. I could bring you incident after incident. I know of one television station that was built at a total construction cost of \$150,000, and a few weeks after they passed the requirements they sold that station for a million and a quarter dollars. They paid not one red penny for that license. The Federal Communications Commission should not cost the taxpayers of this country one cent. Believe me gentlemen, when I tell you that the only thing that I ever got in my life for nothing was a radio license, the most favored industry in the United States today, I might say, in the world. Let us give the Federal Communication Commission the money they need to let this industry expand and grow. But at the same time let us make the radio and television industry foot the bill. That they do foot the bill I will propose as an amendment when legislation reaches the floor to amend the Federal Communications Act of 1934 very shortly.

Members of the House: If the proposed appropriation stands it is \$2,000,000 short of what this Commission needs. If this proposed appropriation stands for the coming year the radio and television industry will be at a standstill. No



agency in our Government has been called upon to take over more responsibility with less money as has the Federal Communications Commission. If you want television in your area the \$2,000,000 cut must be restored. The Chairman says my time is up—I am sorry because there is so much more to be said in favor of increasing this appropriation.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remaining 3 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

I call attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that my two colleagues, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] and the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], who are filled with both facts and oratory, have refrained from taking time this afternoon in order to expedite the consideration of the bill.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to the distinguished ranking minority member of this subcommittee for yielding me even this 3 minutes time this late in the day.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to call attention to section 401 of this bill. I have three points to make:

First. This committee is invading the prerogatives of the legislative committee of Congress in dealing with the question of the leave grants to those employed in the Government service. It belongs to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Second. The Congress passed in October of last year upon the question of annual leave—only 5 months ago. This section restores legislation that was repealed last October by this Congress. Even if changes are in order, these are too drastic.

Those employed in the Federal service have not had opportunity to become adjusted to the amendments approved by this Congress last October. I agree inequities are bound to creep in legislation of this kind, but I feel, under this legislation, you are making it more unfair and more inequitable for a number of employees in the lower brackets in attempting to correct situations not intended to exist under present law and regulations.

I think this legislation was intended to take care of some abuses. I understand a number of individuals have taken advantage of accumulated leave to the extent of thousands of dollars for each of them, but those individuals are, for the most part, administratively appointed employees and in higher salary brackets. Not many rank and file civil-service employees are included in that group.

Under this section you are going to cut down the leave of a number of people employed in the Government to 13 days. They will not be allowed to accumulate more than 13 days' leave. Many of them come to Washington from distant points of the country. They would hardly have time to get home and return during the 13-day period. They would have no chance to accumulate leave. Just 13 days and no more. If they take out a

day or two in the meantime they will not even have the 13 days during the year, or at any time, for vacation period. I hardly think, upon further consideration, the committee means to approve legislation as drastic as is provided in this section.

Under the rule, this amendment will have to be considered, for it is not subject to a point of order, but that is not the most important question. The question is what is right or wrong with respect to this proposal. That is why I am directing your attention to this section of the bill during the few minutes that have been allotted me at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the White House Office, including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$1,907,643.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 2, line 20, strike out "\$1,907,643" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,583,615."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] is recognized.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can get an agreement on limiting debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph, and all amendments thereto, close in 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, Congress and the people have been hoodwinked long enough on this item. It is just another bank-check fund "to be accounted for solely on his"—the President's—"certificate. The sum of \$1,907,643 represents an increase of \$24,028 over the current fiscal year on top of a whopping increase of about \$300,000 appropriated for the current fiscal year over the last fiscal year. The Members may remember that I offered an amendment last year to eliminate that \$300,000 increase, but I was steam-rollered. Another increase of \$24,028 is absolutely unthinkable in this blank-check fund, and I trust the membership of this House will be more prudent than last year.

It should be pointed out that this item provides for payroll, travel, and

entertainment, therefore overlapping other items in the Executive office budget appropriating for the same expenses. This includes the next two items in the bill.

Let us catch up with this racket. My amendment cuts the proposed item a total of \$324,028, representing the \$300,000 increase appropriated for this fiscal year and the proposed further increase of \$24,028, leaving the President with a tidy sum of \$1,583,615 for this one item. This should not hurt him a bit. It will not even compel him to tighten his belt, as he repeatedly admonishes the people to do.

I hope you will support this amendment. I know of no reason why the funds of the Executive office should be so sacred that we cannot cut them here along with reductions being made in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I really hope that our friend, the gentleman from Iowa, will not insist upon this amendment. This is a delicate subject, and deals with comity between the branches of Government.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Did the gentleman say comity or did he say comedy?

Mr. THOMAS. This is a serious matter. We all admire and respect our friend, and we are going to keep on admiring and respecting him, but we must be serious about this. At no time in the memory of any man on this floor, and if I am wrong I would like to be corrected, has the President of the United States, regardless of which party he belonged to or whatever his name was, ever told the Congress what it could vote for its own housekeeping purposes. If you cut this, and you offer to cut it if I remember correctly about \$325,000, the President has 279 employees, and if you tell the President how to run his office and how many employees he needs, he is going to have the same right, and you cannot blame him then for coming here and saying, "Well, now the Congressmen have three or four employees in their offices, and I think that is about two too many. Therefore, I am going to veto this appropriation bill." This has never been done, and I want to be corrected, if within the memory of any man on this floor, this item has ever been cut. I would like for him to say so.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Have we ever before in this country had a \$260,000,000,000 debt? Have we ever had taxes as high as they are today?

Mr. THOMAS. No one is arguing with the gentleman about that. We are talking about how many employees you are going to give the President of the United States to run his office. Do you think it is a wise thing for the Congress to say to the President of the United States, regardless of what his name is or what party he belongs to, "In our judgment



you do not know what you are doing as far as the running of your immediate offices is concerned." When you tell him that, he is going to come back and tell the Congress, "All right, now you people have three or four employees in your office." He will say, "You have so many employees in the House of Representatives, and I think you are wrong in both of these figures, and therefore I am going to veto it."

In other words, you are not making for smooth harmony in the actual physical operation of the White House or of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I agree with you that we ought to have pleasant relationships with the President, we ought to get along just like we do in our families, but how do you expect that condition to obtain when he said we ought quit in 12 years? That does not tend toward harmony, and the gentleman knows it very well.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I hope the House will vote down this amendment. It is a serious mistake.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

All time has expired on this amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GROSS) there were—ayes 30, noes 44.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL DEFENSE

For expense necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the second session of the Eighty-second Congress or the first session of the Eighty-third Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS: On page 3, line 6, strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, in previous years the so-called emergency fund for the President was actually a fund for emergencies. In recent years we have transferred what was originally the emergency fund, which had to do

with floods, devastations, insect attacks, to a special fund, for some curious reason, under the control of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. This Presidential fund no longer has attached to it the emergency nature which it once had.

Last year a much larger request than this was made. This House reduced it to \$1,000,000. Last year a balance, which was then thought to be very small, was continued into the following fiscal year.

If you will turn to page 690 and succeeding pages, you will see the purposes for which the so-called emergency fund has been used. It has been used for money which should have been taken out of the \$5,400,000 for the renovation of the White House. It has been used to create a Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights. It has been used to pay for statistical information from the Security and Exchange Commission, and it has been used for a Materials Policy Commission, and for a Water Policy Commission, and for a Commission on Migratory Labor.

If you also read the hearings, which I will not take the time to do now, you will find that at all times the Congress was in session, and there was no reason why the President should not have come to the Congress and have asked for money for purposes which were strictly under the supervision of the Congress and for which he would undoubtedly have received the money. Today this is just a fund to make it unnecessary to come to the Congress and ask for funds. There is only one item of about \$75,000, out of the expenditures, which could be considered an emergency. I suggest therefore that since we have always appropriated money for real emergencies when it was needed, that we do again this year as we did last year, reduce the amount to \$1,000,000. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER].

Mr. MEADER. I wish to ask the gentleman whether the \$450,000 that was recently provided for Mr. Newbold Morris came from this emergency fund of the President.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I do not know, but if \$450,000 was provided for Mr. Newbold Morris out of any fund it would almost necessarily have to be out of this fund, and the past record would indicate that that is probably the fund from which it was taken.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from California will remember that after that item in last year's appropriation bill was cut there was an emergency down in Missouri and in the Mississippi Valley and a request was made of this Congress to make a special appropriation, whereas if it had been left in the emergency fund that money would have been used for that purpose.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman from West Virginia is in error about the funds; it was the other fund which was used, but that is now under the Office of the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Mr. BAILEY. Would it not apply to any other emergency?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The President's fund was not used for the emergency; money was put in the other fund when the emergency occurred.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to see if we can get an agreement on debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto.

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 12 minutes, the last 4 to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will divide the time not reserved to the committee equally amongst those Members who were on their feet at the time the limitation was agreed to.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] is recognized.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment as a substitute to the Phillips amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS as a substitute for the Phillips amendment: On page 2, strike out lines 21 through 25; and on page 3, strike out lines 1 through 14.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment wipes out the so-called emergency fund for the President. We have had a permanent emergency, or emergencies, in this country for the past 20 years or so. Under this bill, \$5,000,000 more would be handed over to the President to finance in this and foreign countries so-called emergencies which might or might not happen in fiscal 1953. In other words, to go with the permanent emergency, we have here the planned emergency. The President does not need a dime of this proposed \$5,000,000. Budget Director Lawton testified before the committee that there was \$4,722,600 in this fund as of January 23, 1952, and at that time the President was spending it at the rate of about \$1,500,000 a year. Therefore, with \$4,722,600 in the till, let us knock out this \$5,000,000 provision of this bill. Why should the people go on paying for trumped-up and planned emergencies? Of the \$807,500 spent from this fund from the beginning of fiscal 1952 until the 23d of January 1952, not a dime of it was for a bona fide emergency, as the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] brought out in the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].



(Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE CARL T. DURHAM, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, IN BEHALF OF HIMSELF AND REPRESENTATIVES STERLING COLE, HOLIFIELD, ELSTON, PRICE, HINSHAW, KILDAY, VAN ZANDT, AND HENRY JACKSON

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, we are deeply concerned about the independent offices appropriation bill as it applies to the atomic energy program. As the House members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, we consider it our duty to advise against two main features in the bill as it stands—the size of the money cut, and the insertion of two riders which could have a crippling and far-reaching effect upon our state of atomic preparedness.

We appreciate the immense difficulty of the problem confronting the Appropriations Committee of this House. It was necessary for that committee, in a matter of 2 or 3 days, to review a program unique in scope, complexity, and novelty. Over such a space of time it is just plain impossible to evaluate and analyze all the factors that are involved. We say this humbly because we have spent a very large share of our own waking hours over the past half decade doing our best to follow and understand the Nation's atomic energy enterprise. After all this time—and it has been continuous effort the year around—we still do not feel that we could hope to be called experts in every phase. However, we have worked conscientiously at this task and do feel most sincerely that we are on sound ground in raising our voice to warn against false economy and against the two riders which might wrap a strait jacket around the most vital new projects now unforeseen.

We also want to get into Government operations as much economy as possible. This is not only necessary but imperative in view of the fiscal position of our country. Yet the atom bomb is the very reason why today we are not required to spend even more billions than we are spending. Atomic energy is the best and cheapest defense we have got. It is the very keystone of our military security.

The Appropriations Committee proposes cutting the reactor program by \$46,000,000—a great reduction of the \$136,000,000 requested. Frankly, this proposal alarms us. If allowed to stand, it could well slow down to a walk our program to build atomic-powered aircraft. Such a reduction would doubtless mean that we are not going to have atomic-propelled bombers nearly as soon as the military has planned to have them. In this area alone, the House would take upon itself a solemn responsibility if it decided to keep from the arsenal of the United States a strategic weapon which may become our best shield and protection and deterrent to war in the coming years.

Another effect of this same money cut, if it is allowed to stand, could be to starve our program for atomic-propelled submarines. We may have in our hands the responsibility for deciding to keep open the sea lanes in the event of war—

as planned by the constituted military authorities of the United States—or else, on the House's own initiative and without testimony from the Defense Department, to risk tampering with those plans, crippling our atomic submarine, and possibly handing over control of the oceans to the potential enemy. We do not wish to share in this responsibility.

But there is even worse to describe. The bill, as it is now written involves a recommended cut of \$47,000,000 in atomic weapons and atomic weapons facilities. As we read the secret budget justification, we are forced to the conclusion that the Appropriations Committee must have had in mind a money reduction affecting the physical safeguarding of our stockpile of bombs. There is no other way to interpret that committee's action in view of what they have cut, and in view of what the secret budget itself says. If a time ever came when a potential enemy succeeded in sabotaging part of the atomic bomb stockpile, the responsibility might rest with the House today. Once again, we say most sincerely, that we want no share of any responsibility for impairing the security with which our atomic bombs are protected and guarded.

There is still more. In at least two important cases, and probably in added cases, operating budgets have not been reduced, but budgets for building new plants are reduced. As a result, the operating funds would be useless since the facilities to be operated would never come into existence. We do not believe that the committee members who approved these recommendations were themselves alerted to the consequences of their action. We do not see how it would be humanly possible for any individual to think through the implications of this atomic-energy budget in a few days of hearings. The separation of funds in this bill between operating funds and construction money, with no right of transfer between the two, is a matter of far greater importance than appears on the surface.

The reverse of the inconsistency which has just been cited is also to be found in the bill as now written. Funds have been provided for construction of certain facilities, but no funds for operations after the facilities are built. All will agree that there is no point in constructing plants which will thereafter stand idle and not be used.

The net effect of furnishing money for plants that can be built but not operated, or operated but not built is to impose a further very large and concealed money cut in the AEC program.

We are particularly disturbed by some of the language in the report justifying the bill. It is there stated that money reductions amounting to \$25,000,000 have been applied to items "other than those involving the acquisition of fissionable materials." The term "fissionable materials" means uranium-235 and plutonium—it means the active material which produces an atomic explosion. That material depends upon uranium ore taken from the ground, and it depends upon manufacturing plants and processing and development work. The report

justifying this bill says that no damage is to be done to our supply of end product for bombs, and yet it slashes the funds which go into producing that end product.

We cannot imagine that the members of the committee intended to reduce, for example, explorations for uranium ore in the United States to keep our plants running. We cannot imagine that they wish to see the production plants close down or their operation made more and more dependent upon foreign sources of raw material. But this would be the very result which we could reasonably expect from the report.

Another sentence in the Appropriations Committee report particularly disturbs us. It says:

In general, the committee has provided funds for the continuing of construction of projects in progress, with some reductions, and it has deferred initiation of new construction where it believes such postponement would not hamper the preparedness program.

In a field as complicated and difficult as atomic energy, to strike out certain new construction projects after only limited days of study impresses us as a dangerous tactic. Our fears appear to be well-grounded in terms of the impact which the bill before us could actually be expected to have upon the military propulsion programs, upon the H-bomb program, and upon future atomic-bomb programs. We urge our colleagues in the House not to insist upon eliminating projects that are proposed for elimination after no testimony from the military—the customers for the end product—and after only limited consideration.

Even further, physical research is recommended for a cut of \$15,000,000—or almost one-third of the total requested. Yet, from physical research came the original atomic bomb. From such research will come the unpredictable weapons and counter-weapons of the future. It is truly a penny-wise, pound-foolish approach to damage this area of endeavor. All else flows from it.

In the whole atomic field we are building facilities that have never been built before. Because of the urgency decreed by national security, it is not possible to finish detailed designs before starting construction. Otherwise, we would indeed invite the danger of falling behind Soviet Russia. It is impossible, therefore, to estimate with precision, months and years in advance, exactly how much some of the plants will cost. At the same time, the total reduction of \$174,000,000 as advocated in the bill before us is highly unrealistic. It takes the most economical weapon we have got and gambles upon its effectiveness. The bill denies us our chance to squeeze the most security from the defense dollar.

We cannot, with safety, reduce it by \$174,000,000.

Thus far, however, we have not touched upon what may be the most serious feature of all in the bill before us. We refer to two riders. One states that no part of the appropriation shall be used to start any new construction project for which an estimate was not in-



cluded in the budget for the current fiscal year. The other rider states that no part of the appropriation shall be used to start any new construction project, the currently estimated cost of which exceeds by 35 percent of the estimated cost included therefor in such budget. If these two riders had been in the law during this past year, we would have lost many months in three of the most vital projects. In other words, looking at the past year, as an example, it would not have been possible to start certain projects and to change radically certain other projects as soon as the necessary scientific information became available. This whole field is fast moving. New knowledge can change the picture overnight—and Congress may not be in session when it happens. When we find out something vitally important that we had not known before, we must exploit it immediately. This is what we have done and must continue to do. Therefore, we would have lost many months in striving to get the three most vital projects underway if these riders had been in effect last year. Let us not shackle ourselves next year.

Of course, the great handicap under which we labor is security. If we were to state the precise basis for the comments we have made, we could only help and assist the dictator of Russia. We simply cannot state the nature of the projects which were in fact started last year or changed radically after they were started, in light of new technical information developed after the budget had been presented and after Congress had acted. Nevertheless, the conclusions which we report are the blunt truth. We cannot urge too strongly that the riders be modified.

We are certain that the members of the committee that reported out this bill were not aware of the harmful effects which the riders could have. We understand that they had no testimony on these riders either from the Atomic Energy Commission or from the Defense Department.

We believe the riders and the money cuts may delay this Nation's H-bomb program. We believe these actions could delay and cripple this Nation's atomic bomb program. We are positive that no Member of the House wants to threaten our atomic supremacy over Russia by hobbling the project.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] my time.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, the minority members of your subcommittee, even though they respect the zeal and fighting spirit of the gentleman from Iowa, are compelled to oppose the cutting of the President's personal staff and expenses and we hope that his amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] will be rejected.

We do hope, though, that the committee will see fit to adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]. We have tried to

approach this matter in a spirit of fairness. We have tried to legislate without personalities and while we do not like the increase in the White House expenses we feel that they should not be the subject to legislation here at this time.

The President's emergency fund, however, involved a real principle.

Mind you, the Congress has just one prerogative left and that is the control of the purse strings. When you jump from one million to five million to 25 million, soon the Executive will be disbursing many of our funds without legislative authority. So we want to hold it to \$1,000,000 and reserve it for emergencies as it was originally intended. Our position is without regard to personalities, it would be true whether the President were a Democrat or a Republican. We think it is a fair, dispassionate, rational approach to this question, and we think the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] should be adopted. Congress is in session almost all the time and Congress can take care of any great emergency that confronts the Nation. It is perfectly proper that the President should have \$1,000,000 at his disposal for sudden emergencies. But, this sets a precedent, and by increasing the sums of money placed at this disposal year after year, opens the gate to the destruction of the last power of the Congress of the United States. So, we ask you to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from California, an amendment which is the considered suggestion of the minority members on the committee who have studied and lived with this problem.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, earlier today I discussed on the floor the cost-plus contract which ARO, Inc., has with the Air Corps for operating the aerodynamic wind tunnel at Tallahoma, Tenn. I am glad to report to the House that the General Accounting Office, under the direction of the Comptroller General of the United States, has assigned its top investigators to make a thorough inquiry into the expenditures, operations, and other pertinent facts relating to ARO.

In addition, the House Committee on Appropriations has asked and obtained assignment of FBI agents to study the ARO contract and operations.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I address my fellow utilitarians who are engaged in the almost futile business of trying to obtain fiscal control of the Government of the United States. So long as we are trying to do it under present law and practices, here, at least, is an opportunity to strike in the right direction at probably the most useless and unnecessary fund in the budget. The Phillips amendment would leave something for the President to play with, but not enough to make him independent of the Congress in any one of the fantastic enterprises which he might conceiv-

ably engage upon, because much of it in the past has been spent for futile, unnecessary operations.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I trust that the House will, at least, in this timely instance, reassert its independence, reassert its right to be called upon by the President when money is needed for specific purposes and will limit him to a little more pocket money, a mere million dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] on 50 percent of his statement. He is a grand gentleman and a most valuable Member of this body. But on the other 50 percent, now, let us be realistic about this thing. I have no personal interest in it and I know you do not either. This is the President's working fund, and I am told that most of the Governors of the States of this Union have a working fund. I am told that the Governor of the great State of California has a working fund and I am told that it is in excess of that amount. Now I see my good friend is going to correct me. Tell me, how much does the good Governor of California have for his emergency fund?

Mr. PHILLIPS. When I was in the California Legislature we kept it down.

Mr. THOMAS. How much does he have now?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I do not know.

Mr. THOMAS. Can anybody answer that question, please?

May I ask the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL] how much does the Governor have for his emergency working fund?

Mr. WERDEL. I am advised that it is about \$120,000.

Mr. THOMAS. Multiply that by 48, because there are still 48 States in the Union, and how much would it be for the President of the United States? Seriously, folks, I am not going to keep you too long, but you have got approximately 3,500,000 men under arms in this country today and a blank number overseas. I do not care who the President is or what party he belongs to. We had better give him a little money to operate with as a working fund. It is just good business sense. Is there any corporation in the country of any magnitude that does not allow its president that much latitude?

In January when we were holding this hearing the President had used but \$800,000 of the \$5,000,000-plus you gave him last year. We called over there this morning, and as of today he has used \$1,452,000. If he does not use another dime of this money, on July 1 of this year every penny of it that is left from last year reverts to the Treasury. It is not a continuing appropriation.

Let us not tie the hands of the Chief Executive to that extent. You recall that in World War II the President had a total of about \$600,000,000 as an emergency fund.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote. I sincerely hope we will not be small about this matter.



The CHAIRMAN. The question will first occur on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], and then on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The question is now on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I was under the impression that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] was an amendment to my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa offered an amendment to strike out the entire paragraph, which is not a substitute for an amendment to strike out and insert.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the Chair. Then it is understood that the first vote will be on the amendment I have offered?

The CHAIRMAN. That is the question the Chair is trying to put now.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOMAS) there were—ayes 115, noes 47.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PICKETT: On page 3, after line 14, insert a new heading and the following language:

**"DISASTER RELIEF"**

"The unobligated balances at the end of June 30, 1952, of appropriations heretofore made for Disaster Relief under the act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875); the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952; act of July 18, 1951 (Public Law 80); and the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 202), shall, to the extent that they exceed in the aggregate \$5,000,000, not be available for obligation after June 30, 1952, and shall be recovered to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order, first, that the amendment is not germane to the bill. It has no relation to any item in the bill.

Second, it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

On both counts, or on either count, it is subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKETT] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, it occurs to me that this is a limitation of an appropriation. Its effect certainly is to recover into the Treasury moneys which are just floating around, and apparently serving no purpose at this time. It never occurred to me, of course notwithstanding whatever the rule might be, that we would avoid trying to save money here just by raising points of order. It seems to me that we might save a little money

by even legislating some time. I hope the point of order will be overruled.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MILLS). The Chair is ready to rule. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKETT] has offered an amendment. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] makes a point of order against the amendment on the ground it is not germane to the bill before the Committee and that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. The Chair has had an opportunity to read the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Texas. The amendment does not, as the Chair understands, apply to funds contained in the pending bill H. R. 7072, but has reference to funds which have been made available by the Congress in other legislation. Therefore, the amendment is not germane and is clearly legislation on an appropriation bill. The Chair is constrained to sustain the point of order.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, would it have been in order if the gentleman from Texas made it a transfer of the funds to the Housing and Finance Agency, which comes on about page 53, and which already has a fund for distress purposes, and merely transfer this money to that fund? It would, therefore, be a limitation upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sure the gentleman from California will agree with the Chair when the Chair calls the gentleman's attention to the fact that the present occupant of the Chair has enough trouble without having to pass judgment on a hypothetical case.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, if I might be heard further, I might say that if there is any possibility that the amendment is germane, it will be offered at that point.

The Clerk read as follows:

**EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS**

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other act, \$341,200, together with not to exceed \$26,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for such purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, before the ruling of the Chair in the case of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas is forgotten, I would like to call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that a couple of weeks ago I offered an amendment having the same objective, to wit, reaching back to the heretofore appropriated funds in a vain effort to reestablish the control of the Congress over the fiscal affairs of the United States. That, too, was ruled out of order. Now the ruling that has just been made by the Chair further empha-

sizes the point that as of today under existing rules, the House has completely lost control over the fiscal affairs of the United States Government because it cannot effectively control over-all expenditures in any fiscal year, without the right to reach carry-over funds as it acts upon current appropriation bills. These are now dangerous derelicts, liable in any year to wreck the American economy. I have planned within the next few days to offer an amendment to the rules of the House that will permit the House to control, by action on appropriation bills, all of the funds either in the bill or theretofore voted for a given fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 772, independent offices appropriation bill, directed him to report it had come to no resolution thereon.

**HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW**

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is this the last item of business that we have for the week?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Then, Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not going to renew my request and I will object to any other request being made.

**SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED**

Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Wednesday next, following the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House today for 1 minute, following any other special orders heretofore entered.

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

(Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include a letter from a constituent.)

Mr. HALE. The letter to which I refer is as follows:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 18, 1952.

Hon. ROBERT HALE.

DEAR MR. HALE: As one of your constituents—Robinhood, Maine, being my legal residence—I wish to protest Mr. DONDERO's speech before the House in which my name was brought up. I wish to state that I never at any time was a member of the John Reed Club. I would like this made a matter of record.







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued March 21, 1952

For actions of March 20, 1952

32nd-2nd, No. 46

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House debated independent offices appropriation bill, cutting GSA and CEA. House referred various USDA flood-control reports to Public Works Committee.

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## HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 7072 (pp. 2649-82). Agreed to the following amendments:
  - By Rep. Rees, Kans., to reduce Council of Economic Advisers by \$100,000 (pp. 2650-1).
  - By Rep. Curtis, Mo., to reduce executive direction and staff operations of GSA by \$618,550, by a 79-52 vote (pp. 2659-61).
  - By Rep. Battle, Ala., to reduce repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings outside D. C. by \$1,000,000 (p. 2664).
  - By Rep. Battle, to reduce renovation and improvement of Federal buildings outside D. C., by a 78-46 vote (p. 2664).Rejected the following amendments:
  - By Rep. Dawson, Ill., to restore \$11,315,970 of the committee cut (below the Budget) for Public Buildings Service (p. 2661).
  - By Rep. Holifield, Calif., to strike out the provision for a \$16,500 salary for the present Commissioner of Public Buildings (pp. 2661-2).
  - By Rep. Holifield, to provide \$990,000 (as recommended in the Budget) for the Federal catalog project (p. 2662).
  - By Rep. Burnside, W. Va., to restore \$825,800 for Federal records centers at Seattle, Kansas City, and Boston (pp. 2662-4).
  - By Rep. Holifield, to restore \$4,002,000 of the estimate for expenses of the general supply fund (pp. 2665-6).
2. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 7151 (H. Rept. 1602)(p. 2648).
3. BUILDINGS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R.

4323, to authorize GSA to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for Government lease of real property and structures for terms of from 5 to 25 years and for acquisition of title by the end of the lease terms (p. 2649).

4. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from this Department flood-control survey reports on the Pee Dee River watershed in Va., N. C., and S. C. (H. Doc. 395), Brazos River watershed in Tex. (H. Doc. 396), Queen Creek watershed, Ariz. (H. Doc. 397), and Sny watershed, Ill. (H. Doc. 398); to Public Works Committee (p. 2695).
5. FARM CREDIT. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 2085, to enable national banks and State member banks of the Federal Reserve System to receive compensation for distribution of debentures issued by the Central Bank for Cooperatives (H. Rept. 1617)(p. 2695).

#### SENATE

6. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wiley inserted a Wis. Council of Agricultural Cooperatives resolution opposing price control (p. 2588).
7. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Wiley inserted several resolutions favoring this proposed project (pp. 2588-9).
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 24 (p. 2647). It was agreed to consider bills on the calendar at that time (p. 2590).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

9. TRANSPORTATION. S. 2901, by Sen. Johnson, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to alleviate shortages in boxcars and other vehicles during emergency; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 2589).
10. FARM CREDIT; MINERALS. S. 2904, by Sen. Young, to provide against reservation of mineral interests by Federal land banks. Remarks of author. (pp. 2589-90.)
11. PENALTY MAIL. H. R. 7153, by Rep. Curtis, Nebr., to abolish free transmission of official Government mail matter and certain other mail; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 2696).
12. PRICE SUPPORTS. H. R. 7158, by Rep. Murray, Wis., to provide support for the price of defatted milk at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2696).
13. APPROPRIATIONS. H. Res. 583, by Rep. Coudert, N. Y., to make in order provisions in and amendments to appropriation bills which reduce, or impose limitations upon the expenditures, of appropriations previously made; to Rules Committee (p. 2696).

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. ELECTRIC POWER. Rep. Miller, N. Y., inserted resolutions of the Hornell (N. Y.) Exchange Club and the Niagara Frontier Builders' Association, Inc., and a Binghamton (N. Y.) Sun editorial supporting the Capehart-Miller bills for the further development of Niagara Falls electric power by private enterprise (pp. A1831, A1832-3, A1837-8).
15. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Reed, N. Y., inserted a Commercial and Financial Chronicle article by Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, criticizing the administration of the foreign aid programs. He claimed they were inflationary and that "Europe may well suffer greater losses through inflation, of which we have been the



|              |                |                |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Chatham      | Hinshaw        | Powell         |
| Chipperfield | Ikard          | Prouty         |
| Clevenger    | Kee            | Rabaut         |
| Combs        | Kersten, Wis.  | Rhodes         |
| Dingell      | Larcade        | Rivers         |
| Dollinger    | McKinnon       | Roberts        |
| Dondero      | Mack, Ill.     | Rogers, Tex.   |
| Doyle        | Martin, Iowa   | Shafer         |
| Eaton        | Miller, Calif. | Staggers       |
| Feighan      | Mitchell       | Thompson, Tex. |
| Fisher       | Morano         | Velde          |
| Gamble       | Morrison       | Weichel        |
| Granger      | Morton         | Welch          |
| Grant        | Moulder        | Wheeler        |
| Gwinn        | Murdock        | Wickersham     |
| Halleck      | Murray, Wis.   | Widnall        |
| Hart         | O'Hara         | Wolcott        |
| Hedrick      | Philbin        | Wood, Ga.      |
| Heffernan    | Potter         |                |

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 365 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949

Mr. MADDEN, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 582, Rept. No. 1604), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4323) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for the lease to the United States of real property and structures for terms of more than 5 years but not in excess of 25 years and for acquisition of title to such properties and structures by the United States at or before the expiration of the lease terms, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continued not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Expenditures, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7072, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: Page 3, line 21, strike out "\$341,200" and insert in lieu thereof "\$289,600."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 6 minutes, 1 minute to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. BAILEY. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am going to try to save \$50,000 in less than 5 minutes.

Yesterday, when I offered an amendment to this bill to cut approximately \$325,000 from the nearly \$2,000,000 a year appropriation for the White House office alone, the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. THOMAS] figuratively shed tears in his concern as to what such a reduction would do to relations between the White House and this body.

I assume we can expect the same specious argument with respect to this amendment. In other words, it seems to be the contention of the chairman of the subcommittee that the price of currying favor with the White House is to continue to write blank checks, the money to be spent at the whim and caprice of the President. There is little or no justification for the increase which this amendment seeks to strike, and the gentleman knows it.

Is it possible some part of this money is for the new row of shrubbery on the White House grounds, reputedly installed at a cost of \$12,000?

So here we have another blank-check proposition, providing, among other things, for traveling expenses, as in the preceding two items, in any manner and amount desired by the President. More overlapping, more open sesame to squandering the taxpayers' money. The bill calls for \$341,200 for this item. This is in addition to \$26,000 now unexpended in the fund. The \$341,200 and the \$26,000 constitute an increase of \$51,600 over the current fiscal year, so I propose, through this amendment, to eliminate that \$51,600. It would leave the President with an appropriation of \$289,600. That amount, on top of the \$26,000 unexpended balance, totals \$315,600 available to the President in this one item, the same amount appropriated last year, including the \$26,000 balance. Last year I said the \$315,600 appropriation was too much. The fact that there is a balance of \$26,000 proves I was right, and certainly indicates the common sense of this amendment. Where I come from in Iowa, \$51,000 is still a lot of money, and it is a lot of money in your districts, too.

Let me point out that \$51,000 represents all Federal income taxes paid for an entire year by more than 1,000 taxpayers, each making a salary or wage of \$250 a month and each having a wife and two children.

In the interests of all taxpayers, I urge you to support this amendment.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the paragraph on page 3 from line 15 through line 24 suggests to me something which I think the Members of this body should take under consideration. I seem to remember that it was a suggestion of Mrs. Roosevelt's that the responsibility for changes in the White House, for various subtractions and additions thereto, not rest too heavily upon the transient tenants of the White House but should be subject to the Fine Arts Commission and to such committees of the House as should be decided to be appropriate.

Why should not this sum of money for the Executive Mansion and the grounds be expended not "as the President may determine" but by an absolutely objective group.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BOLTON. I yield gladly to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think the gentlewoman is making an excellent suggestion. The difference between fact and the suggestion is that the idea has never been written into law, never put into a form in which it could operate as she wants it. The agencies to which the gentlewoman has referred are consulted, they are asked about it, but they do not have the authority the gentlewoman seeks.

Mrs. BOLTON. I would not know how to proceed about it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I would think it would be by introducing a bill and having it referred to the proper legislative committee, a bill setting up that method of maintaining the grounds. I would be very happy to support it.

Mrs. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BOLTON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentlewoman find any reason for traveling expenses being included in the appropriation?

Mrs. BOLTON. That could well be studied when the whole matter is taken up in connection with the consideration of the suggested bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we are all familiar with this subject. I repeat, here is an item that has never been cut, and I hope it is not cut this year, for several reasons. It carries an increase in only one job by virtue of the enlargement and renovation. The increase in cost of operation of the Executive Mansion is largely due to the increase in the cost of electricity, heat, light, and power. That is something no one can control.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The question was taken; and the Chairman being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 34, noes 68.



So the amendment was rejected.  
The Clerk read as follows:

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); not to exceed \$2,200 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not exceeding \$300); \$308,900.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 4, line 15, strike out "\$308,900" and insert "\$208,900."

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I want to pay my respects to the members of the subcommittee in charge of this legislation for the splendid effort made in attempt to reduce the expenses of the Government.

The agency concerning which I have offered this amendment is the Council of Economic Advisers, headed by Mr. Keyserling. I notice the regular appropriation for this council in the 1952 act was \$300,000. I also observed it is understood there would be a reduction, or an absorption of the increases because of increased costs of salaries of people employed on the payroll. Evidently, this committee did not take that into consideration, and so they put the extra \$16,500 in this appropriation. I think that is unwarranted. But what I wanted to call your attention to is that, after all, the reports of this agency, and I wonder if many of you read them, come out periodically. They consist of a series of bulletins, complex essays, dissertations, and a few facts which are obtainable from other sources. They are colored, slanted, and in support of certain economic and social programs, with which probably a majority of the Congress and even a larger majority of professional economists in the country are in sharp and serious disagreement. In the main we get long economic arguments and few useful facts. Look at the 27 pages of the committee hearings. I believe you will agree that I am right.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the distinguished ranking minority member of the committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Would the gentleman agree with me that these other reports from other agencies, that is, other private agencies are actually more understandable, more readable, and better than the report that this Council puts out

Mr. REES of Kansas. I concur with the statement of the gentleman from California. You can get information on the subject matter from other agencies, or other sources, more factual and more understandable and with less slant or color.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The original concept of the Council of Economic Advisers was that they should turn to all of the other agencies producing this material, and for much less cost collate it and put it into some shape and then consult with the Congress and the President.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's observation. I think, perhaps, the creation of this agency in the first place was a mistake. But we have the legislation before us so let us reduce a part of its expenditures and save \$100,000 for the taxpayers of this country. The Hoover Commission said it was an impractical set-up. We hear many recommendations of the Hoover Commission on the floor of the House. They told us it was an impractical set-up. The reports of this agency are periodic reports, which the statute requires, and could easily be produced if you want that work done by fiscal analysts already employed by the Bureau of the Budget with very little additional cost.

If you will read the hearings on this item rather carefully I do not believe you can sustain any of this appropriation. I am just asking you to cut it by one-third, and so we will cut it down \$100,000, and save the taxpayers, and help the country as well.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TABER. I think the gentleman's amendment is a good one. This agency has been absolutely worthless, and is getting us into all sorts of things that we ought not to be in.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman is right. It has extended itself into a great many fields of activity where it does not belong.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

There are few places in this large budget of ours, which comes out of all the subcommittees, where it would be easier to save \$100,000. The Council of Economic Advisers began upon a very modest scale, as an advisory council to the President and as an agency to bring together material from all sources, and to furnish something in the nature of economic advice and an economic report. At the start, as you will remember, Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Dr. Keyserling, and Mr. Clark were the members of the Council. Dr. Nourse and Dr. Keyserling seldom if ever agreed. Mr. Clark very rarely said anything. Mr. Nourse finally, feeling that the Council had been turned into something of a more political nature, resigned; and today we have a Council which, instead of staying in the background, places itself constantly in the public prints with statements and reports, a great many of which do not agree with the findings of other estimable economic experts.

I would like to read from the hearings on this subject in which I asked about the travel. If you will turn to page 638, I asked the chairman:

You ask for \$1,900 additional for travel. Why do you expect to have more travel in 1953 than you have had in 1952?

Mr. Keyserling then replied:

That is an estimate based upon requests that come to us for providing services at meetings of various kinds around the country. I place a great deal of stress on the meetings that we hold with economic groups, et cetera.

My question then is:

You mean your men go out as speakers at these meetings?

And Mr. Keyserling replied:

I would say as conferees rather than speakers.

It is a fact that they promote these meetings and then go out and address the meetings.

Then, if you will turn to the economic report itself, on page 131, you will find statements made by the Council which are far from the fact, as any one of us, not professional economists, would understand immediately to be the case. I could take time and recite the failure of the Council to consult with people who could give the answers for the price of a telephone call instead of at a price of three or four hundred thousand dollars.

I am in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas, and I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I thank the gentleman for his support. As I understand it, this agency when it was organized was expected to be more or less advisers to the administration and perhaps to Congress. I think they are now going out over the country making speeches, trying to convince people with respect to their views in regard to various matters that come up in this country, especially including political and social matters as well as economic matters.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is right. The Council today has to be considered as a propaganda agency.

Mr. REES of Kansas. They are suggesting all kinds of socialized proposals of various kinds; is that not the fact?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes, I would say that they are spending too much time on that; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, it is seldom that the subcommittee finds itself in disagreement with our distinguished friend from Kansas [Mr. REES], and certainly our own very able member of the committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], but I think I should point out to the House that this Commission originated by virtue of the Employment Act of 1946. Of course, at that time everybody was expecting the country to go into a tailspin. Well, if this House is not satisfied with this agency, let the House meet the thing squarely and head-on, and eliminate it altogether. If you think the purpose for which it was created does not exist today, let us get rid of the whole thing. But certainly today this agency is rendering invaluable assistance to the White House, to the



war agencies, to Mr. Wilson's office, and the other governmental agencies.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I shall be delighted to yield to my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT], a member of the committee.

Mr. COUDERT. Would the gentleman accept an amendment to eliminate the agency completely?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not think so. We did not consider that in the committee. If we had thought that was the proper action to take we would have done it in committee, and not wait until the matter is before the House. We are a servicing agency for the House. In reply to my friends from California and Kansas let us get the facts: The council members came in here and wanted 39 positions; we cut them to 36, less than they had in 1952. Dollar-wise they had about \$330,000 in 1952, and we have cut them back to \$308,000: less money than we gave them last year, and we denied them the increase. Mr. Chairman, those are the facts, simply and I hope clearly stated. It is up to the House. They are rendering a valuable service.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The distinguished gentleman, of course, wants to take credit and he is entitled to it, for keeping them from expanding and going further than they have gone. I am just asking the gentleman to go along with us over here and take off just another \$100,000. I am sure the agency can still function despite the cut.

Mr. THOMAS. I may say to my friend that they are performing a valuable service to the White House and the war agencies and to a good many governmental agencies. If the House wants to cut it out altogether that is up to the House, but the facts are that we gave them \$30,000 less than they had for this current fiscal year despite the fact they were asking for an increase.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for debate on this paragraph has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses necessary for the permanent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized by the act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), and the act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. 1819), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That foreign currencies available to the credit of the Treasury shall be used to defray expenses incurred for this purpose wherever practicable.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on March 13, I made a rather detailed report to this House on my personal inspection of every cemetery and battle monument in Europe last summer. I hope those of you who have not read it will do so, because it is rather

enlightening. It will be found on page 2340 of the RECORD, of that date.

I know the chairman of this committee is very economy-minded, the same as all Members of Congress this year. We have also heard a great deal about having to make these appropriations because it is the will of the House, a law has been passed.

I call the attention of the House to Public Law 871 of the Eightieth Congress which reads in part:

The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force are authorized and directed to compile a list of the names of all members of the Armed Forces of the United States who died while serving in such forces in the overseas theaters of operations on or after September 3, 1939, and whose bodies have not been recovered or identified or have been buried at sea. Upon the compilation of such list of names and other appropriate data, the American Battle Monuments Commission and the Secretary of the Army are authorized and directed to provide for the inscribing of each such name and pertinent data with respect to the individual on the wall of a chapel or other appropriate memorial erected by the American Battle Monuments Commission or by the Department of the Army. In determining the particular chapel or other memorial on the wall of which any particular name shall be inscribed, the Commission and the Secretary shall follow the general rule of having the name inscribed upon the wall of that chapel or other memorial which is appropriate in view of the circumstances under which the deceased died in the service of his country.

The cut in this particular item has been 80 percent for the cemeteries in which our boys who made the supreme sacrifice are buried.

I pointed out in my speech that the parents and relatives of these boys will not be going to France and these other countries 40 or 50 years from now but in the next few years. They are entitled to find the grave of the loved one a place of beauty and solemnity. They are entitled to find a chapel where they may meditate while visiting the cemetery. It behooves the House of Representatives and the Senate to appropriate the money to carry out the law providing for these memorials and chapels.

The \$1,000,000 appropriated in this bill will not even permit the continuation of construction work that has already started. The American Battle Monuments Commission has spent large sums of money making arrangements for building these memorials. Refusal on our part to provide the necessary funds to carry on the work will dissipate a laboriously collected technical organization. It is extremely difficult to recruit an organization such as the American Battle Monuments Commission due to the language and special technical skill required. It will also prevent the execution of expensively acquired plans, some of which are already being carried out, while others are ready for execution and the remainder approaching that point. Plaster models of sculpture will have to run the hazards of storage. Mosaics which have been prepared cannot be installed—and in the meantime the artist may die.

These cemeteries and memorials should be built immediately because the longer we put it off the more it is going to be a burden on the taxpayers. There is no economy in postponing the work, none whatever. It is an obligation not only of the Government but of this country and of the Congress to complete this work, we promised we would do it.

The chairman of this committee made some reference to the Paris office being overstaffed. Out of all of the employees in the Paris office they only have two in executive positions. The others are merely clerks around there doing stenographic work and taking care of the records. It is not top-heavy as far as administration is concerned. In substantiation of my position I am listing the names of the employees of the Paris office and their duties:

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE

André Courtois-Suffit, alien: Bilingual secretary; handles correspondence for the officer in charge.

Celia Moginier, American: Bilingual secretary; handles correspondence for the executive officer, chiefly on administrative matters.

Tatiana Nasliedycheff, alien: Switchboard operator, information clerk.

#### FINANCE BRANCH

Hrant Akmakjian, American: In charge of accounts, payrolls; prepares contracts.

Dominic Rich, American: Cashier; handles payrolls, vouchers.

Jeannine Amathieux, alien: Account clerk.

Michele Landois, alien: Account clerk.

Denise Pichenot, alien: Payroll clerk.

#### SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION

William Phillips, American: Supply clerk, in charge of property and records at all stations.

Arthus Darois, American: Assistant supply clerk; makes local purchases, handles imports.

Florent de Wambersie, alien; Patrick Barry, alien; Jean Penhoat, alien, chauffeurs: Drive officers and senior civilians on business visits to cemeteries, monuments, quarries, and so forth; drive trucks.

Pierre Saleyron, alien: Mechanic, keeps cars, trucks, and visiting trucks from cemeteries in shape.

#### MESSAGE CENTER AND FILES

Francis Yowarsky, American: File clerk.

Valantine Mouratoff, alien: Mail clerk; handles stamps, routes mail, makes up and receives pouches.

Donald Hopkins, American: Messenger; carries mail pouches to and from Embassy, runs errands, does photographic work—headstones, and so forth.

#### STENOGRAPHIC POOL

Mary Klinckhaemers, alien; Janette Castanet, alien; Marie-Louise Gervais, alien; Fernande Maury, alien; Solange Buquet, alien: Multilingual stenographers; handle correspondence with business people, contractors, foreign government agencies, ABMC Washington, and so forth.



Paule Jeanne, alien; Christiane Burnham, alien: Clerk-typists for general duty.

#### JANITORS

Henri Jamet, alien: Handy man; police and guard office building and vehicles; saves more than his pay on repair work.

Marcel Cattel, alien: Cleans building and assists mechanic.

Paula Jamet, alien: Charwoman; cleans building, guards building and vehicles in husband's absence.

Marie Amiard, alien: Charwoman; cleans building.

#### HORTICULTURAL DIVISION

Charles Cooley, American: Landscape architect; converts American planting data to foreign plant material; handles planting contracts, selects plants, and supervises contractors.

Graham Rushton, American: Assistant and deputy to Mr. Cooley.

Arthur Trewin, alien: Advises and assists World War I cemetery superintendents in the maintenance and care of their plants and lawns.

#### HISTORICAL RECORDS AND DATA

Daniel Gibbs, American: In administrative charge of all cemeteries, World War I and World War II, particularly of records of 124,000 graves.

Kathleen Carter, alien; Carmen de Marchi, alien; Huguette Lesage, alien: Bilingual typists; prepare rosters of graves, handle inquiries from relatives as to graves, means of reaching them, and so forth.

#### SPECIAL ARCHITECT

Charles Thum, American: Designs and prepares specifications for superintendents' houses, garages, and storage buildings at 10 cemeteries.

Roger Demeyer, alien; Pierre Jovovitch, alien: Draftsmen; prepare designs for contracts.

#### MAINTENANCE DIVISION

Perry Moore, American: Designs and prepares contracts for repair of World War I chapels, memorials, and headstones.

Lucas Antonelli, American: Inspector of contractors carrying out these repairs.

#### ENGINEERING DIVISION

Pierre Rod, alien: Passes upon practicability of proposals by contractors for reducing costs; designs minor features; verifies translation into French of American specifications.

John Golden, American: Engineer; designs sprinkler, water distribution, drainage, road systems.

Jean Falck, alien: Estimate costs of all work we contemplate doing.

Oliver Meyer, alien: Estimator.

Georges Sagi, alien; Georges Aldebert, alien: Draftsmen and assistants to above.

Rouniker, Louis, American: Surveyor; verifies headstone setting and furnishes survey data to contractors.

As I pointed out in my report on March 13, a very serious factor in this delay is that Gen. Thomas North, the Secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission, is reaching the retirement age. The success of the program is due more to his experience and knowledge than any other person. If

we should lose his services before the World War II cemeteries and monuments are completed, the cost would be greater. I was convinced on my tour of inspection that he did everything possible to economize on the contracts, even if it only involved a matter of a few dollars. There is no substitute for honesty, efficiency, and experience. He no longer needs to work by trial and error. He knows all the mistakes that were made in connection with World War I cemeteries and can give valuable information about building the monuments and constructing the cemeteries which have grown out of World War II. His experience and knowledge are saving thousands and thousands of dollars every year.

My observations and conclusions, reached after personally inspecting all of the American cemeteries and battle monuments in Europe, prompt me to urge that the House of Representatives and the Senate make appropriations to finish these memorials and chapels. It is on the walls of the chapels that the names of those missing in action are inscribed. We have an obligation to those who sacrificed their lives for our country and lie in foreign soil. The American Battle Monuments Commission should be permitted to complete its program at the earliest possible date. The wives, mothers and fathers of these heroes are entitled to the satisfaction of knowing their loved ones lie peacefully in beautiful surroundings and are receiving the tender care of a grateful Government. The result will be a symbol to the world of the dignified reverence in which we hold the memories of our honored dead. Any delay in completing the American cemeteries and monuments in Europe is false economy. I cannot urge too strongly the need for appropriating the money to do the job now.

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the American Battle Monuments section close in 6 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman. I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to what the gentleman from Illinois has said, I want to again appeal to Congress to restore the crosses on the graves of our dead in Hawaii, and to see that they are maintained everywhere else that our boys are buried.

We are in a world conflict between communistic atheism and Christian civilization. We need not deceive ourselves. The Christian people of America, and the Christian people of Hawaii, want those crosses restored, and it is the duty of the Congress to see that they are restored wherever those boys are buried, and if there is no monuments placed above their graves there should be crosses erected to let the world know that they represented this great Christian country of ours.

I shall continue to insist on the passage of the resolution which I have introduced to restore these crosses to those graves in Hawaii. Recently I showed you a picture illustrating how those graves were marked by these crosses, how beautiful that cemetery was before they were removed. After those crosses were removed, it looked like a cow pasture.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I just want to say that with the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH], the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], I visited the Punch Bowl National Cemetery in Honolulu last November. May I say that our hearts ached when we drove into that cemetery; in fact, we could hardly realize that we were in a silent city of the dead. We asked the colonel in charge just what brought the removing of those original upright tombstones, and he said, "Well, some organization in Honolulu wanted that done." I then stated, that I was sure the Congress would sooner or later pass a bill which will restore those white crosses or the upright monuments, as a silent reminder of the horrors of war; to bring to our minds and our hearts every time we gaze on them, the fact that our brave boys rest there, and that maybe sometime, somehow, the horrors of war will be brought so forceable to the attention of the people of the world to such a degree that wars will be no more. I hope the gentleman's resolution will be adopted by this Congress at this session and that the pure white crosses will again be put back on the last resting place of those fine, American, patriotic, fighting boys and girls who gave their all, that our beloved America might live on and on.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I want to associate myself with the gentleman's statement. I think all members of the subcommittee will. There has never been resistance or reduction. We are in favor of what the gentleman has done.

Mr. RANKIN. Understand, I am not criticizing the gentleman.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. CAMP. Are the graves marked at all?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the answer is that they are marked.

Mr. RANKIN. They may have marked some since we criticized that picture, but when the first picture was made they were not marked at all.

Mr. JENSEN. With flat slabs, but you cannot see them at a distance.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, in answer to the question as to



whether or not these graves are marked; they are, with a slab.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. But just as the gentleman from Mississippi has stated, it resembles a cow pasture more than it does a national cemetery.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right. These crosses should be restored by all means.

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including the employment of aliens; services authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of not to exceed 225 passenger motor vehicles, of which 165 shall be for replacement only; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$4,000); official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$5,000); not to exceed \$2,230,500 for expenses of travel; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$7,290,800 for program direction and administration personnel in the District of Columbia and extensions; and not to exceed \$16,273,475 for program direction and administration personnel outside the District of Columbia; \$708,986,500, together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1952, of prior year appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission, and such balances shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred by the Commission in connection with the construction of plants and the acquisition and installation of equipment: *Provided*, That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That from this appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee (except such officers and employees whose compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical personnel) whose position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, if such act were applicable to such position, at a rate in excess of the rate payable under such act for positions of equivalent difficulty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PRICE: On page 6, line 17, strike out "\$708,986,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$801,500,000."

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I know it is not a very popular thing these days to come into the well of the House and offer amendments to increase amounts in appropriation bills, but I come here by direction of all the members on the House side on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The amendment I have offered increases the figure in line 17 on page 6 from \$708,986,500 to \$801,500,000, which means a complete restoration of funds approved by the budget and deleted from the bill by the House committee.

I know it is not a popular thing to suggest an increase in appropriations, but may I remind the House that neither is war popular. We have had a lot of war and a lot of trouble in the world because sometimes we have been caught off guard. I offer this amendment in the hope that we will be on guard here today.

This is a very serious measure. I hope the entire membership has had the opportunity this morning to read the statement placed in the RECORD by the vice chairman of the Joint House and Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM]. The statement was agreed to by each Member of the House representation on that joint committee on both sides of the aisle, and I think the statement would have been agreed to unanimously by members of that committee on both sides of the aisle in the other body if it had been referred to them.

As members of that committee, we have had a thorough opportunity to study the atomic-energy program. I think we are pretty well versed in the problems of the Commission and in the main mission of the Commission. I think any decrease in the funds sought by the Commission on the items that are here represented would be a serious setback to our program in several phases. This morning I want to cover at least one or two of those phases.

First, I should like the Members to know exactly to what section of the bill my amendment is directed. If you have a copy of the committee report, on page 5 you will find a table. My amendment is directed to the first two subsections of that table under the heading of "Operations." That subsection includes some of the very important phases of the atomic-energy program. One of them is "Source and fissionable materials." In the committee report it is stated:

The committee wishes to point out that this reduction has been applied to items other than those involving the acquisition of fissionable materials.

We, as members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, do not feel that that is an absolutely correct statement. We feel the committee itself in another sentence in that same paragraph of the report indicates support for my position and the position of our joint committee. The second sentence reads as follows:

In other words, the committee has applied its reduction to such items as exploration work, the operation of facilities, processing and development work, and experi-

mental work in connection with the operation of producing plants.

That is clearly a contradiction. It is, of course, impossible to reduce exploration work, operation of facilities, processing and development work, and experimental work, without also reducing items involving the acquisition of fissionable material.

I should like to go a little further and say that it could not affect a more important program, because this is the most important part of the atomic-energy program.

I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, my time is so limited, but before taking my seat I want to warn the House the money cuts in this bill can delay our H-bomb program. These reductions can delay the realization of atomic-powered aircraft and atomic-propelled submarines.

I do not think we should gamble with our atomic reactor program by reducing funds for our atomic-energy program. Our job is to stay far ahead of Russia in atomic development. Reducing these appropriations will hinder us in our effort to do so.

Our joint committee has put the push behind the H-bomb program and other weapon projects of the atomic program. I hope the House will join with us in giving support to an expansion of this important program which should have top priority in our plans for national security.

(Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on all paragraphs pertaining to the Atomic Energy Commission close within 5 minutes.

Mr. GROSS and Mr. JACKSON of Washington objected.

The CHAIRMAN. May the Chair suggest to the gentleman from Texas that if he desires to limit debate on all the paragraphs pertaining to the Atomic Energy Commission, he first ask unanimous consent that the remaining paragraphs be considered as read.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all the remaining paragraphs be considered as read, and that all debate on all paragraphs under the heading Atomic Energy Commission be limited to 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will put the first portion of the gentleman's request.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas that all the remaining paragraphs on the subject of the Atomic Energy Commission, down through and including line 16 on page 8 be considered as read and printed at this point in the RECORD.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Pending amendments will be considered, of course, when they are offered?

The CHAIRMAN. That will not prevent the gentleman from Washington, or any of the gentlemen from offering amendments.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.



Mr. HOLIFIELD. It would limit the time to less than 5 minutes for each Member desiring to speak.

The CHAIRMAN. This portion of the gentleman's request has nothing to do with any limitation of time.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. But, the second portion would limit the time on each amendment, would it not?

The CHAIRMAN. If the request is agreed to, the time would be limited, but the request presently before the committee has nothing to do with any limitation of time.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas that all the remaining paragraphs on the subject of the Atomic Energy Commission down through line 16 on page 8 be considered as read and printed at this point in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Plant and equipment: For expenses of the Commission in connection with the construction of plant and the acquisition of equipment and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including purchase of land and interests in land, \$371,741,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used—

(A) to start any new construction project for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year;

(B) to start any new construction project the currently estimated cost of which exceeds by 35 percent the estimated cost included therefor in such budget.

Liquidation of contract authority: For expenditure by the Commission to liquidate obligations incurred under prior year contract authority, \$57,000,000.

Reduction in contract authority: Contract authority available to the Commission is hereby reduced by \$635,623.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas that all debate on paragraphs of the bill relating to the Atomic Energy Commission, and all amendments thereto, be limited to 15 minutes?

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on all paragraphs of the bill relating to the Atomic Energy Commission, and all amendments thereto, be limited to 20 minutes, with the last 8 minutes reserved to the committee.

Mr. HOLIFIELD and Mr. VAN ZANDT objected.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on all paragraphs under the heading Atomic Energy Commission and all amendments thereto, close in 30 minutes.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. How will the time be divided, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will endeavor to divide the time among those Members who are on their feet seeking time on this subject.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any Member desire to be heard on the amendment

offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE]?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I take this time for only one purpose, and that is to seek information. We are all most anxious to provide the necessary funds for the Atomic Energy Commission, but I, for one, was impressed by the statement made yesterday by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] about the Government being obligated for the salary of some former employee who is now working with a concern which has a cost-plus contract with the Atomic Energy Commission, a salary which is almost double the salary the Commission paid him.

I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] whether any of the money provided in his amendment might be used for some such purpose.

Mr. PRICE. None of the money carried in the amendment I have offered has anything to do with construction. Evidently the case referred to by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] must necessarily have dealt with construction.

Mr. ALBERT. I would like to ask the gentleman this further question: Is there any likelihood that in protecting the necessary secrecy which clothes this Commission's work we may unnecessarily be giving to the Commission authority to enter into extravagant as opposed to necessary contracts?

Mr. PRICE. I do not think so. I am sorry that I did not have additional time, because this is a very important matter. Our program is threatened by this reduction of funds.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The fact is that in the Hanford plant and the Los Alamos plant there are contracts of just that kind operating right now. By direction of the Committee on Appropriations they have probably gotten rid of most of them at Oak Ridge, but it is only because the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] were alert and on the job that that was stopped. Unless something like this is done, you will have these folks running around wild with these operational contracts, letting contracts to people to operate towns even.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PRICE. I would like to say that my amendment has absolutely nothing to do with the condition about which the gentleman is asking. Nothing in the world.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman; I am for his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I know it is very easy to criticize any program today. We can probably criticize most of our own personal lives as we all make

some errors. We can find instances all along the path of life that we would like to correct. What was the objective of this atomic energy program to begin with. It has been said by men who have far more knowledge than I have what this weapon has been worth already in the defense of the American people and the free people of the world. It has been said by Churchill and by others who are far better informed than most Members of this House that if it had not been for the development of this weapon in America and stockpiling it, the Soviet Government would have marched long ago, and probably would dominate far more territory than they do at the present time. We should forget about the little things involved here today that are played up to discredit this program. Of course I do not approve of wasting money, but we can correct those things, and we have corrected them. Every Member of this House has had some part in doing that at one time or another. I have never favored cost-plus contracts and we should stop it. There have been speeches made for the last 12 years in regard to that matter. Personally, I have opposed it from the very beginning days of World War II. I have introduced bill after bill to put this agency, AEC, under contract authority; and we have held hearing after hearing to secure full information so we can proceed with contract authority legislation and then, in my opinion, we could keep a close watch on each installation and new projects.

This cut without question, in my mind, cuts this operation to a point of danger. The weapons that defend America and the free world today are dependent in a large measure on our operation and production. I know the temper of this body here today is to cut deeply. I fear what may happen if we do not maintain our present program and we simply cannot do this under the restrictions and reductions carried in this bill before us.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] is recognized.

(Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Price amendment. As a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, along with other members of that committee, I have sat in executive session mornings, afternoons, and evenings listening to testimony in an effort to keep abreast of the development of atomic energy. I feel sure I speak the sentiment of the majority of the committee when I say that the committee membership has kept abreast of the development of atomic energy. In addition, I feel the committee has protected at all times the interest of the American people, and we have intelligently represented most of the time the wishes of the majority of both Houses of Congress.

Unless the Price amendment is adopted, you are going to strike a blow at the very heart of the development of atomic weapons.

My colleague from Illinois mentioned the exploration for raw materials. For



several years I could not understand the extraordinary cost of locating new deposits, but having visited the project recently, I am convinced the costs are necessary.

The committee action strikes at the heart of the reactor program. If you want to support a program that will make possible the atomic-powered submarine, atomic-powered aircraft, then support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE]. If you want to support the development of tactical weapons and the type of bomb that can be carried on a fighter, interceptor, a light or medium bomber, vote for the Price amendment. If you want to support the development of the warhead for the guided missile, vote for Mr. PRICE's amendment. But if you want to curtail the development of the atomic aircraft carrier, the submarine, the tactical weapon, as well as the warhead for guided missiles, vote against the Price amendment.

Frankly, I feel the Committee on Appropriations does not have all available information on the atomic energy program, and for that reason the Price amendment should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is recognized.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, there ought not to be a thing in the world partisan about this program, because it affects everyone equally, and I am sure there is no partisanship in it. The group of our colleagues comprising the legislative committee are men in whom we all have confidence, likewise our subcommittee. We have two studies of this program. It is strange to me, fine as these gentlemen are, patriotic as they are, that every time the Committee on Appropriations tries to eliminate any waste dire predictions are made. I will stand or fall on this statement: If you can put your finger on a more wasteful organization of this Government than the Atomic Energy Commission, I will go along with you in restoring this cut. There are no finer men in this House on either side of the aisle than those who are jointly offering this amendment; I know them and you know them; they are valuable, outstanding Members of this House.

Mr. Chairman, do you recall 2 years ago when your subcommittee tried to reduce a fee for community operations at Oak Ridge? The city operators were receiving a fee of \$180,000 a year and the committee reduced it to \$90,000, for doing a \$25,000-a-year job. It was the same group that said the Atomic Energy Commission will fold if you do that. That was 2 years ago. The House went along with the Subcommittee on Appropriations at that time and reduced this item to \$90,000, although we made a mistake then, it should have been reduced to \$25,000. But the Atomic Energy Commission is still in operation.

This cut of \$92,000,000 covers a myriad of items. It is not going to curtail their operations one bit, it is not going to hurt them. Most of this money is for salaries and expenses for operations. They have over 62,000 people outside of regular AEC employees in Washington

and the field, what we call contract employees.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield my time to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I may accept that later on, but I will not ask for the time now.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] may transfer his time to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GORE: On page 8, after line 14, insert the following:

"No part of the appropriations herein made to the Atomic Energy Commission shall be available for payments under any contract hereafter negotiated without advertising by the Commission unless such contract includes a clause to the effect that the Comptroller General of the United States or any of his duly authorized representatives shall until the expiration of 3 years after final payment have access to and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of the contractor or any of his subcontractors engaged in the performance of and involving transactions related to such contracts or subcontracts: *Provided*, That no part of such appropriations shall be available for payments under any such contract which includes any provision precluding an audit by the General Accounting Office of any transaction under such contract."

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, in the course of our study of cost-plus contracts we came upon the rather startling information—startling to us at least—that the Atomic Energy Commission was entering into certain contracts by which the Commission itself and the General Accounting Office were denied the privilege of auditing certain overhead allowances.

We do not think such a contract is in the public interest. This amendment is offered as a committee amendment, unanimously agreed to this morning by the subcommittee and I ask that it be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JACKSON of Washington: On page 8, lines 10 and 11, after "estimated cost of which exceeds," strike out "35 percent of the estimated cost included therefor in such budget" and insert "the estimated cost included therefor in such budget:

"(C) to continue any community facility construction project whenever the currently estimated cost thereof exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such budget; unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically approves the start of such construction project or its continuation and a detailed explanation thereof is submitted forthwith by the Director to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives and

the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; the limitations contained in this proviso shall not apply to any construction project the total estimated cost of which does not exceed \$500,000; and, as used herein, the term 'construction project' includes the purchase, alteration, or improvement of buildings, and the term 'budget' includes the detailed justification supporting the budget estimates: *Provided further*, That whenever the current estimate to complete any construction project (except community facilities) exceeds by 15 percent the estimated cost included therefor in such budget or the estimated cost of a construction project covered by clause (A) of the foregoing proviso which has been approved by the Director, the Commission shall forthwith submit a detailed explanation thereof to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: *Provided further*, That the two foregoing provisos shall have no application with respect to technical and production facilities (1) if the Commission certifies to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that immediate construction or immediate continuation of construction is necessary to the national defense and security, and (2) if the Director agrees that such certification is justified."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment on the ground that it places extra duties on the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. However, I will withhold the point of order for the time being.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the language contained in the pending amendment is the same language that is in the current appropriation law for the Atomic Energy Commission. I think that we all share the concern that the subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations have to save as much money as possible in connection with this program or any other program.

But, I do want to make one thing clear to the Members of the House. If you will turn to page 5 of the committee report you will find that for the first time the committee has itemized the expenditure of funds in connection with the atomic energy program. This has never been done before. The truth is, so that all Members of the House will know, that the members of the joint committee, both Republicans and Democrats, have examined the secret budget, and it will disclose that by the action today you may seriously cut funds for atomic weapons. You have seriously cut into other phases of the program that are indeed vital. Now that view is shared unanimously by all members of the joint committee.

I am sure we are all aware of the difficulty under which we labor today. We labor under the difficulty of security. I can say this, that the most vital construction projects in the hydrogen bomb program now under way, in my judgment, could not have been started if the proposed riders as contained in the pend-



ing bill before the House had been in the law last year.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ELSTON. I want to say to the gentleman that I fully concur in what he has said about his amendment. The committee very carefully considered his amendment and the members who were present at the meeting unanimously agreed that it was sound, and I hope it will be adopted. I would like to say in addition that the adoption of his amendment will not increase costs.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. That is exactly right. It is a further limitation on the proposed rider that is in the pending bill.

The rider I propose, the same as that in the existing law, is even more restrictive than the one proposed in the bill before us. My rider places a limitation upon construction projects where the estimated cost is only 15 percent more than originally estimated in the budget, whereas the rider in the bill does not come into operation until the increase in estimated cost is 35 percent or more.

But the rider which I have proposed through my amendment has the tremendously important virtue of containing an escape clause. This escape clause functions when we develop new scientific information—information not foreseen at the time the budget had been prepared—information not foreseen at the time Congress acted on the budget—information which must be exploited immediately if we are to preserve and increase to the utmost our atomic advantage over Russia. In such cases, and, believe me, they have arisen recently in the H-bomb program and will arise again—they are vital cases—it is imperative that, with proper safeguards and proper certifications through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Commission be permitted to proceed.

Now I am no naive and uncritical admirer of everything the Atomic Energy Commission does. That Commission is composed of human beings, and they sometimes make mistakes. One such mistake occurred when they let a plumber make \$756 in 1 week. We on the legislative committee immediately jumped on the Commission for that—we had them up for a hearing within 24 hours of learning what had happened.

We in the Congress—both the legislative committee and the Appropriations Committee—must do our best to cut costs. No one is more anxious than I to be ruthless in eliminating waste. No one is more anxious than I to create cost consciousness among Commission personnel and among the personnel of all other Government agencies.

But when all this has been said, the fact remains that the Congress may well be in recess from July through December of the present year. During that same period, judging by past experience, there may well arise in the hydrogen program and in the atomic-bomb program the absolute necessity of revising or radically changing plans for a given project. Unless we recognize this neces-

sity, we will in the end cost the taxpayer far more money—and we will cut a slice from the very heart of our national security.

If you are building a house and part way through the job you find the roof will cave in unless you change your plans, you do not proceed blindly.

The amendment I advocate is a common-sense amendment. Its real effect will be to save money and to save our security as well. I urge that it be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. For the sake of time, I will concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOLIFIELD: On page 8, line 4, strike out "\$371,741,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$435,500,000."

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is concerned with the bottom third section of the chart on page 5 of the committee report. The question is just this, and I realize that the answer has already been given on the Price amendment because my amendment is similar to the Price amendment except that his applied to operations and mine applies to the plants in which to conduct the operations and the equipment which will go into some of those plants; yes, some of the plants that are now being constructed at Paducah, and Savannah, Ga., at a cost of many millions of dollars. Part of the equipment that will go into them is contained in this cut.

We are faced with a very difficult problem. The nine members of the Committee on Atomic Energy from the House are thoroughly aware of this program. We have spent not 2 or 3 days on hearings on this matter, as did the Committee on Appropriations, but we have spent weeks and months on this atomic-energy program. It is not a thing we can get up and argue openly on the House floor because if we did so argue, and give you the arguments that we know are good arguments, it would be of comfort to the enemy, and certainly none of us wants to do that.

I can only say to you that the restoration of this appropriation has the full approval of the nine members of the House Committee on Atomic Energy, who have studied it carefully for many months. We believe it will do harm to the Atomic program and that it will cripple us on that part of our defense program, which gives more value to the dollar, in my opinion, than any other part of our defense program. We are spending a billion dollars on atomic energy. In my opinion, it is the fear of the atomic bomb that is keeping Russia from spreading its tentacles all over Europe, South Africa, and South Amer-

ica, and eventually reaching to our own country. I ask you to restore this appropriation according to my amendment.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I wonder if the gentleman would mind telling the House what his committee has done as to trying to eliminate the waste and extravagance that is going on in the construction at such places as Paducah at this time.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. We have constantly watched these projects. We find that you have to sacrifice some money if you are going to get speed. This is a matter of getting certain things done within a very short length of time. I wish I had the time to go into it more thoroughly.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, we have already heard from several distinguished Members of this body who are members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and for whom we entertain the highest feelings of respect and whose patriotism is to be commended. However, I just want to suggest to the members of this committee that we face this matter with a little common sense. I want you to bear in mind exactly the situation before you get terror-stricken by all this talk that we are endangering the security of this country every time we dare to say "No" to some small part of the request of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Atomic Energy Commission is a splendid organization, performing perhaps the most vital task in this country today. However, their headquarters is only a little more than a mile down Constitution Avenue. They have 2,200 automobiles. At this very moment they are either on their way up here with a supplemental request for more funds or they are stopping midway at the Bureau of the Budget. Before we could bring in this bill they were back with an additional request. They can come every day of the year to us, and they do come as often as necessary.

We are taking only about \$170,000,000 out of an appropriation of \$1,200,000,000. Do not tell me that is going to plunge us into a situation of insecurity and prevent the production of atomic weapons. We of the subcommittee are just saying to them, "Be a little careful. We want to watch this project as it goes along. We are with you, but we have an obligation to watch expenditures."

The members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy claim they have spent weeks on end examining this program, while the Committee on Appropriations spends only 3 days each year, but mark this:

In all the time we have been struggling with this problem I have never known of one single instance when a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has come to one of us on the Appropria-



tions Committee and said, "I have been out in these plants. I have looked over this program. I will tell you one place where you can save a little of the taxpayer's money."

All we are asking you to do is to back us up as we perform our sworn duty to keep an eye on this huge, ever-growing operation. Do not worry, the program will not suffer. They know where the Congress sits. They knew the way to the Capitol. They have the automobiles so they can get there quickly. They will be up here tomorrow, if necessary, and if they really need more money they will get it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to restore the entire cut here on construction. First, let me tell you that the Atomic Energy Commission has grown so fast in the last 2 years, I doubt if they know exactly everything they have and what they are doing and where they are doing it. They have 32 or 33 installations. This money here covers construction, alterations, and repairs of dozens upon dozens of items—even for the construction of an office building. Think about it. There is \$284,000,000 here for construction work at Savannah, the new plant. That is the budget estimate. Not one dime of that \$284,000,000 was stricken. So the cut of some \$81,000,000 is scattered over 100 or 150 different projects. It is not going to hurt them one iota. They have a building here that is being constructed—I am sorry I do not have the cost of it—at Scioto, which is already in a stand-by condition. Now is the time for this crowd to call a halt, and to look and see what they have, and to take stock. They should go on and complete the plant at Savannah. You have your full budget estimate for the cost there. This reduction will not hurt them one bit.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully ask the committee to vote down this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, at this point and elsewhere, made in the Committee of the Whole.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question or two with reference to page 6, lines 9 and 10, where there is provided for official entertainment expense not to exceed \$5,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission. Will the gentleman explain that item in this bill in view of his previous statements of wild spending on the part of the Commission?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I will answer the gentleman's question to the best of my ability. That example, may I say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] is just positive proof that this committee has not hurt the Atomic Energy Commission one bit. They want \$5,000 for entertainment every year, and your sub-

committee, generous as we are, give it to them. That is the answer.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman think that that item could be cut out of the bill without any harm to atomic energy development? Who is the Atomic Energy Commission entertaining?

Mr. THOMAS. If you really press me for an answer, I will say "Yes." But it serves a useful purpose. They will have some distinguished scientists coming here from England, France, and Canada, and from our own United States who are not traveling at Government expense. They will go to Washington, and to these various installations, and, of course, they will be the recipients of that good old hospitality. That is what it is spent for. I am giving you the facts, and of course the committee can decide what to do.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman tell me since when it became the custom for Europeans to pay their own expenses? It seems to me we have been paying them for a long time—in fact, far too long.

Mr. THOMAS. I cannot argue with my friend. I have given you the facts. There they are. Of course it is generous. I am not going to try to evade that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U. S. C. 151), the Ship Act of 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat. pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea (50 Stat. 1121), including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and structures (not to exceed \$3,000), special counsel fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of not to exceed 10 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,108,460, of which not to exceed \$78,700 shall be available for expenses of travel.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'KONSKI: On page 13, line 10, after the comma, strike out "\$6,108,460" and insert "\$8,000,000."

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, the Federal Communications Commission asked for a budget of some \$8,700,000 in round figures. The Bureau of the Budget cut it to approximately \$8,000,000 in round figures. The Committee on Appropriations cut it to \$6,100,000 in round figures.

I know something about the inner workings of the Federal Communications Commission. For instance, I know that in the last 4 years the Federal Communications Commission has not approved one single television station. There has been a freeze on the general television industry. The freeze, as we understand it, is to come off the latter part of this month or the first part of next month. In spite of the fact that

the Federal Communications Commission has not approved one single television application in the last 4 years, we find that as a result of their cut in personnel and as a result of transfer applications in radio, FM and AM, the Federal Communications Commission is about 1 year behind on its work in processing applications.

I say to you that if this cut which the committee has made in the appropriation for the Federal Communications Commission, a cut of some \$1,900,000, remains as is, we people in the backwoods areas are not going to have television stations in our areas for a period of 5 or 10 years to come. Just as soon as the freeze is lifted, you Members of this House will find that approximately some 2,000 TV applications in the United States are going to be filed with the Federal Communications Commission. If in the last year, when they have not been working on television applications, they find themselves 1 year behind in the processing of applications, can you imagine what turmoil there is going to be in the Federal Communications Commission with the filing of some 2,000 TV applications.

In the processing of these applications the Commission will take them up according to the size of the communities, and it means that cities which already have television will have first chance to have their applications for new stations processed, and by the time they get into districts like mine where the largest town is some 40,000 people, it is going to be 10 years, if we do not give the Federal Communications Commission more personnel and more money in this year's appropriation bill. This appropriation is the most important in the history of the Commission.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'KONSKI. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Is the gentleman serious in his proposal that we increase the money for the Federal Communications Commission?

Mr. O'KONSKI. I am dead serious.

Mr. COX. Does the gentleman know that Commission, who composes the Commission, and does he know its record?

Mr. O'KONSKI. I do know that in the past there has been considerable discontent among the Members of the House in the personnel and management of previous Commissions. Most of it I feel has been without foundation.

Mr. COX. There is one man on that Commission who deserves the respect of the Congress, and that is Bob Jones. He is the only man on the Commission who deserves our respect.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I will say to the gentleman from Georgia, whom I respect very much, more so than any other Member of this House, for his information I would like to say that regardless of what might be said of the Federal Communications Commission in the past, the present personnel of the Commission is among the finest in our whole Government setup. I do not know of a more sincere or



harder working force anywhere in our Government.

I have heard criticism, I have heard a great many allegations in the past. But I will say for the present personnel of the Communications Commission to the gentleman from Georgia that I think most of the things for which the Commission was criticized and for which most of the personnel of the Commission were criticized in times gone by has been eliminated and wiped out so that the personnel of the present Commission are beyond reproach in every respect. No agency of our Government has taken over so much responsibility with less money and personnel as has this Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. O'KONSKI. I yield.

Mr. COX. The present Chairman of the Commission has operated on the Commission for a great number of years. When Lawrence Fly was head of the Commission he was the thing of Mr. Fly, and when Mr. Fly's successor came in he operated in the same fashion.

I said a while ago that there was only one man on the Commission worthy of public respect; I want to amend that and add the nephew of the Speaker of the House, who went to the Commission a few days ago.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Getting away from the personnel of the Commission the people in the backwoods area are entitled to this new thing, this new development, this new medium we call television; and we should not fight the people of America in holding back this industry by denying sufficient funds and personnel to the Commission to do the job regardless of what our attitude and feelings may be toward the personnel of the Commission. Why take our spite out on the people just because a few do not like the personnel of the Commission? The answer is simple. If we want television to grow, with 2,000 applications coming up, either the Commission gets more money and more help or millions of people will be denied television service for 5 to 10 years to come.

Mr. REAMS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment to restore \$2,579,032 to this bill for the operation of the Federal Communications Commission. The Federal Communications Commission is unlike any other commission or bureau of Government. It is charged by Congress with the duty of exercising a rigid control over the great private industries of telephone, telegraph, and radio and television. These private industries are fraught with a public interest and should be rigidly regulated. But this Congress by controlling and drastically cutting the appropriation for the operation of the Federal Communications Commission can stifle these businesses and retard the opportunity of the American people to enjoy radio and television.

At the same time that the Congress refuses to permit the FCC to have adequate funds to process applications for radio and television, it refuses permission to these private industries through fees or otherwise to purchase this necessary service. The result is that the peo-

ple of the country are denied the full enjoyment of the possibilities of radio, and to a much larger degree they are denied the pleasure and benefit of television.

The Federal Communications Commission asked the Budget Bureau for \$8,705,492 with which to operate for the year 1953. The Appropriations Committee reduced this by \$2,597,032.

During the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of this House the then Chairman of the FCC spoke of the continually growing backlog of work before the Commission. He said:

With this budget, there are many, many things that are proper functions of the Commission which are being slowed down almost to the point of extinction—functions which we have which are important but which we have had either to delete entirely or to slow down to a snail's pace because of the demand for a tight budget.

I would like to say I believe if we had all of the money we think we need to carry on the work of this Commission, it would be good for the economy of this country. I am quite sure that if we had the money to keep a-pace with the processing of applications that come before us, it would pay dividends to the Treasury of the United States over and above the outlay to the Communications Commission for the processing of those applications. And while this is a tight budget, or an economy budget, I think it is a false-economy budget, if I may say so, and it would be better if we had the money we need to process those applications in terms of the financial position of the country (p. 1180, hearings).

In the radio and television departments of the FCC alone there are 2,410 AM radio stations, 658 FM radio stations, and 108 television stations. This totals 3,166 broadcasting stations throughout the country under the direction of the FCC. Among the AM stations there are 1,048 which are now awaiting hearings on new applications, changes, or renewals of license.

For three long years there has been a freeze on television stations. This freeze, which denies most of the people of this country the opportunity to have television in their homes, is caused largely by the fact that the FCC does not have the staff with which to do their work. The Commission cannot be sure on these limited funds that it is expanding this great new field of communications in the interest of all the people for the indefinite future.

Cutting this budget is not saving money. It is stifling a young but a very vigorous industry. It is refusing the American people education, entertainment, and enlightenment to which they are entitled. It is keeping from the Treasury of the United States millions of dollars in taxes because it is withholding an opportunity for people in this industry markets to operate the broadcasting stations and from manufacturers opportunity to build the sets and equipment which the people want.

Again, I repeat this is not economy. It is an arbitrary withholding of the right of a part of our population to do business and for a very large segment of our people to enjoy the results of it.

Congress, I am sure, without any intention of the Members of this House to do so, by cutting this bill and holding

back the radio and television industry, is giving a new variation of Aesop's ancient story of the dog which lay in the manger and would not eat the hay nor permit the cattle to feed thereon. I urge this committee to restore the budget request. I believe the people of this great country want this done. I am convinced that it is in the interest of economy to our Government.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, the last 5 to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will divide the time evenly between those Members who were on their feet at the time the request was made.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin. Just a few days ago in conference with the Federal Communications Commission I found that they are rewriting and reclassifying the present television stations, one particularly in my State of West Virginia that will deprive several hundred people, several thousand users of television equipment of service. Those people already have their own television sets. The only way they can get service is for the Federal Communications Commission to enlarge their processing activities to process these applications. We have 14 applications pending in the State of West Virginia. These people are going to be without service until these applications can be processed. There are people who have invested thousands and thousands of dollars in television sets, yet they will have no service because of the action of the Federal Communications Commission in changing the classification of existing stations.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, it surprises me that a fine responsible Member of this House and one for whom I have a very genuine affection should ask this House to increase the appropriation carried in the bill for the Federal Communications Commission. This Commission is supposed to be bipartisan, but I can say to my Republican friends that there has not been a time in 20 years when it could be said that they had representation on that Board, with the exception of Bob Jones. All others claiming to be Republicans were hybrids.

I have said before, and I repeat, that in the main the Board has been the nesting place of people in the Government who were most representative of the people that we are now trying to drive out of Government service. This Commission, of all governmental agencies in Washington, has performed as if it were the hired agent of the Reds. I speak the truth and I know what I am talking about.



I had a serious controversy with this Commission a number of years ago. They were on their way out. The effort to get rid of a majority of the Board, however, was stricken down by reason of the intervention of President Roosevelt, who had seized the records in the Commission, the records in the Navy and the War Departments, and everywhere else and physically transported them to the White House where they are still, so far as I know. In addition to that the representatives of the Navy and War Departments who had worked with the committee investigating the CCC were browbeaten, abused, and threatened with court martial.

I know the Commission has been entrusted with more money than it should have had. The effort that the Government has put forth to shield this aggregation of rascals has been shameful.

The present Chairman of the Commission was there when the scoundrel Lawrence Fly was down there terrifying the broadcasters all over the country. The present Chairman of the Commission slinked into my office about 10 days ago to offer explanations and make peace. But there is nothing that he could do that would make me feel that he is fit for the job he holds. The rascally part he played as one of Fly's men forever outlawed his right to public respect so far as I am concerned.

The Commission ought to be abolished and a new agency set up. I look forward to action in that regard and in that particular at some near date in the future. Of course, you will not grant the Commission more money.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CAMP].

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, I am not able to discuss the matter of television applications, but I wish to call the attention of the chairman of this subcommittee and the Members of the House to what I call a defiant attitude on the part of the Federal Communications Commission.

On the 5th of August 1951 one of my constituents inquired about the status of his application which had been filed by his radio station in my district on April 27, 1951, for permission to raise the height of its antenna 6 feet, a very simple application and to which there could possibly be no objection. On August 15, 1951, he received a letter from the secretary stating that, due to cuts made in their appropriation by the House, they did not have the personnel to handle such applications, that they had filed them in the order of their date and were handling them chronologically, that the order number of this application on August 15, 1951, was 47.

I wrote them a letter again in March, and on March 18, 1952, I received a letter, again defiant, that they could not do this because they did not have funds and that the order number now is 31.

So in a few days more than 7 months they evidently processed 16 applications. The letter that they wrote to me was an insult to my intelligence and to my office as a Member of this Congress, and I do not know what we are doing to al-

low such as that to go on in one of these agencies. If they cannot process but 16 applications in 7 months, the time has come when the entire appropriation should be taken from them and the duties of that office turned over to someone who can work.

Mr. Chairman, that is all I have to say. I am indignant.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I want to say to our good friend and colleague the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CAMP] that the committee has endeavored to eliminate that practice, and I might say that the gentleman who wrote that letter has now resigned, and we think that the Commission is going to do all right with the money we have given them. Certainly they do not need the nearly \$2,000,000 extra that our genial friend the gentleman from Wisconsin seeks to add to this budget here.

Let me give you a few figures. You know this bill provides 1,151 jobs for that Commission. You know that is a tremendous number of jobs. Now, they have four or five big divisions of work. One is what we call safety and special services, taking care of short-wave-radio broadcasting for truck lines and bus lines and police stations. Then they have the field engineering and monitoring work and common-carrier activities. But the point is this, my colleagues: One of the big backlogs in the past has been regular broadcasting. They have practically caught up with that, as the gentleman from Georgia just pointed out, but now their big load in the future is going to be television. We have recommended that, instead of giving them a big increase in the number of personnel to take care of the TV as they wanted, we have requested them to transfer those employees who have been handling normal broadcasting work and whose work load is going down and down and down every day to TV. But, still, we tried to help them and we earmarked 10 additional employees for TV over and above the employees they can use from their regular broadcasting activities. I should think we have given them ample funds in 1,151 jobs, and we ask that the amendment be voted down because we do not think they can possibly use the additional amount provided in the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'KONSKI].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Executive direction and staff operations: For necessary expenses in the performance of executive direction and staff operations for activities under the control of the General Services Administration; including not to exceed \$86,565 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and processing and determining net renegotiation rebates; \$4,648,300.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CURTIS of Missouri: On page 15, line 8, strike out "\$4,648,300" and insert "\$4,029,750."

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is a cut of approximately \$600,000. It actually will make a net cut of about 25 percent of this item, which is a new item. If you will refer to page 33 of the committee report, you will find that in the 1952 appropriation there was an item for operating expenses under the General Services Administration of \$107,000,000. In the 1952 budget that has been broken down into four items, one of which is the item of executive direction and staff operations. By totaling these four items you will find that we, in this appropriation, actually would be increasing the \$107,000,000 total to \$109,000,000, an increase of some \$2,000,000.

This executive direction and staff operations item is a very difficult one to run down to find out just what it is. If you will refer to page 153 of the hearings, you will find an analysis and some testimony, but very slight, on this subject of just what this executive direction and staff operations means. I think on examining it you will find that what it is is top overhead and, actually, instead of an increase there should be a decrease. The General Services Administration in its own report has stated that it has been setting up field organizations to decentralize their activities to a certain extent. One statement the GSA makes—page 1530 of the hearings—is, "operating counterparts of each central-office function in this group are located in the regional offices, except for information and contract settlement." In other words, it would seem that as they decentralize there should be less expense, not more, at the central point. Actually, as I say, there is an increase that is being asked for in this new item of executive direction and staff operations.

It is my recommendation in this amendment that we cut that item back to \$4,029,750. It is about a 25-percent cut of what they are asking. The committee cut 14 percent; my proposal cut is 11 percent more. As we can visualize it from the little information we have, it is mainly cutting the top overhead personnel, and should in no way affect the actual operation of the General Services Administration in the field, where they are performing their functions.

I call your attention to one further item: In the General Services Administration statement on page 1530 they make this remark:

Experience to date in GSA indicates that false economy begins to creep in when the percentage for such costs falls below 5 percent.

They point out that in 1951 the total cost was 5.3 percent; in 1952, 4.6 percent; and in 1953, 4.2 percent. However, they throw no light on where they get that percentage figure. As best I can determine, this item would not be cut much below a 5-percent figure if we accept the cut I have proposed.

I think this is exactly the point where we do want to make savings. I again say that GSA is supposed to be decentralizing its activities. If they are doing that, certainly the central office itself should be



economizing in cutting back, and I think this is an opportunity for saving \$618,550.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all the paragraphs under the heading of "General Services Administration" be considered as read and printed in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. TABER. And be open to amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. They would be open to amendment; yes.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

(The paragraphs referred to are as follows:)

**Public Buildings Service:** For necessary expenses of real property management and related activities as provided by law; including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings at the rate of \$16,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) under the control of the General Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and not to exceed \$157,630 for expenses of travel; \$98,346,030: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.

**Federal Supply Service:** For necessary expenses of personal property management and related activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$63,000 for expenses of travel; and the purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$2,094,100.

**National Archives and Records Service:** For necessary expenses in connection with Federal records management and related activities as provided by law; including preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second World War; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; and not to exceed \$20,750 for expenses of travel; \$4,739,200.

The appropriate foregoing appropriation to the General Services Administration shall be credited with (1) advances or reimbursements for salaries and administrative expenses chargeable against other appropriations of the General Services Administration, and such salaries and expenses may be paid from such foregoing appropriation; (2) cost of maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C. 129); (3) reimbursements for services performed in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, issued by public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation; and (4) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and transferred to the General Services Administration, in connection with property

transferred to the General Services Administration pursuant to the act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

During the current fiscal year, no part of any money appropriated in this or any other act shall be used during any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the continental limits of the United States typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which exceeds 90 percent of the lowest net cash price, plus applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored customer (other than the Government, the American National Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such machines during the 6-month period immediately preceding such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utilization, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

For necessary emergency expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improvements of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) to the extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control of the General Services Administration for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; not to exceed \$21,600 for expenses of travel; and payment of per diem employees employed in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General Services or his designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in places where such services are employed; \$22,668,250: *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as may be determined by the General Services Administrator to be necessary may be paid into other appropriations of the General Services Administration only for purposes of accounting: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions.

**Renovation and Improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia:** For expenses necessary for continuing the program for the renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia, for which funds are not otherwise available, including appurtenances and approaches thereto, that are under the control of the General Services Administration for repair and preservation, as authorized by title III of the act of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), \$5,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$33,400 shall be available for expenses of travel.

**Repair, preservation, and equipment outside the District of Columbia:** For expenses necessary for the repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; the demolition of buildings thereon; and the purchase and re-

pair of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administration of the General Services Administration; \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$66,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

**Refunds under Renegotiation Act:** For refunds under section 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, \$9,300,000, which, together with the unobligated balance of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1952, shall remain available until June 30, 1954: *Provided*, That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation.

**Expenses, general supply fund:** For expenses necessary for operation of the general supply fund (except those authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including not to exceed \$450 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$119,000 for expenses of travel; \$13,998,000: *Provided*, That the general supply fund shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for the purposes of this appropriation.

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$142,600 for expenses of travel, and the purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$203,979,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$70,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority heretofore granted under this head: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in accordance with said act.

#### REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Contract authorizations available to the General Services Administration under the headings hereinafter set forth are hereby reduced in the following amounts:

"Construction of public buildings outside the District of Columbia," \$29,500,000.

"Federal Courts Building, District of Columbia," \$3,875,000.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate be limited to 25 minutes on all paragraphs, and all amendments thereto, under the heading General Services Administration.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Chairman, this cut offered by my distinguished friend from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] figures out at about 11 percent. The committee has already cut this appropriation in excess of that. Instead of giving them an increase in personnel for 1953 over 1952, we have given them a number which is less than they had in 1952. He is exactly correct in the mat-



ter that this personnel is engaged not only in the District of Columbia, but in the field. They have a good many offices scattered throughout the United States dealing not only with public buildings and grounds—that is a part of it, but dealing with archives and record centers. They have their offices all over the country. In addition to that, there is the tremendously important function of the Federal supply, namely, all common-use items of the Government except for the armed services are procured, and certainly it saves money. This group which is centered in the District of Columbia has about 60 percent of its personnel in the field and about 40 percent here, and it is their job to supervise and direct. You have given them a tremendous cut already in this bill, and if you add this cut you are going to cripple them to the extent where, perhaps, you may really hurt them. I ask the committee to consider that, and then of course your subcommittee is going to abide by your judgment, and we will do so with a smile.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I am very much interested in this Federal supply service. This does not include Federal supply. This is the overhead—will the gentleman not agree?

Mr. THOMAS. No, because that is not accurate, I will say to my friend, and I say it to him good naturedly—I do not want to be argumentative about it. A part of these funds also go to executive direction, and management as related to the Federal supply service.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I understand this is the overhead item, and then you have a specific item for the Federal supply service.

Mr. THOMAS. Surely, the gentleman is right. This is for executive direction and management. If you take out the top section of direction and management, then of course what you leave is only the bottom, and the bottom is important in my book. Certainly though, we have to have some executive direction and management.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CURTIS of Missouri), there were—ayes 79, noes 52.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there other amendments to the paragraph beginning on line 9, page 15, and ending on line 6, page 16?

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAWSON: Page 16, line 1, strike out "\$98,346,030" and insert in lieu thereof "\$109,662,000."

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Chairman, it is with great misgiving that I rise before this body to propose an increase in this appropriation measure. When I know that behind me is coming the distinguished gentleman from Texas, with his most persuasive manner, I feel some-

thing like Daniel must have felt in the lion's den. But I am sustained by the knowledge that GSA had its beginning in the Committee on Expenditures. I am sustained by the knowledge that the members of that committee have followed their activities and have checked upon them, and I am of the opinion that if the Members of this House will give careful study to this item they will agree with me that its appropriation should not have been cut to the extent that is attempted here.

The amendment is still \$3,427,000 less than the Bureau of the Budget's estimate. In other words, if you accept my amendment the committee will still have lopped off an amount of \$3,427,000. The proposed amendment would increase the amount recommended by the committee by \$11,315,970 to provide a justifiable increase in three critical activities; namely, building management, real property acquisition and utilization, and public-utilities management.

With respect to the individual activities, the effect of the proposed amendment would be as follows: First, building management. The proposed amendment would allocate or provide \$104,920,000 for the operation and maintenance of public buildings. In 1952 the GSA had available \$95,960,500 for building-management operation. In 1952, I repeat, GSA had \$95,960,500. Since that time this Congress has by act of the Congress transferred to the GSA the landlording, the cleaning, and the maintenance of the buildings occupied by the following agencies: The Atomic Energy Commission, Civil Service Commission, Defense Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Labor Relations Board, Veterans' Administration, Federal Security Agency, Agriculture Department, Commerce Department, Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, Department of the Air Force, Interior Department, Justice Department, Post Office Department, Labor Department, State Department, Treasury Department. From the budgets of these Departments was subtracted the amounts they used ordinarily for housekeeping which amounts to \$9,000,000. The Army alone was allowed \$4,385,000 for this purpose. You transferred these activities to GSA, yet by this appropriation you are not allowing them one penny for the work you have transferred to them. That means you gave to GSA activities which you took away from other departments. You have taken the money from the other departments but you are not giving it to the GSA whom you now charge with the responsibility of carrying out the work. That means for them a great reduction of the lowest paid personnel employed by our Government, namely, janitors, elevator operators, and charwomen and the curtailment of maintenance services from a 3-day a week to a 1-day a service.

(Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he previously made in the Committee of the Whole.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on all paragraphs under the heading "General Services Administration" close in 15 minutes.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I have two amendments on the desk and would like 5 minutes each.

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment I wish to offer.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I amend my request and make it 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] asks unanimous consent that all debate on all paragraphs under the heading "General Services Administration" close in 20 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection, the Chair will divide equally among the Members standing the time agreed upon, which will be approximately 3 minutes each.

There is an amendment pending. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to take his 3 minutes now?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I will take a minute and a half to rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, first I want to say that the distinguished gentleman from Illinois who heads a very fine committee of this House and who has handled many of these reorganization bills—and if I am not misinformed, who handled the reorganization bill which gives birth to this appropriation—he and his committee have done a tremendously important work in this Congress for the last 2 or 3 years, and I want to commend him; he is a valuable Member of the House; we all respect him for his intelligence and for his honesty and for his very fine outstanding character. As to his amendment: The committee granted a substantial increase for 1953 over what they had in 1952.

This appropriation, Mr. Chairman, carries the funds for some 4,500 buildings throughout the United States. Two hundred of them are in the District of Columbia. For what? For rent, utilities, heat, light, gas, water, maintenance, and operation. Between \$33,000,000 and \$36,000,000 of this is for rentals; the balance is for salaries, wages, and expenses and to leave the figure as reported by the committee is not going to hurt anybody.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOLIFIELD: Page 15, line 11, after the semicolon in line 11, strike out the balance of the language in line 11, all of the language in line 12, and all of the language preceding the semicolon in line 13.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, this amendment refers to a very fine gentleman in the General Services Administration. He is doing a good job, and I am sorry to have to offer the amend-



ment, but I want the Members of the House to know that his salary on July 1, 1949, was \$10,330. On July 1, 1949, his salary was raised to \$12,000. On October 16 it was raised to \$14,000. Now it is sought to raise it to \$16,500. This means a raise from \$10,330 to \$16,500 in 3 years' time.

This is an unusual example of the economy which is being practiced in this bill. I do not know why this gentleman should receive an increase of over \$6,200 in 3 years, which would bring him higher than the Deputy Administrator of the Civil Service. The Administrator of Civil Service gets \$17,500, the Deputy Administrator gets \$15,000 and all of the other Commissioners get \$14,000, as does this particular individual. But now it is sought to give him \$2,500 a year additional. This will throw the General Services Administration pay structure out of balance and cause a loss of morale to other equally deserving executives.

I hope that the chairman of the committee can explain this apparent discrimination.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I will be delighted to try. This appropriation covers in the neighborhood of \$120,000,000 and this man Bert Reynolds is responsible for 92 percent of it. There are other people over there who draw far more money than he does. If there is a deserving executive in this Government it is Bert Reynolds. He is one of the few men in here who can step out tomorrow to private industry and draw a salary of \$50,000.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman is in favor of raising his salary \$6,000?

Mr. THOMAS. Absolutely, and we are getting him cheap at that.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOLIFIELD: Page 16, line 13, strike out the figure "\$2,094,100" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,089,000."

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, this item refers to a restoration of about \$990,000 to do the Federal cataloging job which this Congress has imposed upon the General Services Administration insofar as its part of the work is concerned. Over \$50,000,000 is being spent by the military organizations to do a cataloging job. Since the inception of the catalog program only \$1,500,000 has been allotted to the General Services Administration to identify the items which are in civilian supply inventories. Unless the work is done in the civilian agencies to coordinate the identification of strictly civilian use items with the catalog job that is done by the military, that part of the work will remain undone and the will of Congress as expressed in Public Law 152 and Concurrent Resolution 97 offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] will not be carried out.

I ask for a restoration of this amount

so that the work can proceed in an orderly manner.

This appropriation supports the Government-wide activities of the Federal supply system by the General Services Administration as distinguished from the operation of the stores sales and direct delivery purchasing in connection with the general supply fund.

Specifically, this appropriation supports the activities of—

First. Commodity cataloging.

Second. Supply management.

Third. Supply schedule purchasing.

Fourth. Personal property utilization and disposal.

Fifth. Commodity specifications.

Sixth. Commodity inspection.

Seventh. Traffic management.

This amendment is an increase of \$994,900 over the amount recommended by the committee but is a reduction of \$698,000 below the budget estimate recommended by the President. The purpose of the amendment is to provide \$994,900 for the operation of the commodity cataloging program which is the amount available for this program in 1952.

The Appropriations Committee recommended the complete abandonment of this project. I do not subscribe to the philosophy, and I know that many Members of the House feel that commodity cataloging which will result in a single Federal catalog for all agencies of the Government, both civilian and military, is absolutely essential to an efficient, economical Federal supply system. This question has been considered very carefully by the House Expenditures Committee and subcommittees thereof over a period of years. It was considered carefully prior to the passage of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, and subsequently we have examined into the operations of the military departments and the General Services Administration, working toward this achievement.

Military departments have spent approximately \$50,000,000 in this undertaking to date, and the General Services Administration will expend approximately \$1,500,000 during 1951 and 1952. By the end of fiscal year 1952 GSA will have identified and described approximately 185,000 items, out of a total workload of 1,500,000 items or articles.

It has been said that the military is accomplishing a great deal in this respect and that GSA's progress has been slow. I fail to see how any other conclusion could be reached when you compare the financing which is made available to the military for this purpose on the one hand and the GSA on the other. A great amount of work remains to be done. However, the GSA has been operating this program for a little over a year, and hardly anyone would expect them to become as efficient in their operations as other agencies who have had longer operating experience. However, an examination of the budget justification furnished by GSA in support of this program reveals that they have now reduced their cost to \$6.50 to identify and describe a single catalog item. This compares favorably with the reported

cost of approximately \$15 per item in the military cataloging program.

Under conditions of normal times, I would recommend that GSA's appropriation for this program be doubled in order to get the job done at the earliest possible date. However, in the light of our program of frugality and austerity, I consider an appropriation for this program of \$994,900 completely consonant with the economy objectives of the Congress.

I, therefore, solicit your support of the foregoing amendment.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I will use 1 minute of my time in opposition to the amendment.

There is no other member of the subcommittee more interested in cataloging, nor who has had more experience both for the Government and for private industry than I, and I would just say that it is the feeling of the subcommittee that this is the orderly way to move onto the cataloging proposition; as the money is needed it will be supplied; and as we can afford it, but we are not in favor of putting any more money in than can be used.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman has cut out all the money. This is not a partial cut. All the money for cataloging has been cut out of this bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. You will recall that the evidence showed that it would take them exactly 10 years from last January to finish this cataloging. We took out the \$994,000 for the reason that if it is going to take 10 years to finish the job, why appropriate this large amount of money at this time, when you have all of those years left to get the job done. So, I think you are throwing away \$994,000, and that is the opinion of the members of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BURNSIDE: Page 16, line 20, strike out the figure "\$4,739,200" and insert in lieu thereof, "\$5,565,000."

(Mr. BURNSIDE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Chairman, I would be derelict in my duty if I did not call the attention of the House to the chance of saving \$500,000 by this amendment. I am a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and of the subcommittee on reorganization. This amendment I have offered is in line with the Hoover Commission report.

It would do just this: It will allow savings in three centers that have been cut out: The one at Seattle, the one at Kansas City and the other at Boston. They



are not in my district, and personally I have no interest other than the saving for the United States Government. In one center where they have tried this they have had a total gross savings of \$1,328,000, over in Alexandria, Va. Here is what else it will save. It will save a vast amount of steel that is being wasted in making filing cabinets. We found out that they can change over to treated cardboard paper and use that in place of steel. This shows the savings accomplished by the record center in Alexandria and will be comparable in the other three.

There are 60 cubic feet of records, Agency, 60 square feet; records center, 20; savings, 40. Space cost: Agency, \$150; records center, \$10.60; savings, \$139.40. Equipment, cost agency, \$425; record center, \$33; savings, \$392. Equipment: Steel, 1,475 pounds; records center, 110 pounds; savings, 1,365 pounds.

Just think of it for one center, when we have a scarcity of steel like we have now. I think it would be criminal to waste this steel if they can save it by an amendment of this nature. We will save a half million dollars by doing this. I think it would be penny wise and pound foolish to throw away this half million dollars and therefore I ask that you approve my amendment.

I wish I could get further time to prove my case, which is consistent with the Hoover Commission recommendations, but time will not permit me to do that. You will have to read it in the Record.

*Operating expenses, Federal Records Center, Alexandria, Va., for 18-month period ending Dec. 31, 1951*

|                                                                                                                |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Received 217,000 cubic feet of records from office space (average annual rental \$2.29 per cubic foot)-----    | \$496,930        |
| Received 136,000 cubic feet of records from storage space (average annual rental \$1.25 per cubic foot)-----   | 170,000          |
| Eliminated 37,000 cubic feet of records from those received (average annual cost 98 cents per cubic foot)----- | 36,260           |
| Emptied 12,500 filing cabinets (replacement cost \$50 each)-----                                               | 625,000          |
| <b>Total gross savings-----</b>                                                                                | <b>1,328,190</b> |
| Less cost of operations, Federal Records Center, Alexandria (including equipment amortized)-----               | 442,000          |
| <b>Total net savings-----</b>                                                                                  | <b>886,190</b>   |

#### NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

I now address myself to the appropriation item entitled "National Archives and Records Service," page 16, line 14. This is the appropriation which supports the activities of the National Archives and Records Service, which are as follows:

- First. Records management.
- Second. Records centers.
- Third. Microfilming.
- Fourth. National Archives.
- Fifth. Federal Register.
- Sixth. Roosevelt Library.

I offer the following amendment:

In line 20, page 16, delete the amount "\$4,739,200" and in lieu thereof insert "\$5,565,000."

The amount recommended is \$186,000 less than the President's estimate for

this appropriation item, and exceeds the amount recommended by the committee by \$825,800, and is designed to support two activities, that is, records centers and National Archives.

First. Records centers: The President's budget included an estimate of \$3,576,000 for records centers, and under the proposed amendment \$3,470,000 would be available for this purpose and will enable the GSA to establish three additional records centers in 1953. The principal reason for the reduction as explained by the committee is the elimination of three new proposed Federal records centers. The General Services Administration is now operating 7 Federal records centers in 7 of its 10 regional offices. An additional records center has been proposed for each of the remaining three regional offices of GSA. It is inconceivable that the Congress should turn its back on the findings of the Hoover Commission, studies of the House Expenditures Committee, the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, as amended by Public Law 754, Eighty-first Congress, known as the Federal Records Act of 1950. Many pages have been written by learned authorities as to the antiquated methods of the Government of keeping infrequently used records in expensive Government space and filed in expensive steel cabinets. Studies have revealed that it costs approximately \$3.50 per cubic foot to maintain records in regular office space and equipment, whereas the same records can be housed, maintained, and serviced in a records center utilizing cheap space, cheap equipment, inexpensive labor in comparison with regular office help, at an aggregate cost of \$1 per square foot. As you have undoubtedly noticed through recent articles in the press and elsewhere, all large private industrial organizations are now utilizing the technique of records centers for noncurrent records. Only last Sunday an article appeared in the New York Times describing the operations of the records center for the Chase National Bank. This is the principal method by which the General Services Administration is gaining control of a 20,000,000-cubic foot records problem. In 1953 alone, which would not be a full year's operation, these three new centers could save \$1,200,000, as contrasted to initial outlay of \$700,000. On the past operations of the seven centers now in operation, four were established in 1951 which resulted in savings of \$1,300,000 in 1951. In 1952 three additional centers were established, and the combined operation will result in an additional savings of \$1,800,000.

Closely allied to the records-center program is the records-management activity of GSA and I mention it at this time to cite some additional examples of the savings which have accrued to the Government and are financed by this appropriation item.

In October 1951, GSA issued an instruction to all Federal agencies permitting them to dispose of certain type of civilian-personnel records. As a result of these instructions to date there have been destroyed approximately 6,000 filing cabinets of these records. These

cabinets, when utilized, can save the Government about \$300,000 because they will be redistributed by the Federal Supply Service at once, obviating the purchase of new cabinets at a total cost of \$300,000.

Another example of the savings which are being effected by this activity and also I might add justification for the creation of the General Services Administration is the manner in which the National Archives and Records Service and the Federal Supply Service have been working together in order to cut down on new purchases of filing equipment by the executive branch of the Government. Prior to GSA's creation the Government purchased annually approximately 70,000 filing cabinets at approximately a cost of \$4,800,000. Purchases over the last 3 years have been as follows:

1951: 35,000 at a cost of approximately \$2,400,000.

1952: 15,000 at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000.

This achievement is contrasted to the fact that the over-all records problem since Korea has been increased from 20,000,000 to 23,000,000 feet and would not have been possible except through the operation of records-management activities.

As another example, the records-management group of GSA is just completing a survey of the Treasury Department and its records-management practices. This survey has covered only the records-disposal practices of the Treasury Department in the disposal of its records which were not being used on a daily basis. As a result, 3,000 file cabinets will be released immediately which will be available for redistribution through the Federal Supply Service system and will preclude the purchase of a like number of cabinets at a cost of approximately \$210,000. The age-old question is often asked "What appropriations can be reduced as the result of such savings?" The answer to that question is a tough one but nevertheless who can deny that these examples do not represent cases of demonstrable savings which GSA is effecting for the Government on a repetitive basis.

Second. National Archives: Under the proposed amendment \$1,400,000 would be available for this activity as contrasted to \$1,298,200 recommended by the committee. In 1952, \$1,410,000 was available for this work. It has been my experience that the classification, preservation, and reference service of the National Archives is of the highest order. Noble efforts to reduce growing backlogs cannot be achieved if the necessary funds are not provided. The impact of the new defense agencies has placed a heavy workload on the National Archives operation. Requests from executive agencies and Members of the Congress for reference service cannot be handled satisfactorily unless we provide them with the necessary operating funds.

I, therefore, solicit your support of the foregoing amendment in order to place the financing of this important work on an adequate basis.



The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I say in reply to our good friend, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BURNSIDE] that he seeks by his amendment to up the appropriation by about \$825,000. I think over the years my good friend may be right. But, we thought they were expanding a little too fast in establishing records centers. We have let them establish seven. They received funds for three of them last year, and we denied funds for three additional new ones. Let us see how well they operate with seven. They ought to get by with seven. And, remember last week, in a deficiency bill you gave them funds for a building for another one in Kansas City, Mo.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BURNSIDE].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BATTLE].

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BATTLE: On page 19, line 21, strike out "\$5,500,000" and insert "\$4,500,000."

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Chairman, the budget request in this case is for a 1953 appropriation of \$5,500,000, which would be the final installment on a \$30,000,000 program of renovation and modernization of Federal buildings outside the District of Columbia, the program being confined to projects costing \$25,000 or more. The committee has allowed this request in full. The program was launched in fiscal year 1950. Two hundred and thirty-one such projects will have been completed by June 30 of this year, and GSA has planned to complete 50 more in fiscal year 1953. There will remain at the end of this current year 200 or more similar projects, all of them doubtless representing sound investment of public funds, and the Agency has expressed the hope—hearings, page 1425—that this Congress will extend the program through a new authorization for appropriations subsequent to 1953.

No question is raised as to the basic merit of the program underway or proposed. Excellent work has clearly been accomplished with the funds thus far provided.

We are in a situation now, however, in which every dollar of reasonably deferrable expenditure must be deferred. For that reason, and in the firm conviction that no serious loss will accrue from such action, I propose that by adopting this amendment the work be held at the same level as provided for in 1952.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, this is a very small amount of money to protect your investment in about 4,500 buildings. I am not going to quibble with my good, close, personal friend, the gentleman from Alabama. We have a lot of business together every day. How-

ever, you are just spending this money now to protect your investment. You have roughly a billion dollars tied up in these properties, and you are 3, 5, 7, and 8 years behind in your maintenance, in taking care of them. That is all it is.

We give you the facts. I think we would not be saving a dime, I will say to my good friend from Alabama, over a period of a year or 6 months or 2 or 3 years by cutting this amount. It is going to have to be done sometime, and the longer you wait to make these repairs the more it is going to cost you."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOMAS), there were—ayes 78, noes 46.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BATTLE: on page 20, line 8, strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$9,000,000."

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Chairman, this item supports the normal minor repairs and equipment of Federal buildings outside the District of Columbia. Projects included in this program involve less than \$25,000 each.

The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$9,000,000. The agency has asked for \$10,000,000 for 1953, seeking to restore the program to a level of the 1951 appropriation. The committee bill allows the estimate in full.

The buildings involved are the same 5,441, within the scope of the "Renovation and improvement" item just preceding. The decision as to which of these two appropriations is to be drawn upon is administratively made on the sole basis of whether the work involved will cost more or less than \$25,000.

In this case, as in the other, the program is sound, and the work efficiently executed. On the other hand, good results are being obtained at the \$9,000,000 level, and there is no special circumstance which would warrant action by the Congress in this, the most difficult budget year we have ever faced, to raise the appropriation as requested. This amendment merely holds the line against the day when our financial burden can be somewhat eased.

Mr. Chairman, I see the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is on his feet. Does the gentleman from Texas wish to endorse my amendment?

Mr. THOMAS. I always follow my good friend, the gentleman from Alabama, particularly when I realize the feeling of the House, and in order not to ruffle any feelings and to expedite the business of the House, the Committee will accept my good friend's amendment.

Mr. BATTLE. I thank the chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BATTLE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

(Mr. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I merely take this time in order to call your attention to the stockpiling problem that the Congress has before it. In the report, which was filed supporting this bill, on page 11, it is stated that the committee believes the storage space required under this program, meaning the stockpiling program, can be located by the Government in existing warehouses and other facilities. As you all know, we have quite a large stockpiling program. It is no secret when I tell you that we bought over \$2,000,000,000 worth of critical material, and in some categories we are still way behind in the stockpiling program. The estimated total cost of this program will be over \$4,000,000,000. I do not have time to tell you why we have to do this, but I believe it is very essential to our safety that we pile up these materials.

The specific point I want to bring before you is that there is not enough warehouse space in the United States to take care of this very costly and critical material. There is a shortage of private warehouses, and of public warehouses, and the money allocated in this bill is not adequate to anywhere near take care of it. I am confident that by the time this bill comes back from the other body for a conference, and I am sure the other body will not agree to what this bill provides, you will be able to see that you must give more money for warehouse space, otherwise the losses on this critical material will be tremendous. The reason for that is that as we stepped up our military program in all the services they have gobbled up the warehouse space and storage space that should go to the Munitions Board, which is stockpiling this critical material. This is the problem in brief, and I will expand my statement here and give you a few more facts. I hope those of you who have the time will read what I have to say, because this is a very serious program. We do not want to cramp its development by not giving them adequate space to lay aside the very valuable critical material, which we might need some day very badly.

It will be of interest to the Members of the House to know that a combined study and survey of the GSA and the Army, Navy, and Air Force indicated that there is an over-all deficiency of 12,400,000 gross square feet of warehouse and shed space needed to accommodate the balance of planned purchase of materials requiring protected space.

There is a shortage of warehouse and shed space in each of the five districts, in two of them over 1,500,000, in one slightly over 1,000,000, and in the two others slightly under 500,000 square feet of storage space.

The lack of space could create losses in the value of these goods dollarwise of many millions, so say nothing of reducing our stockpile dangerously.

Furthermore storage space on a rental basis is very high; \$10.42 per ton per year. This is almost prohibitive and what should be done is to build space



with public funds. The cost in such a warehouse is \$0.996 per ton per year, which indicates that the cost of such storage would soon amortize itself and in the long run really effectuate economy.

We are anxious that the strategic stockpile program go forward without delay as it is a pretty good guaranty of no war. While aggressors may know something about our stockpile—they do not know all about it—but the fact of partial knowledge will guarantee us against any overt act which might lead to war, which we hope and pray will not come.

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. SADLAK. Can the gentleman tell us without divulging any secrets whether or not we are actually obtaining these strategic materials and stockpiling them?

Mr. JOHNSON. We are obtaining a good many of them, but in a half a dozen or more categories, which are very critical, the amount we have obtained is very low and acquisition is also extremely slow.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Can the gentleman tell us whether or not the stockpiling is occurring much faster than is required on the basis of the rate of spending of military appropriations?

It probably is, but the point is the stockpile is not to be placed at the disposal of the military agencies unless war breaks out. They are not now permitted to use the material we are stockpiling, except in a few rare instances where small amounts of critical materials have, by Executive order, been withdrawn to help procurement programs for defense to proceed expeditiously. Stockpiling means keeping on hand something that might be denied us till the rainy day comes. It is insurance against disaster. The program which started in 1946 was the result of surveys of happenings in the World War which indicated that in several instances the war could have been seriously prolonged, had certain materials in distant places been denied us. We are aiming to prevent the recurrence of such a situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIER. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I have another amendment at the Clerk's desk, and in view of the limitation of time, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be read, and that I be allowed to extend my remarks at that point following the statement of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, it was my intention when I asked for these 3 minutes, to support the motion of the gen-

tleman from Illinois [Mr. Dawson], but unfortunately, it was limited to a time that gave me no opportunity to speak in behalf of the motion. The cut in the General Services Administration is one of the cruelest cuts that could possibly be made. It is an unusual agency. I remember returning here in January, after my stay at home last fall, to find there were other Members of Congress who had felt the effects of these cuts much the same as I had. The remarks I have to make I would like to direct to the committee in connection with these cuts.

In the city of Minneapolis and in the city of St. Paul, where we have these Federal agencies, and throughout the country, this general-service agency is made up in the main of maintenance and operation service. That means that the great bulk of their payroll is devoted to the low-paid workers—janitors, charwomen, elevator operators, all those employees that go to make up the maintenance and operation of the building itself.

So, in my district I found 19 of these old-time civil-service employees, people who were too old to get employment any place else, being taken off of the payroll because of the cuts in this agency's budget made last year. In the city of St. Paul they laid off over 75 of those very loyal old-time employees, because of the cut in the appropriations. That is what I call cruel. The only people affected by the cut you made last year, and probably will be affected by this cut that you are making now, are the people in the low-income brackets—janitors, charwomen, elevator operators, painters, and those people who are necessary to keep a building in operation. I know that because I have an office in the Federal building at home. They reduced the force from 14 to 8 people. That means that those 8 people have to do the work that 14 people formerly did in that building. Some of those people who were laid off had 15, 16, 17, and 18 years of civil-service rights, civil-service priorities, but because of some young veterans on the job, the older boys got the ax. They were people who could not be transferred to other civil-service jobs because of their age and like cuts in other Government agencies. That is what I call the cruelty of this kind of a cut in the General Services Administration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Under unanimous consent agreement, the Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOLIFIELD: On line 2, page 21, strike out "\$13,998,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$18,000,000."

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I now address myself to the appropriation entitled "Expenses, General Supply Fund" contained on page 20, line 22 of H. R. 7072.

This appropriation supports the expenses relative to the operation of the general supply fund, a revolving capital fund for the continuous financing of the purchase-sales-at-cost reimbursement

cycle for common-use items required by agencies of the executive establishment.

During fiscal year 1951 the Congress increased the appropriated capital of the fund from \$10,000,000 to \$44,000,000 in order to expand the stores inventories both as to numbers of items as well as volumes stocked for the primary purpose of realizing the substantial economies resulting from volume purchasing, consolidated warehousing and distribution.

Specifically this appropriation supports the activities of: First, stock replenishment and direct delivery purchasing; second, stores operations; third, equipment management and maintenance; fourth, commodity inspection; and, fifth, staff operations; together with the provision of adequate warehouse space and costs related thereto.

I offer the following amendment:

On line 2, page 21, delete the amount of "\$13,998,000" and insert "\$18,000,000."

The amendment is an increase of \$4,002,000 over the amount recommended by the committee, but is a reduction of \$1,613,000 below the budget estimate recommended by the President.

The program for expanding the stores inventories under the increased capital requires a minimum of 3 years to progressively acquire adequate warehouse space and facilities and to increase inventories in the kinds and quantities of stocks needed by the agencies. Actual and projected sales from stores stock under the expansion program are through for the 3-year period ending June 30, 1952, as follows: 1950, \$26,000,000; 1951, \$44,800,000; and 1952, \$95,000,000.

The appropriation recommended by the President for 1953 was based on a stores sales of \$157,800,000, highlighted by a progressive increase in use of the supply centers for common-use items by the military departments.

As late as March 11, 1952, at hearings before the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, its chairman reiterated the committee's long-standing recommendation to the transfer of procurement for items in common use by military and civilian agencies from the Department of Defense to the General Services Administration, and stated that the program has received acceptance from the Secretary of Defense and the Munitions Board.

Obviously, if the procurement of common-use items is so transferred, the GSA must be provided with funds to cover the cost of handling this business.

The printed hearings, with respect to H. R. 7072, failed to disclose any discussion questioning the proposed volume of business, yet the Appropriations Committee's report, in explanation of the recommended reduction, indicated its opinion that the GSA is unduly optimistic as to the business which it will perform and its intention to limit obligations to the 1952 level. This would negate the ability of GSA to handle the business from the military departments.



The proposed amendment will provide funds for operating a stores-sales program of \$140,000,000 in 1953; and direct delivery sales of approximately \$97,000,000.

This program will, first, permit an expanded volume of sales to the military agencies; second, help eliminate competition between military and civilian agencies in the procurement of common-use items, and third, make it unnecessary for other agencies to procure many items directly from suppliers, at prices averaging not less than 20 percent higher than they could obtain from GSA's supply centers.

Economies resulting from volume purchasing and consolidated warehousing, and furniture and equipment repairs during 1951 exceeded \$11,400,000. This represents a saving of \$1.61 for each \$1 of operating expense appropriated under this title. The expanded sales programs for 1952 and 1953 will generate savings at comparable rates.

In my opinion this would be a realistic program which can be attained and I, therefore, urge and solicit the support of the foregoing amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY  
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$210,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; and transportation expenses and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for persons serving without compensation as members of any advisory committee established pursuant to title VI of the Housing Act of 1949; \$4,606,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of projects being undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949 and of projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950; shall be compensated by such agencies of institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made, but such non-administrative expenses shall not exceed \$374,000.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Ford: On page 22, line 22, strike out "\$4,606,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,606,000."

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, this amendment affects the office of the Administrator, and his office only.

In looking through the hearings I came across a rather startling statement by the distinguished chairman of this sub-

committee when he was commenting on the businesslike manner in which this agency was operating.

Let me quote it. It appears at page 869 of the hearings:

Mr. THOMAS. I was not able to find it last night, and when a thing is muddled up like this and you have to spend 4 or 5 hours to try to run down the figure, and the only indication that it exists is on the chart and there is no intimation in narrative form of where it is or why it exists or the need for it or the justification \* \* \* it is a pretty unsatisfactory way to do business; is it not?

Let me give you some more information about the function of this particular office. The only function is supervision and coordination of the Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Housing Administrator, and the Public Housing Administrator. Let me remind you again, it is only supervision and coordination. Several members of this subcommittee had a few things to say about the kind of job they were doing. The chairman of the subcommittee, on page 871, was questioning Mr. Foley, and he said this:

You are a coordinator, and as far as the field is concerned, you have not coordinated anything. You have set up three different offices here. That is the meat in the coconut.

Then, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES], another member of the subcommittee, in questioning Mr. Foley on the same subject, said this, and I quote from page 872:

When you speak about coordination, do you have the power under any law or reorganization plan, to overrule the Commissioner of FHA on any of his decisions?

Mr. FOLEY. No.

Then he goes on with a partial explanation. Later the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] had this to say on the same page:

In your coordinating efforts do you have any authority to tell FHA what to do in connection with the over-all program?

Mr. FOLEY. I would not have the right to say to the Commissioner of FHA to insure a mortgage for a given amount on a given project.

In other words, it is rather conclusively brought out in the hearings that this office is really not doing a good job of coordinating and supervising, yet the subcommittee would give the office \$4,606,000.

Let me make another point. I tried to the best of my ability to read through this testimony, which is a maze if I ever saw one, to find out how many employees they have and how many they seek for the next fiscal year. Frankly, it is almost impossible to locate that data in the hearings. The subcommittee showed considerable disgust with the presentation of this particular agency. The best I could find out in reference to employment was that in 1947 they had 226 employees; in the 1953 budget request they wanted 1,472. That is a rather sizable increase in a period of 6 years.

Fortunately, the subcommittee used good judgment in cutting the requested appropriation for this agency, but, from the testimony, the evidence that was brought out by this subcommittee, we

could well afford to cut another \$1,000,000.

It should be noted that during the questioning of Mr. Foley and his staff, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] was interested in the pay scale of the Administrator's office. During the hearings the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] said:

I suspect you pay better than any agency in the Government from looking over your schedule—

Yet we have all this confusion in the testimony, and lack of ability to make a clearcut presentation to the Committee on Appropriations.

This office can be cut because the Congress has reduced the Defense Housing program and the Public Housing projects. The budget request for this office was predicated on larger programs in both instances.

I respectfully recommend to the members of the committee that this particular agency could well afford, on the record, a reduction of another \$1,000,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. This is one of the two or three items in the appropriation bill to which the minority took exception, because we felt that there could be a further reduction in the office of the Administrator. The gentleman could have turned to page 971, where the Administrator of the Home Loan Bank Board was being interrogated. After a number of questions the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] asked:

As a matter of fact, you run your shop, and discharge the responsibilities placed on your agency by law with your own employees?

He said:

Yes; that is true.

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph relating to the Administrator's office, and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, 5 to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, does that include the Public Housing Administration?

Mr. THOMAS. No; just this paragraph on the Administrator's office.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] is recognized.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I think this amendment is prompted by misinformation. The office of the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency does not have 1,473 employees. That was the number requested. It has at the present time 900 employees.

Its duties are not confined to coordination. In 1947 when there were 147



employees in that office its only function was the coordination of housing activities. Since that time the number of employees whose time is devoted to coordination activities has been reduced to 100. So they are doing a good job of economizing wherever they can.

There are at least 300 employees that were transferred to this agency under Reorganization Plan No. 17 of 1950. Those men were transferred from General Services Administration to this agency in May of 1950 when you transferred their duties and functions from General Services Administration to this agency.

In addition to that you have employees working on slum clearance and urban redevelopment, you have employees working on the Alaska housing and college housing loan programs under laws which have been enacted by this Congress since 1949.

They have employees working on the housing research program authorized in 1949.

In addition to that, they have employees working on defense activities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the Defense Housing and Community Facilities Act of 1951.

In addition to that they have employees working on engineering, planning, and construction of schools under Public Law 815.

All of these duties have been imposed upon this agency by law since 1947 and to take this \$1,000,000 from them is going to strip them of the opportunity to do the work that we have compelled them to do by law. If you are not going to give them this money you might just as well tell them to stop work on defense housing, on college housing, on community facilities and all of these other jobs, including the job they have taken over from General Services Administration.

I suggest that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. Is it not true that the former duties of the Administrator, Mr. Woods, which formerly came under this office, have now been transferred from here over to the emergency agency, and is it not also true, as brought out in the hearings, that all school construction and funds for those employees are transfer items of reimbursement from the Federal Security Agency?

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, every transfer of duties carried with it a transfer of the employees doing the work. This agency cannot do the job that they are required to do by law and by the various reorganization plans that have been adopted if we cut this appropriation any further.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON].

[Mr. NICHOLSON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, there have been some misstatements made here with reference to this office, unintentionally, of course, but let me try to clarify the record.

In the first place, this office has been cut perhaps the heaviest of any agency in the budget. It has been cut dollarwise 26 percent.

Think about that, 26 percent.

Now my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD], seeks to add 20 to 21 percent on top of that. And, figure how much that will be. Forty-seven percent.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I will be delighted to yield.

Mr. FORD. Even with the cut which the subcommittee made, is it not true that they will get more than they received last year?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, and I will try to explain that to the gentleman.

I am just an anxious to save dollars as anybody in this House, and we have shown it throughout this bill. What did the Congress say to Mr. Foley? You passed a law last September and you said, "The Administrator shall do this and nobody else has a right to act to the tune, before you get through with it, plus what is in this year's budget that has yet to come over as a supplemental, of \$500,000,000." On what? On war housing. Nobody can do that work except Mr. Foley, under the law you passed. Now, for \$500,000,000 more do you not have to give him additional money than he had last year to administer it? What more has this Congress done? This Congress says that the Administrator, namely, Mr. Foley, shall handle how much more in addition to the \$500,000,000? \$1,500,000,000 more. For what? For slum clearance. Nobody has a word to say about that except the Administrator. That is \$1,500,000,000. And how do you arrive at that \$1,500,000,000? You Members of this House voted a Treasury authorization of \$1,000,000,000—and you are not going to get a vote on it any more—for slum clearance, but it has got to be administered by Mr. Foley. He has got to say yes before that \$1,000,000,000 ever gets out of the Treasury. Is that all? Now, you voted \$500,000,000 more for slum clearance, making a total of \$1,500,000,000, and nobody can say anything except Mr. Foley, the one that we have already cut 26 percent. That is in the form of a grant. Of course, he has to come to the Congress to get that. That is one time we did not divest ourselves of all jurisdiction for the next 40 years.

In addition to those things, what other duties does he have? He becomes a coordinator. But these duties I have mentioned to the tune of \$2,000,000,000 are specifically placed upon him by this Congress. And under the reorganization plan he is the coordinator of what? FHA, Home Loan National Bank Board

and Public Housing. Not only that, he is the coordinator of Fannie May, Alaska Housing, and the Congress put another duty on him about 3 years ago and gave it to nobody except him, and that is you told him that he has got to head up a research program for housing, and I think you gave him almost the sky that he could spend. But, the Committee on Appropriations has cut him down and down and down anywhere from 25 to 50 percent over the last year and a half.

Mr. Bailey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. It is true, is it not, that he is the Administrator of this university housing?

Mr. THOMAS. I am glad my distinguished friend mentioned that. The Congress again put it on him to administer the building program as far as housing is concerned at universities.

Now, I will say to my very distinguished friend, does he not think that this committee has treated him pretty rough anyway with that 26 percent cut we put on him?

Mr. FORD. I would say to the distinguished gentleman from Texas that you are still, under your figure, giving him \$600,000 more than he had last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOMAS) there were—ayes 99, noes 78.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$29,880,000: *Provided*, That except for payments required on contracts entered into prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be available for payment to any public housing agency for expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regulations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United States, but such prohibition shall not be applicable in the case of a family of any serviceman or the family of any veteran who has been discharged (other than dishonorably) from, or the family of any serviceman who died in, the Armed Forces of the United States within 4 years prior to the date of application for admission to such housing: *Provided further*, That all expenditures of this appropriation shall be subject to audit and final settlement by the Comptroller General of the United States under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in excess of 25,000 dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with



respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of 25,000 to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the Public Housing Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by the governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless such projects have been subsequently approved by the same procedure through which such rejection was expressed.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. YATES: On page 24, line 11, after the words "*Provided further*", strike out the remainder of line 11 and all lines thereafter through the word "Congress" in line 25, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That notwithstanding the provisions of the Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in excess of 50,000 dwelling units."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, this is the public-housing amendment. Every body knows what is in it. Can we get a unanimous-consent agreement to limit all debate on public housing to 30 minutes?

Mr. JAVITS. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. THOMAS. Thirty-five minutes?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, this is the most important and the largest item in controversy in this bill. Many of us have not had an opportunity to talk about it at all. As one Member of the House, I should like to discuss this subject for 5 minutes. I wonder if the chairman would not agree to go along with the debate a little while and see if we cannot wind it up pretty soon. Would the gentleman mind holding up his request a little bit, until we see how the debate goes?

Mr. THOMAS. I withdraw my request, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, many have told me I am a brave man for proposing this amendment to the House today. I am inclined to agree with their viewpoint, yet I am sustained by the belief that the 25,000 units that have been authorized by our subcommittee are almost an empty gesture compared to the needs of the entire Nation, and I shall proceed.

When the Housing Act of 1949 was passed, just three short years ago, we provided for the construction of 810,000 low-cost public housing units, 135,000 units to be constructed each year for 6

years. The first year's allotment of 135,000 has not even been constructed as yet. As of January 4 of this year there had been built only 10,516 of such units. With the 50,000 units that were authorized last year and with the 50,000 units which I hope will be authorized this year, by the end of fiscal 1953 only 90,000 of the so-called low-cost public housing units will have been constructed.

To my mind, this is indeed a sad story. There have been so many road blocks that have been put in the path of this program, obstacles that should never have been placed there. We should not equivocate any longer. We should permit this program to proceed.

The argument has been made that the low-income housing program is socialistic, that matters of this type should be left exclusively to private enterprise, as my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts stated a few moments ago. But if private enterprise is not willing to undertake such a housing program; if private enterprise is unable to undertake a program of this type, then these people would say that a program of this type should not be undertaken at all. They say it is not for the Federal Government to go ahead or for its appropriations to be used for this purpose. I would like to tell you a story, an incident which will always remain in my memory and which impressed me very much. I first came to the Congress, 3 years ago, I was appointed to the Committee on Appropriations. My first meeting was one in which an appropriation for the Tennessee Valley Authority was involved. I remember the gentleman from Tennessee, Congressman GORE, arguing in favor of the Johnson steam plant for the Tennessee Valley Authority. I remember a Member from the State of Michigan asking Congressman GORE to yield, and asking him, "Congressman GORE, why should I vote for this appropriation? It will not benefit the people in my district." And I recall Congressman GORE's reply, "You should vote for this appropriation because this appropriation will benefit the people of the State of Tennessee. It will improve their standard of living, it will improve their purchasing power. As a result the people of Tennessee will be able to purchase the automobiles and tractors you make in Detroit, the lead paint you make in St. Joseph, and the apples that are grown throughout the lower part of your State." This was a statesmanlike answer. This is the way these problems should be approached, and we from the cities have supported programs to help rural people. We in the cities know that we prosper when the agricultural people of this country prosper, because the health and prosperity of the people of this Nation is indivisible. When one group or area is unhealthy, just as an infected toe will be felt throughout the entire body, so will an unhealthy, unhappy, or unprosperous area in this Nation be felt throughout the body politic. Should the Government build housing? Should it intervene when there is a recognized public need?

We know that during the depression, our Government had to intervene in

order to prevent complete catastrophe in our economic system. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was created to place the credit of the United States behind many corporations which were threatened with complete collapse for themselves and for their millions of investors. The integrity of the Government was used to restore public confidence in savings institutions which were faced with closing. The building industry was induced to overcome its timidity and to enter upon construction of homes when the credit of the Government was placed behind their activity through FHA. In other instances, such as the Rural Electrification, loans by the Government were granted in order that our people be given an opportunity to have the benefits and necessities of life brought within their grasp. These steps are considered to be perfectly proper because they were necessary; they had to be taken. We have learned through realistic progress in this democracy that the Government belongs to all the people of this country, and that its use for public purposes is not always to be condemned. I believe firmly in the capitalistic system, and in private enterprise. This is a nation, based on private enterprise, and that is as it should be. Private enterprise should be given every opportunity in the many fields of economic endeavor to provide the public with its wants and necessities. But if private enterprise is unwilling—it private enterprise is unable to serve an obvious need of the people, as it has in this case where they cannot enter the field of low cost public housing because it is unprofitable, does that mean that the needs of the people who need the housing must be forgotten and that the Government should not be permitted to intervene? I do not believe so. I do not think the great majority of our people believe so.

We in the cities have our problems, just as do the people in the rural areas. We are desperately short of housing. We have thousands of people who are doomed to live in rat-infested, unhealthy and unsanitary slums because they do not have the means to escape to the sunlight. For them the only hope is that a benevolent government will give consideration of their plight and permit them to raise their children in a decent place to live.

The argument will be raised, too, that this program costs too much. My very able chairman—and I have the greatest respect and admiration for him; there is no more capable person in this House, I have sat beside him on the Appropriations Committee, and I have been tremendously impressed with the manner in which he dealt with the numerous agencies that appeared before us. I do not think anybody in this House could have done a more capable job. My chairman will point out the cost of the public-housing program. He will tell you that this program will cost something like \$336,000,000 a year for 40 years. This is a large sum; there is no escaping that fact. But less than 3 years ago, in this very House, we considered the question as to whether or not there should be appropriated for this program the sum of \$16,000,000,000.



I read through the debates on the Housing Act last night thoroughly. There was no subterfuge in that debate. There was no concealment of the fact that this program would cost a lot of money. The opponents of the program pointed out the cost and the proponents of the program pointed it out. It was a factor, an issue, very much before the House. And at that time we decided it was the right of every American in this country, regardless of his economic condition, to have a decent place to live in which to bring up his children.

Based upon our experience under the 1937 public-housing program, it has been proven that this program will not cost \$336,000,000 for 40 years. It would not cost as much as 80 percent of it. True, this, too, is a large program; but, nevertheless, the fact remains that this is a program that has already been authorized and approved by the Congress and should be allowed to go ahead.

Two other important factors must be taken into consideration in this question of cost. Our slums, our blighted areas, are enormously expensive to the taxpayers. Think of what you are pouring into the slums and into the blighted areas of the country today through your local, State, and Federal Governments, and through welfare and charitable organizations. Billions of dollars in the form of fire and police protection to protect against crime, juvenile delinquency, and against broken homes, disease, and hospitals. Although slums and blighted housing make up only 20 percent of our city residential areas, they are the breeding place for 45 percent of the major crimes; 55 percent of the juvenile delinquency; 55 percent of the arrests; 60 percent of tuberculosis; 50 percent of all diseases; 35 percent of fires, and 45 percent of city service costs.

Moreover, these slums return only 6 percent of our real estate tax revenues.

Let me call your attention to this fact, too: we are subsidizing the slums and continuing them through our old-age assistance programs. We spend approximately \$1,500,000,000 a year in State and Federal programs to help our underprivileged people through old-age assistance. Twenty percent of this cost is for rent and is paid for slum accommodation. The city of New York, aware of the problem, is taking constructive steps to correct this evil. It is using funds for public housing to construct homes for our older people who cannot afford to have homes of their own.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the Committee to give sympathetic consideration to the needs of the people in our cities today and to vote for my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments to the entire subdivision, public housing, close in 45 minutes.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I should like to know how much time that will give those who are going to talk on this particular section; in order to know we should see how many wish to speak on it.

Mr. THOMAS. I wish to reserve the last 5 minutes to the committee.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I understand another amendment is to be offered. That will make two amendments and will require considerably more time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I amend my request to 60 minutes, the last 10 to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, one gentleman has just spoken for 10 minutes, in fact, 11. Another gentleman is going to offer a substitute to decrease. It seems to me in all fairness that he should have an equal amount of time.

Mr. THOMAS. I will make it an hour and 10 minutes, then, Mr. Chairman. That will put everybody on all fours.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. May I offer an amendment to the effect that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER], who will offer the reducing amendment, be given 10 minutes of that time?

Mr. THOMAS. I included that in my request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] asks unanimous consent that all debate on the paragraphs of the bill pertaining to public housing, the so-called public-housing section, close in 1 hour and 10 minutes, 10 minutes of the time to be reserved to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER] for the purpose of offering an amendment, the last 10 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Is there objection?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I make it in the form of a motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman cannot include reservations in a motion.

Mr. THOMAS. Then, Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the public-housing section and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour and 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Does that permit the gentleman from Texas to have his 10 minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. That would not permit the gentleman from Texas to have time specifically allotted to him.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask for a division.

The Committee divided; and there were—ayes 89, noes 25.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JENSEN. During this 1 hour and 10 minutes will it be possible to introduce other amendments that have not up to this time been introduced?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; at the proper time other amendments may be offered during the course of the 1 hour and 10 minutes.

If there is no objection, the Chair will divide the time equally among those who were on their feet. Is there objection to that arrangement?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to see the gentleman from Texas have 10 minutes. I will be glad to yield the time allotted to me to him.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SCUDDER. Would those having amendments be permitted to offer their amendments so that discussion may be had on them?

The CHAIRMAN. At the proper time amendments may be submitted.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, there is an amendment pending now?

The CHAIRMAN. There is.

Mr. FORD. There will be another amendment to the public housing section offered. Having agreed to an hour and 10 minutes debate on this section, will the vote on the pending amendment and the anticipated amendment come at the conclusion of the 1 hour and 10 minutes or will the question be put on one or more of the amendments prior to that time?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will endeavor to put the question on the amendments as rapidly as the Chair can. As long as Members, whose names have been read to the Chair, insist upon being heard on amendments, the Chair will hear them before putting the question on the amendments. The Chair will endeavor to bring about a vote on amendments that may be offered to this particular subject matter as rapidly as he can.

This will give each gentleman two and a half minutes, unless there is objection to that arrangement. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment in the form of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FISHER as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. YATES: Page 24, strike out line 11, all the language down to and including the word "Congress" in line 25 and insert the following: "Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949 (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in



excess of 5,000 dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this act enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration in respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of 5,000 to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress."

(Mr. PICKETT, Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi, Mr. POAGE, Mr. COLMER, and Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee asked and were given permission to yield the time allotted to them to Mr. FISHER.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Since points of order have been waived under the rule, does that apply also to amendments that may be offered?

The CHAIRMAN. It does not.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill in the future as well as at present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The Chair has had an opportunity to read and to analyze the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER]. The gentleman's amendment is identical with the language in the bill on page 24, beginning with line 11 through the word "Congress" in line 25, except for the figures in lines 16 and 22, where the gentleman's amendment would strike the words "twenty-five" in each instance and insert "five." That, to the Chair, is a perfecting amendment, and under the rules it is entirely possible for this procedure to be followed. The section of the bill to which the amendment is offered is legislation which has been permitted to remain by waiver of points of order. Such legislative provisions can be perfected by germane amendments which add no further legislation. The amendment before us is germane and adds no further legislation. Therefore, the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have offered would reduce by 20,000 the total number of new public-housing units which could begin during the next fiscal year. If this cut-back could be made permanent, as I shall demonstrate to the committee if time will permit, the saving to the American taxpayers will total about \$348,400,000. That is for the 1-year allocation referred to, and this does not include administrative costs that could result in some savings.

Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations is to be commended for reducing the request for the new construction from seventy-five thousand down to twenty-five thousand, the seventy-five thousand having been requested by the President. But, in my judgment Congress should, by all means, reduce this figure even more, and the amendment which I have offered would cut it to five thousand.

This five thousand is for the purpose of easing any hardships that might develop from any outstanding commitments that may have been made. Mr. Chairman, during this emergency it is imperative that we concentrate on housing for defense purposes in critical defense areas. A defense housing program is now under way. The committee very properly took that into account in the public housing that was recommended. The justification for that will have to be determined when the issue comes up.

The committee, on page 13 of its report, says:

Funds have already been appropriated under recently enacted legislation which will permit the initiation of construction of housing in certain defense areas and the President's budget for 1953 indicates that authorization will be requested for an additional \$300,000,000 for defense housing. In view of the accentuation of this type of housing and the scarcity of materials required for such construction the committee is of the opinion that the reduction recommended by it in connection with the normal housing program is not excessive.

The identical reasoning should apply to the pending amendment to reduce the number still further.

It will be recalled that a year ago the same issue was before this Congress, this House. At that time the House by a vote of more than 2 to 1 adopted the so-called Gossett amendment whereby the total number of housing units which were to be begun during the current fiscal year was cut to 5,000. But it went over to the other body and was increased, and when the bill was finally written into law it was raised to 50,000.

Certainly the case for suspension of new construction under this act, at least until our budgetary situation is improved and until the Congress can take a fresh and exhaustive look at the whole program and where it is leading us, is not only as valid as it was a year ago, it is very much more valid today. If the average constituent of each and every Member of the House, bedeviled by inflated living costs and staggering taxes, really understood that he is the fellow who is paying this bill as a part of his tax load, can it be doubted that he would insist on laying this benevolent program aside at least until our financial skies brighten?

#### HIGH-PRICED HOUSING AT TAXPAYERS' EXPENSE

Mr. Chairman, this program is often referred to as low-cost housing. I want to point out that nothing could be further from the truth. Actually, this public-housing program is probably the highest-priced housing that has ever been undertaken in this or any other country; and I want to give you a few facts to substantiate that statement.

I think most of the Members understand the general procedure that is followed in the financing of these public-housing units. The local housing authority is created by some municipality. They then make application to the Public Housing Authority here in Washington for an allocation or reservation of units. After that is all done, a contract is signed between the Public Housing Authority in Washington and the local housing authority and the city, which

enters into part of this, whereby the city waives all taxes, real or personal, for a period of 40 years on this project. The property is taken off the tax rolls from then on, and the burden of paying for all the local services for 40 years passes to the neighbors across the street and others who live in town.

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISHER. I cannot yield, but I anticipate that my friend is going to say, "Yes; but they give them something in lieu of taxes." I am reading the gentleman's mind. That is true, but I wish you could examine just how much that amounts to.

#### LOCAL TAX LOSSES

Do you know how much the net cost is, the net donation or subsidy by the local taxpayers to these projects, I mean after giving credit for the "in lieu of" tax allowance? Do you know what it is? I have some figures on it here, right out of the Agency itself. This is a Senate document prepared by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency and the Housing and Home Finance Agency. This is what they say:

It is expected that the contributions made by the localities through full tax exemption less "in lieu" payments will average about 50 percent of the actual Federal contribution over the life of the project.

#### HIGH FEDERAL SUBSIDY

What is the present contribution by the Federal Government to these projects, the subsidy which Uncle Sam pays to them, that is, the part of the rent bill each month that the American taxpayer is required to pay for these people who live in these projects? How much is it? The hearings are very clear on that. It runs \$25.34 per month per unit. That figure is found at page 1003 of the hearings. So that is all settled. We know, therefore, that for every month of the year, for every one of these units, for 40 years, Uncle Sam, the American taxpayers, contribute a total of \$25.34. They contribute \$25.34 per month for every housing unit built under the 1949 act in the country.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, that means for every tenant, does it not?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, that means for every tenant and for every individual unit—all of them. That is \$304 per year per unit when you multiply that by 12. Now then, let us multiply a little bit by this \$12 a month per unit that the local people suffer in loss of taxes. In other words, the occupants of these units stop paying their just share of local taxes and the burden is shifted to their neighbors. So how much would that amount to? Well, that is \$12 per month for 12 months, which makes \$144 per year per dwelling unit. The local people contribute to keep these units up, \$144 per year per unit. This is in addition to the taxpayers share of the Federal subsidy. This is not a controversial question, it is a matter of record. And \$144 a year per unit for 40 years, adds up to \$5,760 that the local people contribute per apartment, mind you, which is money that the public housing tenants would pay in taxes if the city were permitted



to tax the project as it taxes the property across the street.

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISHER. I think I can anticipate some of the gentleman's questions. I can probably enlighten the gentleman a little before yielding to him, without taking the time now.

So, the total Federal subsidy that the taxpayers have to contribute is \$12,160 during the life of the project which is 40 years. That is per unit and the local contribution—the local subsidy to the same thing also paid by taxpayers is \$5,760. That is a total of \$18,920 per apartment, and this is on a unit which already has a high cost of about \$10,000. Of course, it would be better for Uncle Sam if he were going into this kind of business to build the units for \$10,000 and then give them to the tenants and get out of it. The taxpayers would save \$8,920 to start with, not to mention 40 years of high Federal overhead of this hand-out agency. And they call this low-cost housing. It is the most expensive housing that anybody ever figured out in this or in any other country. It undoubtedly is the most expensive kind of housing. Mr. Chairman, the total cost, just to get it into the record, of the local contribution by the people in the town where this housing is located, per unit over the life of it, for the saving of 20,000 units that this bill would save, runs to \$105,200,000 over the 40-year period. Now then the contribution that Uncle Sam pays under the subsidy from Washington amounts to \$12,160 times 20,000 units, which makes a total of \$243,200,000. Therefore, the total savings to the American taxpayers by this single amendment would be \$348,400,000. This, of course, is a small thing as compared with the 810,000 units contemplated under the 1949 law that we are operating under—here we only have 20,000, but this example serves to emphasize how terribly expensive this operation is on just 20,000 units. I want to repeat that the total projected cost of the 20,000 runs to \$348,400,000 which is what the American taxpayers will pay.

#### DANGERS IN ISSUANCE OF TAX-EXEMPT BONDS

And say, there is something else that I want to mention in this very limited time that I have. The public-housing bonds are sold by the local housing authority on Wall Street. These are the only fully tax-exempt bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government, and which are now being issued. Holders of these bonds pay no income taxes on them. I wonder if there is any member of the Committee on Ways and Means present, with the exception of the distinguished gentleman who is now presiding over the Committee of the Whole? I know the members of that able committee can back me up in this statement:

Since 1941, it has been the policy of this country, the policy of the Treasury, and the policy of the Congress of the United States to frown upon tax-exempt bonds that are sold as revenue-bearing bonds. In fact none have been issued since 1941.

Mr. RAINS. I am sure the gentleman will not yield, but I can answer that if he wants me to.

Mr. FISHER. I think I can answer for the gentleman. If the gentleman will just be patient a little. I have a great deal of information which I would like to give to the gentleman.

Mr. RAINS. I am listening, but I am not convinced.

Mr. FISHER. I think if the gentleman will bear with me, he could find out a great deal about this.

The public-housing authorities are selling tax-exempt bonds, and of course they are very much sought after because they do not have to pay income taxes on it. They are tax free. As a matter of fact, the Public Housing Commissioner, on page 1001 of the Hearings, reported that already in the fiscal year 1952 \$461,805,000 have been offered. He predicted that they would continue to issue about \$1,000,000,000 worth of them per year at an interest rate of 2 percent. One of the morning papers reports today that over \$167,000,000 in addition to the nearly \$500,000 mentioned by the Public Housing Commissioner, will be offered on April 1 of this year.

Mr. Chairman, I want it thoroughly understood that the people who buy these bonds pay no income tax whatever on the income from them. Some Members may not be taking this matter very seriously, but I want this committee to know that the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board—an agency of the Congress—charged with protecting the value of the American dollar, is deeply concerned.

William McChesney Martin, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, in a recent statement to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, reported:

One important new factor in the market which is very disturbing to us at the Federal Reserve is the tax-exempt bonds which are being issued to finance public housing. Some \$328,000,000 of such issues were floated in the last half of 1951—together with \$45,000,000 of 6-month notes—and the market anticipates total issues for 1952 in the neighborhood of \$750,000,000. Not only do such issues absorb some of the funds that would otherwise supply a market for Government bonds or for mortgages generated by new private construction, but they afforded an opportunity for wealthy individuals and corporations to reduce legally their income tax payments in a period when it is essential that tax revenues be as large as possible. The issuance of these bonds at this time has been of special concern to the Federal Reserve since the Voluntary Credit Restraint Program Committee, organized under the Defense Production Act, has been exerting strenuous efforts to keep down the volume of such tax-exempt securities otherwise originated.

Mr. Chairman, 2 percent interest may sound low to some of the Members, and you may wonder why the big financial houses are buying these bonds, and why well-to-do individuals would buy them. I have here a table put out by one of the most reputable financial houses in the country, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, of New York City. This table shows that a 2 percent yield on a tax-exempt bond is the equivalent of

a yield of 13.33 percent on a taxable bond held by an individual in the \$80,000 to \$90,000 individual income tax bracket.

The same 2 percent tax-exempt bond is shown to yield 4.17 percent to a corporation in an income tax bracket of more than \$25,000. So, is it any wonder that some of the veterans are unable to get a home loan at 4 percent? A bank is only a trustee for its depositors and of course would more prudently lend on a bond with no servicing charges and an equivalent yield of 4.17 percent, backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government.

Here, Mr. Chairman, is a ready-made loophole, ever expanding, and at a time when I know this Congress is very properly concerned over the inequities brought about by tax loopholes. And yet you cannot escape the fact that if you vote against my amendment you are voting to perpetuate and expand this very serious condition. Do you want to take that responsibility when this Government is already facing a ten to fifteen billion dollar deficit? Do you want to put the tax-exempt public housing bonds in competition with the United States Treasury in its efforts to borrow money to cover these deficits and to refund the savings bonds now coming due? If every dollar of the savings bonds are not refunded when they are due and are presented, and if the Treasury cannot raise enough money to cover that deficit, what do you think might happen to the value of the American dollar and to the faith of the people in their government? We know the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board is concerned about this; are you?

#### WHERE WILL THIS PROGRAM LEAD?

Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the Members to pause and give thought to some of the deeper implications of public housing. Here we are, with the Congress fighting corruption in every way it can. And at the same time I can show you that this program is a veritable breeding ground for corruption. We do not have to go to the enemies of this program. Listen to what some of the friends of this movement have to say about it. Charles Abrams, a former consultant to the United States Housing Authority and ardent supporter of public housing, wrote in the New York Post of January 19, 1949, among other things:

The politician who dominates the housing authority controls the city's political destiny.

Speaking of the projects in New York City, Mr. Abrams went on to write:

Within a few years the families in housing projects will be nearly 10 percent of the city's total, and the investment of the Authority will exceed \$2,000,000,000, with all this means in construction contracts, patronage, and other rewards for the worthy.

Selection of sites enables carving out blocks where hostile voters are numerous and then retenuing the projects with those who vote right," while tenant relocation on vacant areas could change a whole neighborhood's political complexion overnight.

I want to point out that Mr. Abrams was speaking of New York City, but there should be no question that the dangers he points out are inherent in the whole



program. Details may vary but the tendencies will be the same, simply because human nature is what it is.

Langdon Post, a former chairman of New York City Housing Authority, and later a regional director for the San Francisco region of the Federal Public Housing Authority, made this statement in his book, *The Challenge of Housing*:

Until 1938, there was no money to be made in public housing and little political preferment to be gained by its espousal. Now the picture is different.

In a housing program there are land to be bought, houses to be built, and tenants to be selected. Each step holds great possibilities for the politician and the businessman. \* \* \* The inhabitants of the slums are tumbling over themselves to get into the developments, which means that there will not only be the usual jobs for those in control to give out, but apartments as well.

This last plum is a new brand of political fruit which has enormous possibilities for exploitation. Imagine the golden opportunities latent in a \$500,000,000 housing program in New York City. Commissions, profits, fees, jobs, and finally, apartments for at least 200,000 voters. It is a bonanza beyond the wildest dreams of the most optimistic politician.

These two gentlemen sincerely believe in public housing. But I believe these candid statements should be a warning to every American interested in stopping corruption and keeping the institution of personal liberty alive.

Now some may say that the present program of 810,000 units is not very much. To these I want to point out that the 810,000 is considered by one of the top public housing officials to be only the beginning. Warren J. Vinton, First Assistant Commissioner of the Public Housing Administration, said in a speech in Cleveland, Ohio, less than 3 months after the 1949 act was passed October 11, 1949:

What we do in the next 5 or 6 years will show what can be done in future years. The work which we now start must be continued for decades before our goals are fully accomplished.

I know some friends of this movement say that we can have a little bit of public housing and stop it before it gets out of hand. Surely this is not the view, however, of the CIO union which is a prime backer of the whole plan. John W. Edelman, speaking for the CIO when the 1949 act was before our own House Banking and Currency Committee, stated:

Although we are strongly of the opinion that the number of units of public housing called for in this bill should be increased substantially, we are prepared to endorse the attenuated proposal so as to demonstrate that CIO can be as modest and conservative as the next man. Seriously, however, our belief is that once this program is well under way it will develop sufficient political momentum of its own so that the Congress will automatically in the future increase and extend this authorization to whatever extent may be necessary.

#### THE POLITICAL ASPECT

I wonder if this House has forgotten that after the Congress first became acquainted with public housing, it refused for 10 years to expand the program. Some people may think that the 1949 act was finally passed because it would

accomplish some of the high-sounding sales talk used by its supporters, like helping the needy and downtrodden, doing away with divorce, disease, delinquency, and so on. But I want to quote you the statement of an expert of why the bill was passed. The same Mr. Vinton, in his Cleveland talk, said:

The Housing Act of 1949 was adopted because the supporters of this legislation had achieved an effective political organization through the cooperation of such divergent groups as the United States Conference of Mayors and the American Municipal Association, labor organizations, civic associations, women's organizations, minority groups, and religious bodies of all faiths and denominations. If the planners are to have the power and dignity to which their profession is entitled, they, too, will have to get out into the hurly-burly of real life, amass power, and accept responsibility.

In spite of all this political pressure to which Mr. Vinton referred, in which the public housers got a lot of admittedly sincere and well-intentioned folks to endorse this program, in my opinion, unwittingly, I want to remind the House that the 1949 act, as far as the public-housing feature was concerned, was defeated in the Committee of the Whole and restored in the House by a margin of only five votes. Mr. Chairman, a change of only three votes, and the 1949 public-housing program would have failed in this House. I was one of those who foresaw the socialistic danger in this undertaking, and voted against the act in 1949. I have voted against every appropriation to expand it since that time. I did this in spite of the fact that great claims of good were made for this program, because I know that regardless of the claims the results are bound to be against the long-range interest of the American people and their free institutions.

Mr. Chairman, the evidence to back up our worst fears is trickling in. In a local election in Miami, Fla., for example, the manager of the Edison Courts Public Housing project literally ordered the tenants to vote yes on the ballot to expand public housing in a city-wide election. Here is the actual letter:

EDISON COURTS MANAGEMENT OFFICE,  
June 26, 1950.

#### SPECIAL BULLETIN

To All Tenants of Edison Courts:

Tomorrow, June 27, is voting day. Tomorrow we either win or lose more public housing in Miami. If you appreciate what public housing did for you (and is still doing) when you needed housing so badly, then go to the polls tomorrow, Tuesday, the 27th, and vote "Yes."

Every tenant in this project will be expected to vote "Yes" tomorrow. The polls are open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., located in Edison High School Auditorium, Northwest Second Avenue and Sixty-first Street.

If you need transportation contact our office.

V. M. KIMBREW,  
Housing Manager.

On another occasion in Kern County, Calif., the executive director of the housing authority actually recommended that every employee of the Federal and local authorities put in up to 5 percent of their salaries for seven pay days to fight against a proposed amendment

to the constitution of that State in the 1950 general election.

There are other examples which I could cite, but these will serve to illustrate the point I am making—that public housing tends to become here as it has in other countries which have experienced it, wide-open politics.

I have been supplied with a partial list of the results of action in local referendums and city council votes directly on the public-housing issue. These data are as follows:

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 20, 1949: 10,678 to 6,874.

St. Petersburg, Fla., November 19, 1949: 3,876 to 3,300.

Seattle, Wash., March 14, 1950: 57,732 to 33,529.

Yakima, Wash., March 14, 1950: 7,163 to 1,098.

Racine, Wis., April 4, 1950: 12,312 to 2,839.

Lubbock, Tex., April 4, 1950: 4,045 to 3,944.

South Haven, Mich., April 25, 1950: 613 to 603.

Portland, Oreg., May 19, 1950: 62,478 to 53,327.

Astoria, Oreg., May 19, 1950.

Rapid City, S. Dak.

Houston, Tex., July 21, 1950: 35,141 to 22,060.

Raymondville, Tex.

Pine Bluff, Ark., August 29, 1950: 1,165 to 1,061.

Flint, Mich., September 12, 1950: 16,937 to 10,596.

Tucson, Ariz., September 26, 1950: 6,403 to 1,213.

La Crosse, Wis.

Madison, Wis., November 7, 1950: 16,063 to 13,483.

Kenosha, Wis., November 7, 1950: 12,294 to 10,631.

Tyler, Tex., April 3, 1951: Approximately 3 to 1.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 21, 1951: 9,288 to 4,987.

Jamestown, N. Y., September 29, 1951: 2,176 to 1,909.

East Orange, N. J., November 6, 1951: 7,144 to 5,655.

Clifton, N. J., November 1951: 8,828 to 2,475.

Briston, Conn., November 26, 1951: 3,017 to 1,772.

Southington, Conn., November 26, 1951: 71 to 42.

The following cities are reported to have defeated public housing through action by their city councils: Tucson, Ariz.; Winslow, Ariz.; Yuma, Ariz.; Berkeley, Calif.; Redmond, Calif.; San Jose, Calif.; San Luis Obispo, Calif.; San Mateo, Calif.; Visalia, Calif.; Cordele, Ga.; Moline, Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Sterling, Ill.; South Bend, Ind.; Portland, Maine; Fitchburg, Mass.; Ecorse, Mich.; Jackson, Mich.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Monroe, Mich.; Lincoln, Nebr.; Reno, Nev.; Montclair, N. J.; Nutley, N. J.; Summit, N. J.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Dunn, N. C.; Sunbury, Pa.; Amarillo, Tex.; Kilgore, Tex.; Palestine, Tex.; Pasco, Wash.

In addition to these cities, I am informed that the great city of Los Angeles, Calif., has recently rejected a huge public-housing project by action of its city council, and submitted the matter to a city-wide referendum in June. The Federal public-housing people have forced a \$12,000,000 suit against the city but Los Angeles is sticking to its guns. In another fine city in the great Middle West, Indianapolis, Ind., the city council in the last few days, according to the



press, has rescinded action it had formerly taken and disapproved a big project for that city.

Even the local housing authorities in Allentown, Pa., and Breckenridge, in my own State of Texas, have voted down public housing in their areas. As a further indication of public feeling, the legislature in Texas and the legislature of Nebraska have recently passed laws requiring a vote of the local citizens before public housing can be put in their towns. The citizens of California have adopted an amendment to their State constitution making it mandatory that the local voters have a chance to pass on the matter before any public housing can come in.

Mr. Chairman, the American people are catching on to what public housing really is. I hope the Members will consider the facts that are being brought out on the floor, and will show the same wise judgment that is being exhibited by these cities across the country.

My amendment is at least a step in the right direction. The Congress must regain control over the spending of the taxpayers' hard-won earnings. We may have to regain this control a step at a time. The least we can do is to take this step, and take it now. The American people are looking to the Congress. It is up to us.

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to explain to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER] that the Chair was advised the gentleman had 12½ minutes. The gentleman has consumed 12½ minutes, when in fact the gentleman was entitled to 15 minutes. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY], the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKETT], all had yielded their time to him. The Chair had overlooked that when the Chair recognized the gentleman for 12½ minutes. The gentleman is recognized for two and one-half additional minutes if he cares to use it.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield the remaining 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BARRETT].

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to yield his time to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. RAINS].)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, my constituency is greatly perturbed over the proposal to limit the number of low-rent public housing units to 25,000 during the coming fiscal year. In the face of new threats to cripple the public-housing program and emasculate the Federal Housing Act of 1949; I am again entering my plea to permit the densely populated cities of our country to implement the slum-clearance program which they have been striving for during these

postwar years. There does not appear to be any justification for prolonging the delay in providing low-rent housing for our low-income families, many of whom are veterans of both world wars. Most of the large cities of the country have already completed their plans for proceeding with the erection of public-housing developments in accordance with the previously designated number of units. In Philadelphia construction is about to get under way for the construction of 4,149 new low-rent dwellings. Any downward adjustment in this figure would result in the scuttling of the plans toward which much time and large sums of money have already been spent.

In view of last year's reduction to a ceiling of 50,000 units, I believe it is even more imperative to authorize the 75,000 units for fiscal year 1953 as recommended by the President, and even this figure is a far cry from the original intent of providing 135,000 units per year. The special interests have already succeeded in retarding our public-housing program and the promises of privately constructed low-rent houses have yet to be fulfilled.

There has been no cessation in the number of appeals made to me to assist destitute persons in obtaining housing accommodations to meet their meager budgets. Aged persons living on pensions, veterans' families who have been compelled to share their parents' homes, and others who cannot afford present-day rental on their fixed incomes call on me from time to time to assist them in finding apartments or houses. Their plea is for a home, apartment, or house, where they will not be compelled to live in unhealthily overcrowded conditions, or sleep on floors, and so that the sick will have the privacy of a bedroom for recuperation. It has just been impossible for them to find the housing they need and which they can afford.

Although there have been some objections to certain sites selected for public housing projects, such as the Wilson Park site in Philadelphia, these same persons thoroughly understand the need of Federal assistance in providing low-rent housing and urge the enactment of legislation providing the necessary funds. Persons who have expressed resentment at having public housing projects erected contiguous to their personally owned private homes have assured me that they are keenly interested in the Federal Government aiding less fortunate persons in obtaining adequate housing.

I hope that the House will amend the independent offices appropriation bill, 1953, to include 75,000 low-rent housing units for construction during fiscal year 1953.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, this is the second time in 2 years we have been treated to an effort to re-argue the fundamental policy which dictated the passage of the Housing Act of 1949. I would

like to emphasize that that act was passed with votes on both sides of the aisle and that there were over 20 votes on the Republican side of the aisle to pass it or it would never have been law.

I think, in all fairness, the people who argue in the fashion we have just heard from the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER], have to demonstrate that there is reason for changing the fundamental philosophy and the fundamental policy which induced the Congress first to pass this law. I respectfully submit that an appropriation bill is not the place or the way to do it.

One must be forced to conclude that those who oppose this fundamental policy are carrying on a battle which they started in 1949, and which they do not feel they can win in any other way except under the guise of economy, which is so popular these days.

It is understandable why they should be seeking a popular excuse for an effort to eliminate the low rent publicly aided housing program, for their argument today is worse than it was last year. Last year we were just going into the defense mobilization. We were tightening up all along the line—even then we ended up by allowing 50,000 units. This year, on March 5, we have just been presented with order M-100 on housing construction of the National Production Authority. This order liberalized the amount of materials available for housing construction materially increasing the amount of steel made available per housing unit.

I ask a majority of the House whether it is fair to say that everybody else can have more housing, but that this is exactly the time to cut in half what was done on public housing in the last fiscal year for those of really low income. That is exactly what is attempted by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

All that my colleague from Illinois [Mr. YATES] is doing is going back to what we did last year, 50,000 units. It would be more equitable to have moved it up to 75,000 units, in view of the fact that the NPA now says there is more material available for all housing. The fundamental basis for this program which has absolute validity today is that we are trying to equalize the housing available to the people of the United States, regardless of income. About 10 percent a year was figured to be what we ought to make available to our people whose income is so under par that they cannot attain decent private housing. Ten percent of the units to be started next year would be 80,000 and not 50,000—as the testimony before the subcommittee shows 800,000 housing starts are expected next year. I submit, therefore, it is restraint, not profligacy, which induces those of us who stand for this program to support the 50,000-unit amendment for the next fiscal year.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point and yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. RAINS].



The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[Mr. McGRATH addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FINE] is recognized.

Mr. FINE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point and yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINE. Mr. Chairman, I am vehemently opposed to the reduction in our public housing program as recommended by the House Appropriations Committee. The committee bases its action upon the scarcity of materials required for construction and therefore concludes that the reduction is not excessive. It fails to take into account the vital need for these housing units.

Mr. Chairman, it appears that in reducing the number of units from 75,000 to 25,000 the committee would compel thousands of low-income families with small children to continue to live in the disease- and filth-infested dwellings from which we have been striving to liberate them for nearly a decade. Yes; I am opposed to the reduction because of my deep concern and interest in the families in the low-income brackets, upon whom the blow will fall most heavily.

What will such a reduction mean to my own city of New York—to its citizens in every county in the city? It will mean a delay of four-fifths of the federally aided public housing construction program for the coming year, reducing the scheduled start of 10,581 apartments to little more than 2,000 projects in my own county of the Bronx as well as in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens, all densely populated areas inhabited to a great extent by low-income families. It will hold down planning, site acquisition and slum clearance at the rate of 2,000 apartments each year, with the result that the last project in the presently authorized program reservation of 24,000 apartments could not be planned for 12 years. Delays in building the proposed middle-income projects under title I of the United States Housing Act of 1949 would be certain since new public-housing projects are part of the plan for relocating the site residents. Further, unemployment in the building trades, already serious, would increase. Low income veterans, who have lived since their return to civilian life in squalid quarters awaiting a chance to rent a decent home, will meet again with frustration. Since the National Production Authority exercises control to relate housing construction to national defense, any program providing less than 75,000 units for the country is completely unrealistic. We have just been informed that the authority has now made available sufficient material for the 75,000 units.

In my opinion the committee has been short-sighted in its zeal for economy. Decent housing makes for better citizens. Money spent for this purpose is money well spent. The mayor of the great city of New York has, in a telegram to the Members of the New York delegation, requested our assistance in obtaining restoration of the appropriation for the 75,000 units on the ground that the proposed cut-back on public housing would impose serious hardships on the people of the city of New York.

The debate today on this important subject matter reveals a sad situation. A concerted effort is being made by Members of Congress from outside the cities to scuttle the entire public-housing program, only because the big cities are involved. This is regrettable. I wish to point out to this bloc that the people of our cities are also entitled to live properly and well. I trust that this attempt will be completely thwarted.

I urge your consideration of the serious consequences of the committee proposal and ask you to join me in giving assistance to the mayor's request at least to the end that the amendment calling for the restoration of 50,000 units be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROOSEVELT].

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I want to point out just one thing: I have in my district a title I project, that is a slum clearance project by private industry made possible by the contributions of the New York City and Federal Government under title I of the act. I find, however, that you cannot clear a slum and put in a title I project even with the contributions from the city and the Federal Government unless you also have a public housing project alongside of it, because you displace too many people who do not have enough money to go into the title I project.

If you cut out this public housing—and that is what you are really trying to do here, when you start cutting it to 5,000 units, or even if you left it at 25,000 you are making it impossible for private industry under title I to try to do its share of slum clearance.

I am going to read into the RECORD a telegram I have received from the mayor of New York City and also one from Louis Hollander, president, and Harold J. Garno, secretary-treasurer, of the New York State CIO.

The matter referred to follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 18, 1952.  
Hon. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Jr.,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

If the proposed cut-back on public housing in the independent offices appropriation bill now before the House of Representatives is adopted, it would impose serious hardships on the people of New York City. It would delay four-fifths of the federally aided public housing construction program for the coming year, reducing the scheduled start of 10,581 apartments to little more than 2,000. Projects in the Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens would be affected. It would hold down planning, site acquisition

and clearance to the rate of 1½ projects, 2,000 apartments, each year, with the result that the last project in the presently authorized program reservation of 24,000 apartments could not be planned for 12 years. Delays in building the proposed middle income projects under title I of the United States Housing Act of 1949 would be certain since new public housing projects are a part of the plan for relocating the site residents. Unemployment in the building trades, already serious, would increase. Low income veterans who have lived since their return to civilian life in squalid quarters awaiting a chance to rent a decent home would meet again with frustration. Since the National Production Authority exercises controls to relate housing construction to national defense, any program smaller than 75,000 apartments for the country is completely unrealistic. I urge your consideration of the serious consequences of the appropriations committee proposal.

VINCENT R. IMPELLITTERI,  
Mayor of the City of New York.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 19, 1952.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Jr.,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Proposals now under consideration to limit public housing program to 25,000 units annually threaten to perpetuate housing crisis and sabotage American standards of decency. Terms of proposed rider to appropriation bill H. R. 7072 would be shameful sacrifice of urgent needs of people to demands of real estate interests. On behalf New York State CIO call upon you to actively work to obtain provision for at least 125,000 units nationally with adequate appropriation for effective administration of program. This legislation vitally important to people of State. Urge you make every effort to be on hand until settled.

LOUIS HOLLANDER,  
President,  
HAROLD J. GARNO,  
Secretary-Treasurer, New York State CIO.

As a Representative of a city district I have continually preached to my people that we must help support the farm and rural areas of this country, because we can be prosperous only if the whole country is prosperous; but the day is coming, Mr. Chairman, when my people will not listen to that any more and they will misunderstand if I continue to support the farm programs.

I hope that the people who are opposed to public housing take a national viewpoint of this problem and realize that we in the cities have a major and serious housing problem and we must do something about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. POULSON].

(Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Chairman, I am also from a city, but I am against it; I am even for striking out the 5,000 units. I think that probably the most misrepresented legislation we passed was this so-called slum clearance and public housing. In my particular area, and I speak about my particular area, they had so-called public housing but they did not have any slum clearance and we have a section of the city where they could make a great improvement. But what did they do? They went out to one of the best residential areas where we have what they call the rolling hills, where the



higher priced homes are located. They condemned that land and want to put in a public housing project there where the people who live in it positively will need two cars in the garage if the wife is to get away at all, because the man will have to drive to work anyway. The only people who will live there will be those who live right politically. It is the worst political racket ever devised. When a majority of the duly elected city council voted against public housing, the Federal Government tried to cram the housing project down the city's throat and compel them to go ahead.

In my opinion you should wipe the whole thing out.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. GWINN].

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it an amendment to the amendment or to the substitute?

Mr. GWINN. It is an amendment to the Housing act.

The CHAIRMAN. But not to either of the pending amendments?

Mr. GWINN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not in order at the moment. The gentleman will be recognized later to offer his amendment.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

(Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. MULTER. I yield.

(Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, the cut in public-housing units under this bill as recommended by the committee will deny thousands of families in low incomes to enjoy the American privilege of normal living. The Yates amendment will aid greatly to relieve the deplorable housing shortage in industrial areas. I notice the same influences are fighting this public-housing provision that have fought legislation to aid the low-income group to own their homes for the last 15 years.

In the industrial Calumet region of Indiana we still have the spectacle of thousands of families living in trailer camps and slum areas. These home conditions have been proven localities which breed crime and Communists. The cost of public housing is the best investment our country can make to further the American way of life. I only wish that all Members of Congress could visit the congested industrial areas of this country and observe how our defense workers are compelled to raise their children. Communist agitators thrive on the people who live in slum areas—trailer and so-called tourist camps. We are spending billions to fight communism. Let us spend a few millions to curtail and prevent its indoctrination into the minds of people who live in subnormal conditions.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I am from the city of New York, but I as-

sure you that the city of New York needs public housing only as much as the rest of the country does.

My distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. DOLLINGER], in company with the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. RAINS], has only recently visited many places outside of New York City as members of a subcommittee on housing. I wish time permitted you to hear from them the facts about slums and the need for public housing throughout the country.

What you are going to do if you adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER] to cut this to 5,000 units, or if you do not adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] to increase it to 50,000 units, is to make worthless millions of dollars of investments of cities and States throughout the country.

I want to direct your attention to the fact there are 13 cities outside of the city of New York and outside of cities in Puerto Rico, the number of which I do not know, in 8 different States outside the State of New York in which millions of dollars have already been spent to acquire housing sites and in order to remove slums and for planning for public housing, all of which will be wasted unless you increase the number in the bill before you to 50,000 units.

Let me direct your attention also to the fact that in 43 States and in every Territory of this country there are laws which integrate the State and local law into the Public Housing Act so as to permit the building and construction of public housing. There are only five States in this country that do not have public housing projects or laws permitting them. In every one of the other 43 States you have public housing projects planned and under way which will be stopped unless you adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES]. Even in Texas you have such a project. I refer to Houston, Tex. I am sure if the gentleman from Texas who offered the amendment would travel just a short distance from his own district to Houston, Tex., he would see how necessary public housing projects are. As to the gentleman from California, may I say that they have there local and State laws which provide they can by referendum stop all public housing. So if they do not want public housing and the community agrees it does not want it, they will not get it. But let the rest of the country that needs it, and wants it, have it.

So far as the proposition is concerned that it is cheaper to give away the housing to the low-income earner, that is a fallacy. You were told that these units cost originally \$10,000, and an additional \$8,000 to maintain them over the 40 years. The people who are permitted to move into them do not remain there for any 40 years, or even 10 years. In many instances they move out after several years because the law provides that only the lowest income groups may occupy this public housing and when their income gets above a certain point, they

are moved out and another family who cannot afford to pay for rental housing at the market price is moved in.

I tell you that you are making a very serious mistake if you do not go along with this project, at least to the limited extent of 50,000 units per year. We have heard the cry since 1937 that this is socialism and communism. But we started this program for the first time in 1937 and no Socialists and no Communists have taken over the Government yet nor will they.

If you want to do the right thing by your constituents, if you want to do the right thing by those people who cannot help themselves, if you want to eliminate delinquency and crime among the low-income groups, give them a decent place in which to live, give them a place where they can bring up their children in some sort of decent fashion, so that they may realize the ambition of every American to attain the standard of living that we recognize as the very minimum.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL].

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested in the remarks of the gentleman from New York who just preceded me. I come from one of those families that originally lived on the Atlantic coast but decided to go West. The gentleman from New York says that New York needs public housing at the taxpayers' expense, at a greater expense even than giving it away would involve. They go on to say that we all need it. I say, looking at it from the standpoint of the West, none of us need it. I propose in my bill H. R. 6602 that we sell everything that this Government has ever built that competes with private industry except the battleship *Missouri* and the Panama Canal. I say what this country needs is more mayors in New York City with courage enough to tell the people there what the truth is instead of telling Washington to put a suction pump on the rest of the country. That is what New York City needs, instead of talking out of one side of their mouths about not having special classes of citizenship and then coming to Congress and telling us that we must set up a special class of citizens to have housing below the cost of production at the expense of the other people of the United States making perhaps less income. We are to set up within all of our communities a group of people who think that all they have to do is vote to get everything that everybody else in that community has accumulated by reason of thrifty Christian family life. I say, let us kill every public housing project we can now. If we agree on public funds for slum clearance, let us definitely provide for local control, where the local people can look at it and be proud of it or do away with it if they have reason not to be proud of it. Arrogant powers exercised from 3,000 miles away, is not Americanism.

Sound Government policy never said one thing when nature said another. Mr. Chairman, nature tells its creatures to erect and construct their own abodes.



(Mr. TABER asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. SMITH of Virginia.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON].

(Mr. COTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me as a member of this subcommittee that we may be missing the point at stake here this afternoon. I agree with many who have spoken that in 1949 this Congress engaged on a program that will long be a monument to Government inefficiency and an example of the many contributing to special privileges for the few. But the point at stake here this afternoon is not so much the merits of public housing as whether or not we want to recapture for the Congress of the United States some control over the purse strings of this Government. When people say that the Committee on Appropriations ought not to be attempting to legislate, they forget that every year it is the Committee on Appropriations that feels the first impact of this situation. Each year we on the Appropriations Committee are reminded once more that in 1949 we said to a bureaucrat downtown: "You can bypass the Congress. You can put your hand into the Federal Treasury. You can spend money for 40 long years and Congress has absolutely no control over you. The Committee on Appropriations must fall in line like obedient and submissive children and give you everything you demand."

The language we have inserted in this bill is more important than whether we permit 5,000 units or 25,000 units or 50,000 units. The important thing is that we here provide that the Congress shall regain some control over this expensive program. Korea has happened since that surrender of the prerogatives of Congress took place. No one knows what may happen next year. All we are asking is that this House send us into a committee of conference to say, "We want to recapture for the Congress of the United States the dignity, the power, and the control that the people's representatives must have to preserve the Republic."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN].

(Mr. GREEN asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. RAINS.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. RAINS].

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Chairman, I do not set myself up as a champion of public housing. I merely feel that the position of the committee in this instance is certainly not an unreasonable one. I address my remarks to support of the committee's position.

I simply say this in plain English, that if you really want to kill it, why does not somebody offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas, and really wipe it out? It would be more consistent.

When I came to Congress about 8 years ago I took the place on the Committee on Banking and Currency of a distinguished and esteemed southern Democrat from Alabama by the name of Henry Steagall. If you will go back in your minds, you will remember that he was the author of the first public-housing bill that came through this Congress. I have remembered a good many times through the years that I have been here that another distinguished American, by the name of Bob TART, of Ohio, has supported public housing. It is difficult for me to believe that this type of housing is socialism if those two great Americans sponsored and supported it.

Since I have been in Congress I have been a member of two housing committees and have traveled this Nation over to look at housing. I have looked at slums and shotgun houses in cities and towns all over this Nation.

I believe in private enterprise. I think that if private enterprise could remove the shacks, which are absolutely dangerous to the health of a community, they should do it. If they cannot, is it better for the State and the Federal Government to support these people in the poorhouses, as we know them in the South, and to keep them on the old age pension rolls? Or shall we let the low-income people freeze and starve to death? In your district or in any place in America, the situation is the same.

It is easy to say, "I am for private enterprise." So am I. I have about as good a record for that as anybody else. But I listened to the gentleman from California say that we ought to sell everything except the battleship *Missouri* and the Panama Canal. Some of my friends would agree with him on this. Would you sell the TVA? Would you gentleman from the South sell the TVA? Would you sell to private enterprise the great public lands we have?

Let us be careful about making rash statements. It is easy to oppose something, but let us have a basis for it.

Now may I turn for a moment to the remarks of my good friend, the gentleman from Texas. He said it was known as low-cost housing. I never heard it called low-cost housing and I have been studying it for a long time. I have heard it called low-income housing. Nobody pretends that it is low-cost housing because it certainly is not. Last year you set up a committee sponsored by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, my colleague on the Committee on Banking and Currency [Mr. WOLCOTT], a man for whom I have very great admiration. He said that he wanted a certain subcommittee to look into the defective housing of Veterans' Administration and FHA-insured loans in this country. With three distinguished Republicans and three of my colleagues from the Democratic side, we have been looking into it. That is private enterprise. I wish you could see some of the houses around Hackensack, N. J., and Bayshore, Long Island. Ask those veterans what kind of housing they have. They are nothing but the slums of tomorrow. And when they wind up in the slums, and the man is a veteran, and is in the low-income

group and is unable to work, what will we do with him—put him in the poorhouse? So my friends, there is another side to this problem.

I would like to say this to my friends from the South in all sincerity—ordinarily we get the bad end of the stick, but in this particular program 60 percent of all the projects which have been approved and built are in the South. But, we only got 35 percent of the units. Not only is that true, but many of the people in this Congress are greatly concerned about our southern colored people; so are we. So I say that the greater portion of these projects that go to the South, that you are voting against, are aimed and intended for them. But look at the heart of the great cities in the South, and throughout the Nation, at the vast acres of shacks and shotgun houses, as we call them. Look and see who lives in them—low-income people. Do you know that 65 percent of all the money expended in the South for police and fire protection goes to these slum sections? Did you know that over 60 percent of all the money expended in this country for health and sanitation problems—public-health problems—is caused by slums? Do you further know that if we had the chance to clean up those sections in the cities of the country, you cannot carry through a slum clearance program unless you have some public housing in which to put them—you cannot tear down their houses and put them on the ground. So while I did not ask for this time, I merely wanted to interrogate my friend from Texas about two or three statements that he made. I do say this simply and sincerely, that this program was founded back in the days of 1939 by stalwart southern Democrats. Then here all of a sudden we decide that there is to be not only a curtailment of it, for which I am willing because the tax burden is heavy now even for the most essential things—no, we must go beyond what the committee did and by one fell swoop wipe it all out.

I am convinced that if you strike it out completely, and that is what I would rather see you do as to cut it to 5,000, if you strike it out completely, the people of America in every section of this country of ours are going to want to know why it is that we have money for every other thing except the people who are so unfortunate as to not have the money with which to pay for decent housing.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. SHELLEY].

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Yates amendment. I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[Mr. SHELLEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY].



Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Yates amendment.

In 1949, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] pointed out, this whole issue was fought out and it was finally decided that because of the tremendous number of houses in this country that were obsolete—over 9,000,000 nonfarm residences are now considered substandard, because of the relatively limited number of homes built from 1930 to 1940, because of the tremendous increase in population from 1930 to 1950, the United States should build for a period of the next 10 years, 1,350,000 homes a year. We decided, therefore, that we should build each year 135,000 public-housing units. For every 10 private-housing units that were built, we would build 1 public unit. Because of the limited number of private homes to be built during 1952, it is estimated they will be between 700,000 and 800,000, it was decided to cut the program for public housing to 50,000. Next year we will probably build eight or nine hundred thousand private-housing units.

In Massachusetts, and I assume the conditions are the same all over the country, there are 10 or 12 or 15 veterans applying for each of these public-housing units. What can they do if those units are not built? They can only do one of two things: Either they can get substandard housing, because the only housing that will be available to them for the price they can afford to pay is substandard, or they can live as they were living from 1945 to 1950, divided up, husband and wife separated. In other words, these public-housing units are going to veterans who cannot afford to pay for adequate private housing. If there are 10 or 12 or 15 veterans applying for each public-housing unit now, what will happen if this program is cut to 25,000? Our population is increasing tremendously and there will be men coming back from the Korean war, who will not have the income to permit them to buy private housing. Their only alternative is to buy third- or fourth-rate private housing, substandard private housing, or to move into public-housing units. I therefore feel if we are going to build eight or nine hundred thousand private-housing units next year 50,000 public-housing units will not be too much, particularly as it is spread through the entire country. The Government of the United States has a clear-cut obligation to assist these families. This program of public housing is essential. I hope the Yates amendment increasing the number of units from 25,000, as provided in this bill to 50,000, will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

I wholeheartedly support his amendment. I want to quote for a minute from a newsletter which I published on July 16, 1951:

#### HOW TO BUILD A SOCIALIST STATE

Racing, as we are, down the road to socialism, I strongly feel that certain figures I have just been furnished on public and private housing starts ought to be given the widest possible publicity.

From January 1951 through June, there were 575,300 housing units started in this country; 60,500 of these were public housing units. From January 1950, through June of last year, 750,700 housing units were begun, but only 9,200 of them were public in nature, which means that public housing has increased 600 percent since last year.

With hundreds of private buildings stopped midway in construction by the pyramiding Government regulations coming out of Washington, it seems to me that private builders and the general American public ought to be pretty hot under the collar over the starting of 42,300 public units in the month of June alone. The rest of the shameful record of last June shows a 4,000 percent increase in public housing starts over the same month of last year.

Mr. Chairman, if there is ever a time for the socialization of our economy it is not during a time of great international emergency. This program, as the gentleman from Chicago, my friend, Mr. Yates, stated, is a slum-clearance program. Now, mind you, we are in debt more than \$260,000,000,000, and the tax bill next year is going to be more than it was this year. We have just passed an appropriation bill in this House including an item for \$6,200,000,000 to pay interest on that debt. The Members who are for economy had better get busy and practice what they preach.

Private enterprise is able, willing and anxious to build all the housing there are materials available for.

Let us stop the march toward socialism and preserve our form of government before it is too late.

(Mr. WILSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to burden you with further facts because my colleague from Illinois [Mr. YATES], and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. RAINS], and others who have spoken in favor of his amendment have made it clear that these homes for the underprivileged are necessary.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER] and those who represent rural areas apparently do not know about, nor do they appreciate, the deplorable housing situation confronting the wage earners in our metropolitan, manufacturing, and industrial areas. It is the hard-working wage earner in these manufacturing and industrial districts that produce the wealth of this country.

This same gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER] and those of his colleagues from the oil-producing States say nothing about the vast benefits derived by the huge oil corporations under the depletion provisions of our tax laws, millions upon millions of profits which should accrue to all the people if the tax laws

were properly amended. They shout to high heaven and plead with us not to wreck their local economies by recouping these ill-gotten millions to the Federal Treasury and thus relieving the hue and cry about economy when we authorize housing programs such as this for our struggling workers. There is enough money taken each year by these oil barons through this one loophole to pay for all the housing needed for the real producers in our land, yet the powerful oil lobby has prevented through their friends in this body to thwart such action. Again, when my friends from the South come before the Congress with their pleas for subsidies for their peanut and cotton growers—with their wails about the suffering and hardship their constituents are undergoing, they are usually joined by most of the Republicans and are successful in securing everything they ask for. It comes with very poor grace for them to oppose the pleadings of our wage earners and their families in this critical hour for the one God-given right to decent shelter for their families and themselves, in the face of all the benefits and assistance Congress has extended their constituents, as outlined heretofore.

For whom do these gentlemen really speak? I wonder if it is for the apartment-house owners in the metropolitan areas, who, due to the shortage of shelter that exists are mulcting tenants most shamefully? I wonder if they have in mind the powerful real estate and private contractors' lobby, now attempting to hold up these unfortunate workers with homes far beyond their means to carry?

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER] and some of my Republican friends pointed out the great cost of these homes. If they had not voted against public housing when it was originally proposed, and the program had been initiated then when construction costs were one-half of what they are today, the entire program would have been completed and there would not be a shortage of homes today.

I have been here in this body for 46 years, and during that long period I have voted at all times, whether it was for the North, South, East, or West, for all improvements that were necessary. I voted for billions in agriculture appropriation bills, appropriations for mining projects, for research and development beneficial to big business, and other bills whether they were for the North or South, the East or West. I never asked a single thing for my district, as you know. But I ask today and plead with you for consideration for the hundreds of thousands of unfortunate people in these metropolitan areas who cannot obtain decent housing and places to live. In Texas, of course, and other rural sections where we have given every aid to the farmers they have built beautiful, expensive homes, and are not affected by this legislation, but in the large centers of population and in the manufacturing districts there is a great shortage of just ordinary shelter for these workers and their families. I have re-



ceived telegrams from many organizations, civic, labor, charitable, and community, from officials of cities and counties, urging and pleading with me to be here in Washington today to beseech you to vote down this proposal to so drastically slash the housing program. I call your attention particularly to the two telegrams inserted below:

CHICAGO, ILL., March 19, 1952.  
Representative ADOLPH SABATH,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Housing situation in Chicago and Nation desperate. Limitation of 25,000 starts would be disastrous. We urge your militant opposition to this rider on housing appropriation bill H. R. 7072. Also urge your attendance in Washington through Friday on this measure.

MICHAEL MANN,  
Executive Secretary, Chicago Industrial Union Council.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 19, 1952.  
Hon. A. J. SABATH,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:

We urge that you vigorously oppose the limitation of 25,000 units per year in rider to independent offices appropriation bill H. R. 7072. Over 125,000 units urgently needed had been scheduled for construction in various States this year. We ask your support to raise the number of units to 125,000, with adequate administrative appropriations.

MAURICE F. McELIGOTT,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Illinois State Industrial Union Council, CIO.

Mr. Chairman, there has been much misrepresentation of the true facts surrounding the proposal of the Appropriations Committee to legislate a reduction in the number of new public housing units to be constructed in fiscal 1953 under this bill. The statement was made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] before my committee on Tuesday that this proposal would save \$560 million during the coming year. This statement also appears on page 3, line 5, of the report. There is no basis whatever in fact for this assertion. The only actual saving in this abortive attempt to deny the low-income group adequate housing during the coming year will result from the reduced administrative costs of the operation of the Public Housing Agency, and that will amount to about \$1,500,000, mostly through a reduction in the staff. The \$560,000,000 figure they refer to has been pulled out of a hat by the magicians who, through sleight of hand, attempt to mislead the membership and the public generally into believing that so many dollars will be saved the taxpayers. They fail to disclose to the unsuspecting that all of the funds advanced for this construction is returned to the Treasury of the United States except the very small percentage of administrative cost and an annual contribution to reduce interest and amortization charges.

This same group fails also, designedly or otherwise, to give you the true picture of the desperate need for this public housing throughout the country, not only in the metropolitan areas, but in the smaller towns as well. In my home city of Chicago the need for low-cost housing has become more acute by the month. The influx of families and

workers from the South has strained beyond the limit the demand for shelter. The great share of these workers are engaged in defense work, and unless adequate housing is provided for these families, serious consequences could result. I find that the present program under public housing calls for the construction of over 24,000 units in the State of Illinois, with almost 20,000 of these in Chicago, under the projected program from July 1, 1952, on. In the Nation as a whole there are 203,000 units contemplated for this same projected period, under the over-all program provided for by the Housing Act of 1949. Construction will have been completed at the end of this fiscal year of 140,000 units under the act, with only 4,600 of these in the State of Illinois and of these only 1,300 in Chicago, where housing is so urgently needed. From these figures it will be seen that the great city of Chicago will be called upon to bear far more than its share of any curtailment, and this in the face of a need that is probably greater than in any other community.

Much has also been made of the fact that this Congress authorized a defense-housing program which is supposed to take care of housing for workers in the new defense plants located in outlying areas. I believe the figure used by the proponents of these public-housing curtailments ran into several billions, and the fact that this had been authorized was used to appear as though it was all to be expended in fiscal 1953, which is absolutely absurd. The truth is that since we authorized the defense-housing program, the surface has hardly been scraped for the first few foundations for this shelter. The savings myth is so theoretical it amazes me to find any Member so brazenly attempting to prey upon the gullibility of other Members of this great body into believing their fantastic and illusory claims of savings and economy.

A further claim they make is that private housing is meeting the demands of the low-income group for shelter. This, too, is as far-fetched and unfounded as their other claims mentioned previously. As a matter of fact there is a virtual strike on as far as private low-income housing is concerned. This strike has been initiated by the mortgage bankers who have rebelled at the 4-percent interest rate in effect; they are holding out for 4½ percent, and as a result private construction in this field is virtually at a standstill. It has become so serious that Senator MAYBANK recently announced that unless the log-jam on private construction is broken he will move for a much more broadened public-housing program, in view of the very urgent need for low- and middle-income projects.

Any extensive program such as that embodied in the Public Housing Act of 1949 must be planned in advance. A great deal of time and money has been spent to set up the advance program. The need today, and for the next fiscal year, has far exceeded the basic estimates employed in the formulation of the 1949 act. All this present abortive move of the Appropriations Committee accom-

plishes is to throw this program into utter chaos administratively, and to deny to thousands upon thousands of anxious families the fruition of their hopes and dreams for a decent house in which to live and rear their children. As an example of what this proposal does, let me impress upon you the fact that the 25,000 units it limits new construction to is just about the number of units planned for one community—my city of Chicago in the over-all program. From this you can see the blight it will throw on the country generally. Far from making any of the savings its proponents mention, it will only actually save the \$1,900,000 in administrative costs while creating chaos and dismay in virtually every section of our great land. Our workers are entitled to more decent treatment than this. They represent the true and fundamental strength of our Nation; they are the real producers of our defense needs. They should not be required to live in squalor, their children denied the very ordinary comforts that make for good citizenship, thrown into the breeding spots of crime, in the name and under the guise of this sort of economy. As for me, I want no part of that kind of economy. I believe this is a cruel and vicious procedure against a great number of our very worthy and deserving citizens and their families. They have no real-estate lobbies, no contractors' lobbies, no highly paid lawyers to represent them when these vital matters come before us. They must depend solely upon us, as individual representatives of their interests, to fully protect them in these vital matters. I trust that each and all of you will probe your consciences to see whether this unfair, certainly unlegislative procedure to strike down a program which we, ourselves, so recently gave our assent to, should be thrown out the window in these critical times, in this unholy manner. I call upon you to vote down this un-American proposal.

Mr. Chairman, I support the Yates amendment and I hope it will pass because I feel you Members owe something to those of us who have consistently supported beneficial legislation for your constituents at all times.

(Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to yield the time assigned to him to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] for 10 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, this is part of a fight that has been going on ever since Congress started socialized housing in 1949. Some people have argued that this is important because it will give somebody a house. Many have argued, and quite rightly, that it is bad to do this thing because it will cost a lot of money, at a time when the Government is operating at a deficit, and I am in thorough accord with that.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the most important thing to consider on this question is where is your country going? Are we going to stop the trend to socialism or are we going on to the bitter end of the road that led the



United Kingdom to socialism? I know that some of my friends are going to disagree with me about whether this thing is socialism or not. We can all have our own opinion on that. Some will say that this is not socialism. Let us all be willing this afternoon to stand up and be counted on this thing, and then let the people of America determine whether this is a socialistic program or not and let them determine whether they want to stop socialism or whether they want to go ahead to the end of the road.

Let us see what this bill does. I remember very distinctly that it came before the Rules Committee and was fought very hard there. It came before the House and it was fought hard there.

What this bill in effect does is to undertake to give to folks who do not have very good housing, at Government expense, at your people's expense, the type of a house to which they would like to become accustomed. It is estimated, I believe, and properly so, that this will subsidize the rent on these houses to the tune of \$25 a month. Maybe I am not a good student of socialism, but I think I know something about Americanism. When I came to Congress I thought I knew something about the Constitution of the United States, but the way the public-welfare clause of the Constitution has been abused by this and preceding Congresses since I have been here is something that leaves one in great doubt as to whether the language of our Constitution means anything.

How can anybody justify under the Constitution or under common sense or under any other principle that is known to the American people that we shall take \$25 a month out of Joe Doak's pocket because he has worked hard and has earned something, take that \$25 a month and put it into Bill Jones' pocket in order that he may pay his rent? I would like to hear someone answer that proposition during the course of this debate. What justification on earth is there under the Constitution or under any principle of fairness and justice for the Congress of the United States to take money out of the pocket of one class of citizens and put it into the pockets of another class of citizens?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Not at this time. It is true and the gentleman knows it is true. So what is the use of his arguing with me about it? We very seldom agree. My esteemed chairman says he has been here for 46 years. We all love him, I am devoted to him, I fight with him every day, but I still love him. He came here during the time of the Theodore Roosevelt administration. I wonder what this Congress would have said, I wonder what the American people would have said, if the gentleman from Illinois when he first arrived here in 1906 during the term of Theodore Roosevelt had gotten up on the floor of this House and proposed any such proposition as we are now confronted with today? What would have happened? Why, at that time nobody would have ever conceived of such a thing.

Let us pursue this a little further. You take money out of Joe Doak's pocket and put it into Bill Brown's pocket. Then you build some houses. All right. Here is Jim Brown and Bill Jones living down in my town and they both would like to become accustomed to living in a better house; so they both apply for housing. Well now, you cannot give one of my constituents a house and say to the other constituent you cannot have a house. If we are going to build 5,000 houses, or if we are going to build one house and give it to Joe Doaks, and help pay his rent on it, why do we not build enough houses so that everybody can be treated fair? I do not want you to give a house to one of my constituents and tell the other, "No, we are not going to give you one." Who is going to say who is to get a house? Is Congress to say who is to get one? Oh, no. Some bureaucrat downtown will figure it all out, and they will find out how much money he makes, and then they will check and if the fellow makes an income of say, \$100 a month, he can have a house, but there are not enough houses to go around. I want to know whether you can ever, in principle, under the American Constitution or the rules of fair play, deal fairly with this matter. I want to know how you can justify yourself in giving a house to one person, and deny it to the other, in similar circumstances.

Now I mention these things because I like to see this thing thought about some here. You know, I am one of those who, every time we have a bill to cut anything, votes to cut it. I am for economy and I have been working for it for years, as many of my friends know, and I am for economy in this thing. But I do not think that is so important this afternoon as these Members being willing to stand up and going on record whether you are for this type of socialism or whether you want to return to the Constitution of the United States, and stand firmly on those principles.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] to close debate on the pending amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to sustain the position of the committee.

Let me review this problem with you briefly. You all know the facts and the figures. This act was passed back in 1949 when the country was not at war. Now in addition to these 25,000 houses that the committee has recommended to the Committee of the Whole here, this Congress will be called upon before this present session expires to appropriate in the neighborhood of another \$350,000,000 to \$400,000,000 to build war-defense housing, housing in out-of-the-way camps where there is no housing now, and war housing to service war plants where there are no such houses available now, and the taxpayers will have to pay that bill, too. So all of that is in addition to the cost of these 25,000 units that the committee has recommended to you.

Subproviso (2), line 17, ought to be read and thoroughly understood by the Committee before it votes. That language

says that the Public Housing Authority cannot contract—get those words—cannot contract to build in future years more than 25,000 houses a year without the consent of Congress. Today, gentlemen, you have lost the control of how many you can build up to 135,000 units, and we have lost absolutely the control to limit the number that the Public Housing Authority can contract to build. They can contract to build in the fiscal year 1953 the remaining 600,000, to be built in 1954, 1955, and 1956. As of today you have 15,000 completed under this program of 810,000. You have 90,000 building, and they have contracted to build 103,000 more in the years to come. That language ought to be retained regardless of what you do on the number of units.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER] for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

The question was taken; and the Chairman being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 138, noes 118.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. FISHER and Mr. THOMAS.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 143, noes 127.

So the substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] as amended by the substitute offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. YATES) there were—ayes 133, noes 111.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman I ask for tellers.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Could it be stated that a vote in favor of this amendment is a vote on the 5,000 units?

The CHAIRMAN. This is a vote on the Yates amendment as amended by the substitute offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. THOMAS and Mr. YATES to act as tellers.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. YATES. If this amendment is voted down, that leaves the committee bill in order, does it not?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 145, noes 121.

So the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.



The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCUDDER: On page 24, after line 6, insert the following: "Provided further, That the Public Housing Administration shall investigate the income of the occupants of each housing unit, and the rental for each such unit shall be the rental established by law or 20 percent of the total income of the occupants thereof, whichever is the greater."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment, but I reserve it at this time.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will provide an opportunity for making available to people in the low-income brackets thousands of public-housing units that are today occupied by people who have incomes in excess of that contemplated by the law and can afford to live in private homes.

The total cost of the whole program under way or pending on February 29 this year would be at least \$2,460,000,000. On this program there is a subsidy payment which the Federal Government must put up that amounts to about 3.75 percent per annum. When these units in the current program are finished, it will, therefore, cost the taxpayers about \$92,000,000 a year, and over the 40-year period will cost the taxpayers of our country \$3,690,000,000.

This is only a start of the program. When the entire 810,000 units are completed they will have cost the taxpayers of this country over \$12,000,000,000 to service and to subsidize in this program.

There is an economic rule which has been set up and established providing for the segregation of income, such as housing, food, clothing and so forth. A rule has been established that between 20 and 25 percent of one's income can be allocated for housing.

Under my amendment it is provided that 20 percent of the income of the occupants of housing units must be paid to the housing authority, which will mean that those in the high brackets will be able to rent on the outside more cheaply than they can afford to live in a public-housing unit. So this will make available many thousands of units which are now being occupied by people who can well afford to live in private houses and will make available for the people you are endeavoring to help in this housing program many units for their use.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from California [Mr. SCUDDER] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, there is in the authority a proviso for setting the amount of rentals that are paid. In other words, there is a provision for between \$1,500 and \$2,400 for two people, which carries a certain rental charge. Then there is provision for three or more, four or more, and so forth. There is a difference in the rentals that are charged in those various brackets.

This amendment will not interfere with that, but does provide that these occupants in the aggregate will have to pay at least 20 percent of their income as rental.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from California has offered an amendment, to which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] makes a point of order.

The Chair has had an opportunity to examine the amendment offered by the gentleman from California, and is of the opinion that the amendment proposes to add new conditions regarding determination of rentals of public housing thus altering existing law. The amendment also would impose additional duties not required by existing law upon housing officials.

It is the opinion of the Chair, therefore, that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill and the point of order is sustained.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 25, line 10, strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$7,000,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GWINN: Page 25, line 8, strike out the period and insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this section shall be used to pay annual contributions on any housing unit of a project assisted under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, which is occupied by a person who is a member of an organization designated as subversive by the Attorney General."

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Chairman, yes, it is true that when this House passed socialized housing it was passed by a very narrow margin of 3 or 4 votes. It was sold to this House on the theory that it was a Federal obligation; that the people must look to Washington as the center of mercy and goodness and other people's money to house another group too poor to house themselves.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWINN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to my friend from New York that he was nice enough to submit that amendment to the committee a while ago, and the committee has had a few minutes to look it over. We are going to accept it, if we may, with your permission and the permission of the House, with the reservation that when we get more opportunity to study it, and it shows that there is any defect in it that the gentleman who offers it does not realize, we reserve the right to attempt to throw it out in conference. But as the matter stands now, with that reservation we are delighted to go along with the gentleman.

Mr. GWINN. I thank the gentleman. Since the disastrous American adventure in socialized housing we have had 5 years' experience with it. Private enterprise was held responsible for the development of slums and disease. Now we find instead of clearing up the slums and disease as promised, public housing has developed worse slums and diseases of the Socialists and Communists them-

selves living in the very heart and center of the American housing projects. Everywhere the staff of the Un-American Activities Committee has been able to examine, there they are.

This Congress stands in the position of compelling one group of our citizens to provide a living for the Communist elements in our midst at half rent with no municipal taxes. They organize the tenants. Sometimes they vote the tenants 100 percent for the party that builds the houses. They threaten the tenants that if they fail or refuse to vote their living space will be taken away from them. So we have allocation of living space right here in most of our big cities NKVD American plan. Besides the patronage and political corruption of the voters makes a political bonanza of compulsory voting for the party in power unlike any dreamed of before.

A few examples follow:

[From the Detroit Free Press of March 4, 1952]

Thirty-day eviction notices were sent to William Allan, of 17092 Belton, Herman Gardens, and Gustave Jurist, of 5643 Conner, Stone Homes.

Allan, Michigan correspondent for the Daily Worker, Communist Party newspaper, is an admitted member of the party. He and his wife have three children.

Jurist, named by a House committee witness as a member of the west side section of the Communist Party, is president of the Detroit Public Housing Tenant's Council.

On February 20, common council adopted a resolution calling for the eviction of Allan and any other known Communists from city housing projects.

The DHC approved the resolution, but at that time was not sure it had legal grounds for action.

Allan said he was going to fight the case.

He declared there was "danger" to all residents of projects who "can be discriminated against for whatever reason city officials care to choose."

"It seems to me," Allan said, "that the Housing Commission has many more grave problems than finding ways of evicting people who mind their own business and pay their rent."

As president of the tenants' council, Jurist led a recent fight against increasing veterans' rents by 20 percent.

According to the Pittsburgh Press of April 2, 1950, the Red tag was pinned on Toni Nuss, named by two FBI men as a Communist, but she could not be moved out of the public housing project where she lived because "officials of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority made it clear the Communist charges will not affect Mrs. Nuss' tenancy in the Arlington Heights project. The housing authorities"—of Pittsburgh—"said it has no rule under which a Communist may be evicted or barred from a project."

Mr. Chairman, my amendment gives the housing authority the power to do so. It requires the authority to evict Communists if the authority wants to collect subsidies from the general taxpayer.

According to the same article a man named Mamula, 40, managed the public housing project in Arlington Heights. He was identified by FBI undercover agents as a Communist leader and



branded by the Attorney General as disloyal. He became publicity director of the Wallace organization for the Presidency. Examples can be cited without end.

The Massachusetts Association of Housing Authorities in March of 1947 wrote to Senator TOBEX pointing out that they had "sad experience with the administrative policies of those who were in charge of housing and who possessed ideologies foreign sometimes to our American way of life."

Here is a copy of a clipping from the New York Daily Mirror which charges that thousands of pro-Communist workers have infiltrated into the public housing projects in New York City:

**THOUSANDS OF PRO-REDS LIVE IN HOUSING PROJECTS**

(By William Henderson)

While thousands of veterans and their families are still living in inadequate, sub-standard so-called emergency quonset hut housing projects in outlying city districts, thousands of Communist party-liners are occupying eminently desirable apartments in huge new developments constructed with Government funds, it was disclosed yesterday.

A Mirror survey revealed that a hard core of American Labor Party members, unswervingly devoted to the Moscow-dictated line, has infiltrated virtually every one of the 50-odd housing projects under jurisdiction of the New York City Housing Authority, and is busily engaged in stirring up dissension, discontent and political bias in them.

Admitting that the authority is unable to take adequate measures to weed out the politically disaffected and outright subversive elements from the many thousand applicants seeking apartments in city projects a spokesman for the body explained that regulations forbid screening on the basis of political affiliation.

**CAN'T QUIZ TENANTS**

Under the existing contracts for receiving State and Federal funds for the erection of low-cost housing units, the Authority is forbidden to ask questions that would disclose whether prospective tenants are members of the Communist Party or of its thinly disguised offspring, the ALP.

"Once admitted to the projects, the only cause for eviction of even an avowed, active Communist is nonpayment of rent, destruction of property, or willful violation of lease obligations," the spokesman said.

A favorite device of these Red-led, low-cost housing tenants to foment trouble for their own political and propaganda purposes is the immediate formation of tenant leagues, under various titles, to attack Authority policies and practices worked out from long experience for the common good.

The two projects most heavily occupied by Red party liners are the developments smack in the heart of former Representative Marcantonio's bailiwick. These are the East River houses, One Hundred and Second Street and First Avenue, and the James Weldon Johnson Houses, One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Park Avenue.

According to the records of the board of elections, registration for the 1950 elections at the East River houses disclosed 387 ALPers, 134 Republicans, and 648 Democrats. Yet, in the congressional race between Marcantonio and coalition candidate James Donovan, the ALP candidate received 607 votes from the project residents, a clear indication of the underground tactics of the ALPers in concealing their affiliation by registering under another party label.

**"UNDERGROUND" VOTE**

Registration figures at the Johnson project showed 221 ALP-ers, 379 Democrats, and 19 Republicans. Here again, there was evidence of "underground" voting with Marcantonio receiving 317 votes on the ALP line.

Registration figures of residents of several other large housing projects under city management also showed sizable groups of ALP constituents, as follows:

Vladeck Houses, Madison and Gouverneur Streets, 85.

Lillian Wald Houses, East Houston Street and Roosevelt Drive, 139.

Abraham Lincoln Houses, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, 54.

Fort Greene Houses, Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, 158.

Williamsburg Houses, Leonard Street, Brooklyn, 169.

Queensbridge Houses, Bridge Plaza and Vernon Avenue, Queens, 154.

Mr. Chairman, as the Members know, the House Expenditures Committee discovered serious Communist infiltration in the public-housing projects in San Diego, Calif., in 1948—see pages 6 and 7 of House Report 2351.

Mr. Chairman, it should be no wonder that the Communist are building cells in these public-housing projects across the country since public housing is one of the principles of the constitution of Soviet Russia. We find here in article 6 among other things "bulk of the dwelling houses in the city and industrial areas are state projects."

The Veterans of Foreign Wars in their last convention in 1951 petitioned the Congress to bar members of the subversive organizations from occupying public-housing units—VFW Resolution 404.

Gentlemen of the House, is it not obvious that socialized housing or any other socialized area of our economy will by the very nature of things be managed and directed by Socialists and Communists? They spread the propaganda in every city and on the floor of this House to the effect that private enterprise will not or cannot build houses for the poor as they should; that they are too selfish and greedy; that only the Government is unselfish. The truth now appears. These various Socialists and Communists, infiltrated in the public-housing departments and in the rent-control department, refuse deliberately, cynically, with evil design to raise the rents so that little rental housing operators and builders cannot build houses or even improve or repair rental housing for the poor. The result is that we have 3,000,000 less rental housing units than we had when rent control started in 1940.

At the same time another branch of the Government refuses to grant building permits and allocate building materials to private builders of houses. They are willing and anxious to build houses; they are absolutely restrained. Their throats are cut by the Socialists and Communists. It is done arbitrarily, whimsically, irresponsibly so that a case may be made out for socialized housing.

For every unit of socialized housing built at least three to four houses ready to be built by private enterprise are lost

to the community. As public housing advances with its terrific cost, waste, and corruption, and voting of the people under compulsion, private enterprise must make way at an accelerating rate. It is not only deprived of materials, credits, and rents necessary to support building, it is deprived of confidence in its own Government necessary to make plans for the future.

Since we started to socialize housing and stopped private building of houses, as all socialism must stop private enterprise, we have observed not only what happens at home but abroad as well. France socialized housing and rents 33 years ago. Her slums have increased ever since. Her building of houses for rent has almost completely dried up. In Vienna the evidence is perfectly clear. Socialists and Communists in charge of the government occupied the great block upon block of Englehofts and Marxhofts. When Hitler came with his legions he knew where the Socialist and Communist Party members were and in the night turned his artillery upon the public-housing projects and destroyed the Socialists and Communists. Why should they expose themselves unnecessarily by concentrating in our public housing in America?

Mr. Chairman, I hope we will not hear a single dissenting voice to this amendment which will stop forcing the American taxpayer to subsidize the Communist movement in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GWINN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I desire to announce to the House that immediately after the Committee rises the resolution from the Committee on House Administration in relation to the Katyn special committee will come up. I say this so that Members will remain in the Chamber. Ordinarily when a motion that the Committee rise is made it means the end of the legislative business of the day, but it is vitally important that this other matter be taken up tonight, because if the resolution is adopted, some of the members and staff of the committee concerned will have to leave for Europe tomorrow afternoon or tomorrow evening.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Following out what the gentleman from Massachusetts has said, I understand there is some opposition to this resolution, and that it is quite possible there will be a roll call on it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. May I further inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. May I first give the program for the remainder of the week, and then I will answer the inquiry about next week?



Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Let us first find out what is going to happen tonight. How much further are we going to run in considering this appropriation bill?

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that just as soon as the gentleman from Massachusetts has finished stating the program I shall move that the Committee rise.

Mr. McCORMACK. Tomorrow after the termination of the consideration of this bill there will be in order the bill H. R. 4323, reported unanimously out of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. A rule has been reported out on that bill.

There is another bill relating to the same subject matter, the Post Office Department, reported out of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, but no rule has been reported on it. If there are no serious objections to the bill H. R. 4323, and none are expected—however, no one can tell about that, and my information is that there is no opposition to the bill—then an effort might be made to bring the other bill up by unanimous consent. I assume my friend from Massachusetts has been consulted about that, and if not, he will be. The bill H. R. 4323, however, I am programming for tomorrow after the pending appropriation bill is disposed of.

We are going to be under pressure the next 2 or 3 weeks to get appropriation bills out of the way. The Members are of course well aware that the leadership on both sides are very anxious to give the Members the usual Easter recess, starting the Thursday preceding Easter Sunday and extending until a week thereafter, that is, from April 10 to April 21. The chances now appear to be about 99 out of 100 that we will be able to have this recess. That is the reason I want to get these bills out of the way as quickly as possible.

We have a number of appropriation bills coming up, together with other legislation, that we want to pass or have the House consider by the time of the recess, and we might meet early some days in order to accomplish that.

The program for next week is as follows: Monday is District Day. There are two District bills to be considered, H. R. 15, relating to business corporations, and the bill H. R. 6635, which exempts from taxation certain property of the AMVETS and American Veterans of World War II.

Also to be considered on Monday are four bills out of the Committee on Armed Services: H. R. 6787, to extend the Rubber Act of 1948; H. R. 6336, relating to research facilities of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; H. R. 4511, dealing with the transfer of the Hawaiian Naval Air Station; and H. R. 5012, amending the Navy ration statute, my impression is to permit the use of oleomargarine in the Navy.

It is understood that if all these bills cannot be acted on those not acted on will be displaced, and the following program will be in order for the remainder of the week, from Tuesday through Saturday.

On Tuesday we will start the consideration of the Labor-Federal Security ap-

propriation bill of 1953. Following that will be the Interior appropriation bill of 1953. Then the bill H. R. 5678, relating to the immigration and naturalization code, and H. R. 3098, concerning the jurisdiction of Federal courts. That is the \$10,000 damage jurisdiction bill which was on the program for last week but was displaced because I later found that a promise had been made by a member of the Committee on Rules that reports could be filed by members who favored the bill and those who opposed it. I understand now those reports have been filed.

Any further program will be announced later, the usual reservation, and, of course, conference reports may be brought up at any time.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. One of our colleagues inquired as to whether we are going to come in early tomorrow morning.

Mr. McCORMACK. On that I am guided by the chairman of the subcommittee handling the bill, and he thinks it would be a good thing. When the Committee rises, and we are in the House, I shall ask unanimous consent to meet tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that the full Committee on Appropriations is supposed to have a meeting tomorrow morning at 10:30 to report out the Interior Department appropriation bill, and there will not be time to do that if the House meets at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### INVESTIGATION OF KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 556) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That further expenses of conducting the investigations and studies authorized by House Resolution 390, Eighty-second Congress, as amended by House Resolution 539, Eighty-second Congress, incurred by the select committee created by such House Resolution 390, not to exceed \$100,000, in addition to the unexpended bal-

ance of any sums heretofore made available for conducting such investigations and studies, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, and expenses necessary for travel and subsistence incurred by members and employees while engaged in the activities of the select committee, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives on vouchers authorized by the select committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. STANLEY].

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STANLEY. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. MADDEN. I would like to inquire of the gentleman regarding the division of time. I understand that 1 hour is set aside for debate on this. Would the minority have any time?

The SPEAKER. The time is entirely in the control of the gentleman from Virginia, and he may yield or not yield to anyone during the next hour.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN], it is hoped that very little time will be used on this resolution, and I shall be glad to yield to him a little later.

Mr. Speaker, I am in the most unusual position of reporting from the Committee on House Administration a resolution which I do not favor and have consistently opposed in the committee. I opposed the authorizing resolution on the floor last week and I am still in the same frame of mind.

This is a resolution (H. R. 556) to provide funds to continue the investigation of the Katyn Forest massacre that occurred on another continent more than a decade ago. It provides money to extend the investigation into Europe with some of our Members going abroad—leaving tomorrow.

Since I am chairman of the committee that considers all such requests for funds, I should like it clearly known here that I am not opposed to congressional investigations in general. As a matter of fact, I am today prepared to report to the House two such bills that I heartily favor. One is to provide funds for further investigation of the waste in defense procurement, and the other is to continue the work of the Un-American Activities Committee. I think it is decidedly within the jurisdiction of the legislative branch of our Government to survey the operations of the executive branch and see that it carries out the mandates of the Congress. We are charged with appraising the execution of the laws we pass. I believe in the investigative function, and some investigations have proved entirely worth while. But I also believe that we should always weigh value to be received against the funds that we expend. I think that is what the vast taxpaying public would want us to do.

In regard to this investigation of the massacre years ago in the Katyn Forest of Russia in which no Americans were involved. I do have the greatest pity for the gallant Polish officers who were







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 24, 1952  
For actions of March 21, 1952  
82nd-2nd, No. 47

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed independent offices appropriation bill. House committee reported Interior appropriation bill. House received GAO audit report on FCA. Rep. Patten inserted Wickard's address on status of REA programs.

## HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 7072 (pp. 2697-740). Agreed to the following amendments:
  - By Rep. Coudert, N. Y., to reduce TVA by \$14,000,000, by a 199-159 vote (pp. 2709-13, 2739).
  - By Rep. Keating, N. Y., to reduce by \$4,000,000 the funds available to TVA for personnel, thus forcing the absorption of increased pay costs (pp. 2713-14).
  - By Rep. Bray, Ind., to limit agencies in this bill to 50% of the automobiles they had on June 30, 1951 (p. 2732).
  - By Rep. Jensen, Iowa, to permit the filling of only 25% of vacancies in agencies covered by the bill, until the total personnel is reduced by 10%; by a 157-108 vote (pp. 2735-7).Rejected the following amendments:
  - By Rep. Priest, Tenn., to restore \$7,000,000 of the cut, below the budget, for National Science Foundation (pp. 2699-702).
  - By Rep. Rees, Kans., to exempt employees earning less than 15 days of annual leave a year from the rider which restricts the accumulation of such leave (pp. 2729-32).
  - By Rep. Coudert, to reduce the expenditures authorized, for the agencies covered by the bill, by a total (not broken down) of about \$1,350,000,000; by a 115-148 vote (pp. 2733-5). Later his motion to recommit the bill, with instructions that such a provision be added to the bill, was rejected, 112-209 (p. 2739).
2. FCA AUDIT. Received a letter from the Comptroller General transmitting the audit report on institutions supervised by FCA for the fiscal year 1951 (H. Doc. 399); to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 2770).



3. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Following are excerpts from the committee report on this bill, H. R. 7151 (see Digest 46):

Summary of estimates and appropriations. "Requests from the agencies for which funds are appropriated in this bill, totaled \$1,983,410,861 not including indefinite appropriations and transfers from trust accounts. The amount requested was less than  $1\frac{1}{3}$  percent above the 1952 appropriation, and in most part would have been considered reasonable in more normal times.

"The request was cut \$197,324,700, practically 10 percent. The reduction is \$170,275,050, or over 8.5 percent below the 1952 appropriation. Of 45 appropriation requests containing funds for salaries and expenses, 41 were reduced and of the 4 that were not cut 2 were below the 1952 appropriation. The committee believes that such reductions must be made in the regular activities of our Government, even though it means some curtailment of very desirable and worthwhile projects, if we are to bear the financial burdens incident to the present emergency with safety. The committee also firmly believes that the reductions which have been made are the maximum that can be imposed without jeopardizing the quality and efficiency of the activities provided for in the bill."

Farm labor. "The reduction in the Mexican labor program is the entire amount requested for the activity. Very recently changes in the basic legislation have been considered in the House and in the Senate. The current agreement with Mexico under which the program operates expires May 11, 1952. The committee has, therefore, laid aside the request pending a more definite determination of the program for 1953."

Bureau of Employees' Compensation. "This bureau's estimates contemplated the opening of two field offices as pilot installations to determine the feasibility of decentralization of the work under the Federal Employees Compensation Act in order to facilitate the adjudication of claims and speed up operations. The committee thinks that one office would serve the purpose of testing the efficacy of this plan and has included an additional \$62,600 in the bill for the expense of opening and operating an office at San Francisco."

"Employees' compensation fund.--Payments are made from this fund for disability and death compensation and other related expenses as required by the pertinent laws. Since these laws obligate the Federal Government to make such payments and since any delay in making them causes hardship to Federal employees and their dependents, the committee recommends that this be made an annual indefinite appropriation. Such action will, directly, neither save money nor cost money. Indirectly it will save the Congress and the Agency the time and expense which is accountable to perennial deficiency and supplemental requests that have been necessary in the past. Seven of these have had to be acted on during the past six years. It will still be required that a financial analysis and summary of activities under this item be included in each year's budget so that it may be reviewed by the Congress."

Bureau of Labor Statistics. "The committee requests that before next year's hearings the Bureau submit an analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of making its activities more nearly self-supporting through charging the beneficiaries of these services for a greater portion of the cost. This analysis





United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 82<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

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## Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, March 24, 1952, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## House of Representatives

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1952

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and ever-blessed God, as we continue in the business of this new day, may we be conscious of the creative and cooperative presence and power of the spiritual factors and forces.

Make us see that we cannot solve any of our human problems without Thy help and that all our efforts will end in futility and failure unless we have divine guidance.

Lift our timid and trembling spirits out of the doubts and fears which make us cowards, into the glorious faith that enables us to go forth as conquerors, courageous and invincible.

Grant that our lives may be strong in the integrity which remains steadfast in times of trial and temptation.

May we be patient and hopeful in the hours of darkness when all earthly lights are eclipsed and extinguished by adversity.

In Christ's name we bring our petition. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION, 1953

Mr. NORRELL (on behalf of Mr. KIRWAN), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1628), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JENSEN reserved all points of order on the bill.

### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, no quorum is present.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 32]

|             |                 |              |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Abbott      | Fogarty         | Murdock      |
| Auchincloss | Fugate          | Murphy       |
| Bailey      | Gore            | Murray, Wis. |
| Baring      | Granger         | O'Hara       |
| Battle      | Grant           | Passman      |
| Belcher     | Halleck         | Patman       |
| Bolling     | Harrison, Va.   | Potter       |
| Bolton      | Hart            | Powell       |
| Bosone      | Hays, Ohio      | Prouty       |
| Boykin      | Hedrick         | Rabaut       |
| Brownson    | Heffernan       | Ribicoff     |
| Buchanan    | Herter          | Rivers       |
| Burdick     | Hinshaw         | Roberts      |
| Burnside    | Hull            | Rogers, Tex. |
| Butler      | Jackson, Calif. | Sheppard     |
| Byrnes      | James           | Short        |
| Carrigg     | Kee             | Staggers     |
| Celler      | Kersten, Wis.   | Stockman     |
| Clevenger   | King, Pa.       | Velde        |
| Combs       | Larcade         | Weichel      |
| Corbett     | McConnell       | Welch        |
| Dawson      | McKinnon        | Wheeler      |
| Dingell     | Mack, Ill.      | Wickersham   |
| Dollinger   | Martin, Iowa    | Widnall      |
| Dondero     | Miller, Calif.  | Wigglesworth |
| Doyle       | Morgan          | Wolcott      |
| Fernandez   | Morrison        | Wood, Ga.    |
| Flood       | Morton          |              |

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 346 members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 hour today, following the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7072, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the Clerk had read down to and including line 12 on page 25. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

### NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and including contracts for the making of special investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting, and computing services; equipment; not to exceed \$213,400 for expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$46,522,200.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to say a few words about this program and how important it is to our national defense and to the development of an Air



Force, in which I think every Member of the House is interested. You may recall that the NACA operated for many years without contract authority, except from the appropriations authority, many facilities which are now necessary to carry out the basic and fundamental research that is necessary now. We did not have a supersonic wind tunnel in this country until after World War II: That was a great mistake because we have seen the slow development of the jet engine and the metallurgical problems that have slowed down the jet program, in my opinion, more than any other one thing. We will bring before this body on Monday an authorization for a metallurgical laboratory. I want to ask the chairman of the subcommittee if there are any funds carried in this appropriation, which we are considering today, which can be used to begin a metallurgical laboratory.

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to our distinguished friend, the gentleman from North Carolina, that there are funds in this bill authorizing the construction of four separate and distinct brand-new projects. We have been given to understand by the NACA that the gentleman's subcommittee was in the act of approving this, and, as the gentleman will recall, I discussed the matter with him and, on the assumption that he was going to approve them and bring them to the House for the approval of the House, we are supplying some funds for this work.

Mr. DURHAM. I thank the gentleman very much. I think it is very wise to put the necessary funds into the present appropriation to start this metallurgical laboratory.

There are reasons why that is necessary that cannot be gone into on this floor. Speeds are developing problems in our metals and alloys that are beyond comprehension. I feel that if we can have the necessary scientific tools we can solve some of these problems and speed up the program.

The wind-tunnel program, which is being carried out today, is one of the most scientific and highly technical problems facing scientists, because it goes into the highest problems of science.

I understand we are cutting out today 800 positions in the personnel of NACA. Is this correct?

Mr. THOMAS. Let me give the gentleman the exact figure.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute, that the gentleman may answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me go back to the beginning. I do not know of any agency in this Government that has had any better treatment than this agency. I agree with my distinguished friend from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM]. He certainly has done wheel-horse work on this agency. But this crowd had less than six or seven hundred people right

after World War I. In 1941 they had only 844 employees. We have let them go up now to 7,800. Just think of it.

Mr. DURHAM. Does not the gentleman think it was justified in the development of the Air Force?

Mr. THOMAS. Of course they are justified, to some extent; but, frankly, I think we have let them go too fast. They ought to consolidate; they ought to stop and take a look and pull in their horns and see if they cannot do a better job with the people they have without expanding at the rate of seven or eight hundred or a thousand employees every year.

Mr. DURHAM. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

(Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Certainly.

Mr. THOMAS. I wonder if I may propound a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Not out of my time, I hope.

Mr. THOMAS. No.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the paragraph dealing with NACA, and all amendments thereto, close in 6 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose to vote for any and all amendments which will cut down appropriations, perhaps for a reason that others may not have. The Library told me this morning that we had spent for the Marshall plan \$597,000,000. Then, for ECA through 1948 to 1952, \$22,539,913,000 under Paul Hoffman—he says no relation—from April 3, 1948, to October 1, 1950, actual expenditures, exclusive of administrative costs, \$8,463,000,000; total appropriations during that period, \$10,146,000,000.

A total of \$23,136,913,000 spent.

I noticed in the press recently that Paul Hoffman, who was the Administrator of ECA, it is now known as Mutual Security, and who so efficiently—no, I do not want to say that—so quickly and with so little to show for his spending, spent so many billions abroad, is coming back home and I understand—and this is not a political speech in any way—that he is to be the campaign manager of a candidate—I will not name names—of a candidate for the Presidency. Paul and his candidate are presumably of one mind as to our foreign policy—it is the policy of the internationalists and financial interests of this country. I am also told by my colleagues from the Northeast, I have been told several times in the last few days, that the gentleman whose campaign Paul will manage—will

be elected. If that is so, as long as Paul and those associated with him—you can get most of their names from the press—they as a rule are politicians and statesmen intending to carry out the policies of the present administration, the foreign policies, I think that we ought to save a few dollars, for certainly Paul and most of the others are advocates of billion-dollar spending. I want to cut this bill—I will not say what I will do later on as other bills come up—but I want to cut this bill so that there will still be some money left so that if afterwards I do change my mind and want to appropriate a few billions to help this Republican candidate who they say is the peoples choice and who they say Paul Hoffman is going to manage—there may be a few dollars available. So there will be some opportunity for someone on this side of the aisle who believes in that policy to find at least a little money somewhere to support that campaign for a foreign policy which so far has brought us nothing but grief.

Now, I am serious about this. If we are to continue this present foreign policy of Acheson, of the Senator from Massachusetts, the Senator from Pennsylvania and all those others, Paul Hoffman and our good friends here from the Northeast, the big industrialists, the steel makers and the New York financial interests who feel we must save the world, all of those who so enthusiastically and so successfully backed Willkie and then Dewey twice in the nominating conventions—if we want to have something for those people, or, more accurately, their program, then we will have to save money out of this bill, because may I say that when I go home all I hear is: Must we go along? Have we no choice? No chance to vote on the real issue, which is: Is our first duty to the world or is it to the United States of America? Our folks are tired of rising taxes, the conscription of men and later possibly of women, to fight either in Asia or in Europe. I would be more willing to appropriate dollars to hire Chinese to do the fighting if they want to fight, and that seems to be their avocation, or occupation in life, and I would much rather have them do it than have our men sent all over the world to fight—to maintain the prestige of Britain or France.

Then my good friend here from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and my good friend from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] after we have made a new crop of veterans, come along, and justly so, ask for benefit payments to veterans. My thought is that if some of these people, and I do not include the gentleman from Mississippi would just avoid getting into so many wars we would not have so many veterans. I fear very very greatly that if we are to continue on with an ever-increasing number and an ever new crop of veterans that the sad part of it will be that the veterans do realize that in the end when some of us older fellows will no longer be taxpayers the veterans themselves will have to pay the check. The check not only for what they have received—to which they are entitled, but



the check for billions for others—for billions which have been—will be wasted.

That is why I am a little worried, a little disturbed over this idea of Paul Hoffman coming back—after election and he undoubtedly will be back here if his candidate is successful asking for, should I say millions, billions, or go one step further and jump to trillions for aid abroad? Yes, and for an unlimited number of men, American men, year after year, to police the world, fight the wars of U. N. or some other world organization. Oh, my good friends—and I see some of you here from the northeast—yes, you can nominate as three times you have before dictated the nomination—and I am so so sorry that before you did not succeed in electing your nominee, I am afraid you will have a terribly hard time in convincing the Mid-Westerners and those who furnish the cannon fodder for war that they should continue spending billions of dollars sending millions of boys abroad to fight—in wars which are not necessary for the advancement of our people, the security of our Republic.

Mr. WITHROW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to turn to page 27, the section having to do with locomotive inspection. I have an amendment I would like to offer.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 27?

Mr. WITHROW. Page 27, line 7.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I shall have to object, and I hope the gentleman will forgive me for doing so. That has already been passed.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$95,000 for expenses of travel; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PRIEST: Page 30, line 6, after the semicolon, strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,500,000."

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment, and I hope very much the Committee will see fit to accept it. I feel very strongly about the importance of it at this time.

The National Science Foundation last year operated on a budget of \$3,000,000 and requested this year \$15,000,000. The Committee on Appropriations allowed them \$3,500,000.

Recently I had a conference with Dr. Waterman, the Director, and some of the other members of the Board and others interested in this subject and I asked Dr. Waterman at that time how well the Foundation was progressing on the policy of assuming chief responsibility for

the Federal Government's research program. He told me that he would send me some information. Of course, they have not had time yet to do very much on evaluating all of the Federal research that is being done. It amounts, Mr. Chairman, to approximately \$2,000,000,000 all told in all of the agencies.

Mr. Chairman, I want to read from a letter that Dr. Waterman sent me a few days ago in which he stated:

The President has stated his objective of having the National Science Foundation "ultimately assume major responsibility for the Federal Government's support of basic research through grant or contract." (President's letter to the Congress, Hearings, pt. I, p. 179.)

The President's budget for 1953 reflects this policy. It reduces the basic research budgets of defense agencies by approximately \$7,300,000.

The reduction is in the Department of Defense, \$5,000,000—this is for basic research—Atomic Energy Commission and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and other agencies, \$2,300,000.

Mr. Chairman, I simply take that \$7,000,000 by which the basic research appropriation for some of the other agencies has been reduced, and add it to the \$3,500,000 appropriated here by the committee for the National Science Foundation bringing the total to \$10,500,000, which I believe, is the minimum, if this organization is really to do the job that Congress directed it to do when it passed an authorization sometime ago. The Foundation already has awarded, as you know, 50 grants for basic scientific research. These grants were awarded to 30 different institutions in 19 States. I think if you members of the Committee will read that list you will be greatly pleased in the awards of these first 50 grants by the Board of the Science Foundation. I note, for example, that there was no concentration in the larger institutions as some had feared. I notice that in Indiana, four small colleges that you do not hear of very often, but that have a very high scholastic standing, received awards for research in the biological sciences. Practically all of the first 50 grants were in research in medicine and in biology.

Mr. Chairman, I have been amazed at the number of the Members of the House of Representatives who have been unable to answer roll calls recently because of illness due to virus infection. What do we know about virus? Some research scientist out in Indiana or Iowa or somewhere else may find out some day about that thing that exists now in that never-never land between an inert, dead organic chemical, and a living organism. We call it virus but we do not know much about it. All of these first 50 grants were in the field of medicine and biology.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and place in the RECORD some information about some of the discoveries in these fields recently, not by some widely known institution but by some little scientist out here in the laboratory, a one-man laboratory, who has been able to operate because he had a little assistance in that operation.

I want to call your attention to the program and some future plans of the National Science Foundation.

Recently, I had an opportunity to review with Dr. Barnard, Chairman of the National Science Board, and Dr. Waterman, Director of the National Science Foundation, the progress that this young agency has been making. I wish to assure that the program of the foundation is in fine shape. The morale of the staff is high; they are imbued with a mission that of making America scientifically strong. The quality of the research projects so far supported by the foundation has earned for the agency the respect of outstanding scientists throughout the country.

During the first week in April the foundation expects to announce the award of some 500 graduate fellowships in various fields of the natural sciences. These fellows are now being selected out of more than 3,000 applications which have come from every State in the Union, from the District of Columbia, from Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska, and from Americans living abroad. The selection process is based on merit: it is carried out with great care. Applicants for these fellowships represent the cream of the crop in the sciences—the finest and most promising young scientific minds that we have. As the Members of this House know, American intelligence is our most priceless asset; the National Science Foundation, through this graduate fellowship program, is making it possible for this asset to become of maximum use. Through the fellowship program the best in young scientific talent is being trained.

I am happy to be able to report that the initial projects supported by the National Science Foundation are in the field of basic research in biology and medicine. You and I know that the cost of disease in this country is appalling. In a time of national emergency when we need every available hand at work in the shop, at the plow, or back of a gun, we cannot afford the terrible loss of man-hours through sickness or the premature crippling diseases which remove useful persons from the labor supply.

I have previously referred to the virus. Under certain conditions it appears to thrive and multiply and to destroy living cells. Attacks on the human body by viruses and other virulent agents are as great a danger to the country as attacks by any other type of enemy. And we must fight them with equal vigor. How this inert substance can suddenly become alive and dangerous is a subject of much interest to our biochemists and physiologists.

This and other distressing problems have long been the subject of direct clinical research. They have not been solved. There is now general belief that the answer lies in more complete knowledge and understanding of these matters; mere search for a cure will not suffice. Now this is in the realm of basic research. It is this kind of research, basic research, which is stressed in the program of the National Science Foundation. An investment in this type of



research is an investment in the future strength and health of our country.

A most encouraging research story, which illustrates the point I have just made about basic research, has made headlines recently. I refer to the report of a sensational treatment for acute cases of that dread disease tuberculosis. It appears to be a fact that this treatment, although only in the experimental stage, offers promise of positively stopping acute phases of the disease. Thus cases, ordinarily fatal, may now recover.

The patient rallies and shows remarkable gain in weight and vitality. This is indeed welcome news and again evidence of the importance of research to every citizen. The fact that this treatment does not cure the chronic sufferers, as thus far found, and that further careful investigation is necessary to discover possible harmful reactions, should not detract from the fact that a capital discovery has indeed been made. This kind of progress in medicine grows out of scientific research at the frontiers of biological knowledge.

As Members of the House you have already come to know how basic research has helped to strengthen our military competence. We all know, surely, the many new devices, weapons, and techniques which are now in use by our Armed Forces as results of the application of basic scientific findings. There is hardly a modern weapon now being used for our defense which did not have its beginnings in the research laboratories. Tomorrow's weapons are in today's laboratories. We must keep the basic information for scientific developments pouring from our American research centers. The National Science Foundation is dedicated to the stimulation and encouragement of such activity—toward the increase of basic knowledge upon which our military and our whole economy may draw.

It is sometimes thought and said that all that is done by research is to bring about more costly devices and processes. This is far from true. First, let me say that in critical matters of military equipment we dare not delay the development of a revolutionary or clearly superior weapon or piece of equipment. Such are the means by which our defense is made impregnable.

While this highly critical type of project does result from research we would be foolish indeed to do other than prosecute such developments with the utmost dispatch, cost what they may. However, basic research does far more than point the way to revolutionary advances. It is only by full attention to basic research and the soundness of its coverage that we can hope to eliminate unnecessary developmental work. This type of research is cheap; it is in the development of the application where large funds are expended.

It goes without saying that the time when economies must begin is before these large developments are undertaken. It is in the basic and background research which precedes the start of an expensive developmental project where the real savings may be made.

Thus basic research can point out lines of procedure which are not promising, and others whose initiation should await further research before being attempted. Of what profit is it to develop the most powerful jet engine if it can be proved in advance that the life of the engine is only a few hours, and if it can be proved that the country's supply of critical materials will not permit the manufacture of the engine in usable quantities? Of what use is it to develop a jet plane costing over a million dollars if at its supersonic speed no pilot has quick enough reaction time to fly the plane? Of what use is it to develop a guided missile which cannot find its target?

From the examples which I have already cited in the medical and biological sciences it can be seen that this type of research is providing countless savings in man-hours, increased production, and improved living conditions. In the same way basic research has been able to provide the military with economical techniques for making best use of its men and machines.

I do not mean to imply by these examples that the mission of the National Science Foundation is to provide information for the military solely, or to create better health conditions solely. As has abundantly been shown in the past, these will be byproducts of that program. The mission of the foundation is designed to increase the scientific competence of the Nation as a whole, in all fields of science. It does this through its support of basic research, through its stimulation of increased scientific activity in the basic sciences via the foundation's grant program.

Universities and laboratories throughout the breadth of the United States and its Territories are encouraged to make studies leading to new knowledge and new principles. Such findings are the bases for all future developments, for the improvement of our standard of living, and for the strengthening of our defenses. And such findings yield the direction by which such improvements can best be made. In the long run such findings are keys to the economic use of man, machine, and money in research.

This is one of the primary responsibilities of the foundation, the stimulation of basic research and the support of such activities. It was recognized as such by the sponsors of this agency, and I am proud to call myself one of those sponsors. This young agency, now only beginning its second year of operation, was designed to be the main independent agency on the policy level of government which would look toward progress in American science. It was to such a purpose that the President addressed his last message on the National Science Foundation.

I quote from that message:

The foundation is much more than a new executive agency added to those already in existence with a research mission. It was conceived as a much-needed keystone in the structure of the national research program. Its principal task is to appraise the rapid growth of research activity, both public and private, and to recommend the broad goals toward which this massive effort should be channeled. In addition the foundation will

support those areas of basic research and scientific training where the needs are most acute and will ultimately assume major responsibility for the Federal Government's support of basic research through grant or contract.

As long as the Federal Government continues to be the largest factor in the national research effort, it must frankly face the responsibility to insure that this effort is conceived and executed soundly and effectively. The results to be obtained from the operation of the foundation far outweigh its cost. The foundation's annual budget represents no more than a small fraction of the annual Federal outlays for research and development.

The funds involved represent a long-term investment in the national security no less than the funds presently being invested in the expansion of productive capacity to carry us through a long period of partial mobilization.

Through this agency, we have put our faith in the knowledge that American intelligence and American science can produce countless benefits for our way of life. By backing the Foundation we are insuring that there will be a strong base for future research and development. By backing the Foundation we are in fact giving support to the training of our future scientific talent and thereby we are increasing our scientific potential.

You all know the critical shortage which now exists in scientific manpower. Trends now indicate that this shortage will be even more critical in future years. The number of trained graduate scientists and engineers coming from our universities and technical institutes is dwindling. As legislators for the Nation we must do something positive to alleviate this situation. By supporting the Foundation we are taking positive action. It is one of the missions of the National Science Foundation to train new scientists.

Through the Foundation's fellowship program such an effort is now under way, even though it is only on a modest scale. The 500 fellowships being awarded this year by the Foundation marks an earnest beginning in this direction. The limited budget which the Foundation received last year allowed for only the skimming of the very top of the cream of young American talent. The total number of applicants worthy of support, in the judgment of some of our leading scientists, far exceeded the limited budget which could be allotted for that purpose in the past year.

It is to be hoped that this program can be increased to some 2,000 fellowships annually for coming years. Such an investment in our human resources is a small thing to pay for the future of the United States. First-rate scientists now being trained under such a program will bring back benefits a thousand fold to American progress.

There remain to be said only a few words about the nature of the National Science Foundation program in relation to the research programs of other agencies. I must reemphasize that the National Science Foundation is destined to be the key agency in basic research whose purpose is the progress of science itself. This fundamental mission of the



Foundation has been recognized by the President and by agencies within and without the Government.

During the last year this concept was given careful consideration in planning the future activities of Government organizations. It shows realistically in their estimates. The plan has thus been to reduce their basic research budgets and to increase by a comparable amount the budget of the National Science Foundation. The result, from the taxpayers' point of view, is that this year's basic research budget has not been increased by the existence of the program of the National Science Foundation. Here again we find a real effort to establish a valid approach to research planning and supervision of research expenditures.

In these brief minutes I have tried to give you some idea of the nature of the Foundation's work. I have tried to tell you what real benefits can accrue from such work. At the end of its first year the Foundation has already won the hearts of American scientists and the cooperation of other scientific groups, both Government and private. Its modest beginning through the grant and fellowship programs have won wide approval and mark the first step toward the development of a strong government policy toward the development of American science. I close by repeating my statement of belief in the Foundation which I made last year: The Science Foundation Act is the legislative expression of the truth that to live well and safely tomorrow, we must prepare today.

(Mr. PRIEST asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments to the paragraph close in 15 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. WITHROW. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments to the entire paragraph on National Science Foundation close in 20 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WITHROW].

Mr. WITHROW. Mr. Chairman, I propounded a unanimous-consent request some few minutes ago because I was unavoidably absent from the Chamber when the item that I was particularly interested in was taken up. There was objection.

Mr. Chairman, I believe in economy. I think we all believe in economy, but I believe that we should be cautious in practicing so-called economy in certain fields of Interstate Commerce Commission activities. I have particularly in mind that field which pertains to the inspection of locomotives.

Let me bring to your attention the fact that the budget estimate on the item of locomotive inspection, that is, the actual inspection of the engines that operate on the railroads, was \$761,000 for 1953. The actual appropriation for 1952 was \$706,600. The committee has recommended \$664,000 for this activity of the Government, which is very important, or a cut under the amount they received in 1952 of \$42,600.

That cut is being made on the premise that there is a duplication of services in the States. That premise is false. That was the argument made by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] in the general discussion upon this bill that a great many of the items that are carried in the Interstate Commerce Commission budget are duplications of activities of the States. I concede that in part he was right, but in this particular item, namely, the inspection of locomotives, there is no State duplication whatsoever in any State I know of.

This item is essential to the safety of the people who travel on the trains and of the men who work on the trains. It is not a large item but it is essential. I have had a great deal of experience in the railroad field, and I know that this money is badly needed and these inspectors are needed. We should have more of them, because this inspection contributes materially to the safety of the men who work on the passenger and freight trains and also to the safety of the general public who travel.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WITHROW. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true they have many more locomotives than they have inspectors; therefore, there are many locomotives not inspected today because we do not have the inspectors to do the job?

Mr. WITHROW. That is true. Very, very few times during the year do these inspectors get to a terminal. Very seldom do they get there more than twice a year. This inspection is badly needed. I hope that when this measure goes to the other body and goes to conference the question of restoring this very, very small amount of \$42,600 will be sincerely considered.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I wish to support the Priest amendment in relation to the National Science Foundation. I think more attention should be given to the work of this organization, which is for the first time trying to coordinate the scientific research that is engaged in by the Federal Government.

The present budget takes from the Armed Forces and the Atomic Energy Commission certain research funds which they received last year and turns them over to the National Science Foundation. If this cut which has been made by the committee prevails, that research will not be done. It is something that

has been taken out of the budget of these other agencies.

I am especially interested in the work of the National Science Foundation because of the fine start that has been made during the first year of the operation of this organization. At the time the Foundation was authorized, great fear was expressed that it would merely centralize further work in the so-called Ivy League institutions. The big institutions of learning which do most of this work through large endowments have already been centralized as to research. But the work of the National Science Foundation, if we are to judge the future by what has happened in the past, will be to emphasize this work in all the institutions of learning throughout the country. I think it is highly important that this effort to decentralize to that degree, and to help in an intelligent approach of these scientific investigations, and help in every aspect of scientific educational work in the country should be encouraged by at least an appropriation that is not several hundred percent less than it was for this type of research activity last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I take the time of the House to point out something in connection with this particular amendment, in which I support our distinguished friend the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST], that has not yet been discussed, and I think it is extremely important. It is awfully easy to believe that the only struggle we are in with the Soviet Union is the military struggle, the economic struggle and the ideological struggle of the propaganda war, what we like to call the education and information front. But the Soviets do not think so because in the Soviet Union among the classes at the top who are much honored, and who receive great emoluments are the scientists. They realize something which perhaps we do not adequately realize, that an important part of this struggle whether men's minds and souls shall be dominated by these master craftsmen of brutality and totalitarianism in the Kremlin, or by the idea of freedom, will rest in the scientific field.

This particular increase of about \$7,000,000, which our colleague the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] gives us an opportunity to vote upon, is for the general staff that is directing the scientific effort of the United States. I do not think you need to do much more in substantiation of what I just stated than to read the list of the members of the National Science Board. These are by all odds among the most distinguished, scientific minds in our country, and they are serving on a small per diem fee. This is not a group of bureaucratic employees, these are indeed scientists trying to marshal the scientific effort of the United States. Indeed, one of the most eloquent witnesses before the Appropriation



Subcommittee was Dr. Chester I. Barnard, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, and one of the most distinguished men in America. You do not have a group here that is trying to build up its power. You have a group that deeply and sincerely feel that at least the amount of money they have asked for is needed for a general staff or directing brains for the fundamental coordination of basic research in the United States, a general field in which in the Federal Government establishment alone, we are spending \$2,000,000,000 a year. If this is going to be a push button conflict, hot or cold, we have got to have some pretty intelligent minds at the push buttons, and also some pretty intelligent minds to determine how many push buttons are needed.

This foundation does not do any research itself. What it does is to plot out the fields for research, ascertain gaps in research, and point out where there is duplication of research. They have already been instrumental in saving the small amount of money the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] is trying to add by his amendment. They can save a very large amount of money, but what is even more important they can make more certain our victory in the fundamental struggle in science between freedom and communism. I think the National Science Foundation is entitled to this modicum of support. We are asked to support the top scientists of the country who are some of the most outstanding and patriotic men we have.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

(Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, one of the major consequences of our growing burden of taxation is its serious effect upon our colleges, our universities, and the expansion of our scientific research.

Today as never before in world history, we should be doing everything in our power to maintain and strengthen our colleges, but our tremendous taxes have made it impossible to establish new endowment funds. The fixed incomes derived from many of the established funds is no longer sufficient to provide the facilities that modern colleges require.

All of this creates a two-way squeeze. Because of the tax set-up, hundreds of small colleges which once took pride in their scientific departments are unable to maintain them adequately. At the same time, the Federal Government points to this shrinkage and says that it must establish and support Government-sponsored scientific research. This vicious circle causes us to lose out on every count. The colleges and universities suffer, and the Federal Government then comes to Congress demanding more and more money for what could have been done in the first place at the institutions of higher learning. It is time that we understood that big taxation has social and educational results that strike deeply at our entire pattern of American life.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, the reason that the research program was not given more money in this particular budget is because it is not yet ready for it. The record will show, on page 203, that the Federal expenditures for all sorts of research now come to over \$2,000,000,000, and that this agency was created, admirably, and with no resistance from the subcommittee or from Members of Congress, to coordinate the research work already being done and to be developed. I think it is a matter of time, and I suggest we are not yet ready for the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST].

However, I would like to raise a mild voice of inquiry as to how all the people in the past got their research work done without financial help from some government. I wonder how Darwin, Newton, Marconi, Henry Ford, Pasteur, the people who discovered penicillin, and insulin, and some of these other benefits to mankind, managed to get anything discovered without \$10,000,000 of Government money. Of course, the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] would quickly point out that Newton was following strictly the bureaucratic pattern, because he lay down under a tree in a position of complete inactivity and let an apple fall on him. I think we can wait just a little and find support in some later budget for the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. COTTON. I am glad to be given credit for that quip and I thank the gentleman from California. Now, is it not a fact that when this agency came in with their budget request for this fiscal year, that those parts of their budget for new research constituted the major portion, and a very minor portion was for coordinating and preventing duplication in other governmental agencies engaged in research?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct. And the other agencies have their own research money. What we want is coordination, and eventually economy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman realize that the budget estimate for the Defense Department called for \$1,700,000,000 for research, and that they have their own special outfit coordinating that research?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. PRIEST. If the gentleman will yield for one comment on the statement made by the distinguished gentleman from New York—

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. I believe, however, that practically all of the research engaged in now by the Defense Establishment, or at least a major portion of it, is applied rather than basic. We do not have time now to separate the two; but I think that is the fact, and the RECORD should so show, that it is applied research rather than basic research.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I exceedingly regret that I find myself in opposition to the amendment offered by my genial friend. I doubt if there is a man who is more beloved and better thought of by the entire membership than our able friend the gentleman from Tennessee. I regret it, too, because this little subcommittee, of which I have the honor of being a member, is very scientifically minded. But as the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and my distinguished friends, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], have brought out, what we are spending this year for research—and I hope the membership will get the hearings and turn to page 682 where the Bureau of the Budget sets out what we are spending by agencies for scientific investigation and research this year—reaches the tidy little sum of \$1,987,000,000.

There is nothing wrong with this new agency; this is the third year we have appropriated for it. We are for it, make no mistake about that, and I hope my distinguished friend in his efforts to raise this appropriation by \$7,000,000 will get his very able committee together and give them some authority to do what it was intended to do when it was created; namely, give them that authority to coordinate the research of the various agencies and tell Agency A or B to cut out this duplication of research, and to Agency C: "You stay in this field." When you do that you are going to save this Government millions of dollars.

We gave these people 78 employees, the same number they had this year. They want to spend \$15,000,000, of which \$13,393,000 is for grants to 2,200 students, and for research support. They are going to send them to school at a cost of from \$2,000 to \$4,400 a year as a stipend, 2,200 of them to be sent to school to learn to be scientists; and, of course, they are excluded from the draft by virtue of the law, and that is as it should be. Of the \$15,000,000, they want to spend \$8,800,000 at 40, 50, or 60 universities for research support. We think that is fine, but let us postpone this work until we get rid of this war. We have one agency in this bill to which we have already given nearly \$24,000,000 this year for biology and medicine, and that is the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers; not to exceed \$90,-



000 for expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$5,245,080.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have taken this time in order to see if we cannot clarify the situation a little upon the tremendous number of letters each Member of Congress has been receiving in regard to the proposed fees to be put into effect on investment dealers and brokers by the Securities and Exchange Commission; and if I may have the attention of my genial and distinguished colleague, the chairman of the Independent Offices Subcommittee on Appropriations, for a minute I would like to ask him when they inserted title V of Public Law 137 into the Appropriation Act of 1952, how many agencies they thought would come under this title.

Mr. THOMAS. I may say to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois that there are at least 40 or 50. My memory may not serve me in this regard, however.

Mr. BUSBEY. I wonder if the gentleman from Texas would be kind enough to try to give us a list of those agencies at this point?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; we will comply with the gentleman's request with pleasure.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, we have been receiving many letters. If I were not so modest I would say I think I was somewhat responsible for the Securities and Exchange Commission starting hearings on this matter, plus the fact that a bill I introduced in the House on February 28, 1952, has been referred to the Subcommittee on the SEC of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to our distinguished friend that his modesty is more than well founded. He actually did the work.

Mr. BUSBEY. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution and thank him. I would like to ask the chairman another question: In view of what he has learned since the Securities and Exchange Commission has proposed these fees, does he think that the SEC is still justified in going through with its proposal?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to quibble or to be evasive, but, frankly, I have not studied this matter. As a general proposition, as brought out in the hearings by our distinguished colleague from Illinois [Mr. YATES] and by our distinguished colleague from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] it certainly is not reasonable to request a man to pay a fee for being investigated. I believe that is as far as I can go. The gentleman from New York [Mr. HELLER] has a subcommittee that is dealing with an investigation of the Securities and Exchange Commission and all of its operations. He told the subcommittee the other day he was going to begin hearings on this item and go into detail. I am sure what that distinguished subcommittee does will meet with the complete satisfaction of the Members of the House.

Mr. BUSBEY. I hope the gentleman's observations are correct.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. I should like to point out to the gentleman, inasmuch as my name has been mentioned, that during the subcommittee hearings my questioning was not directed only to the Securities and Exchange Commission. I went into the matter of fees by all of the agencies that appeared before our subcommittee. Each of the agencies was interrogated with respect to the possibility of charging those being regulated by the agencies for a portion of the costs that are incurred as a result of regulations. For example, it was believed by our subcommittee that a company which is given a valuable franchise by the Federal Communications Commission to operate a broadcasting studio or to operate a television studio should bear at least a portion of the costs incurred in the hearings.

Mr. BUSBEY. The gentleman is taking up my time.

Mr. YATES. With respect to the Securities and Exchange Commission, let me invite the gentleman's attention to a Senate study made on the subject. I would call the gentleman's attention to a report that has been issued by the other body on July 20, 1950, by Senator McCLELLAN's committee entitled "Fees for Special Services." I direct the gentleman's attention to page 14 of that report.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, in view of my generosity in trying to clarify this matter and in yielding so much of my time to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the committee's attention to one particular paragraph in the proposed rules to be adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission in their release of January 31, 1952, in which it is stated:

If the registration fee of any company is not paid on or before the date specified in paragraph (b), the Commission may order the registration of such company suspended or terminated for that reason.

Mr. Chairman, there has never been an agency that I know of in the history of this country that has usurped the powers of Congress to that extent. Everybody is entitled to his day in court, and even under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 the SEC has to serve notice on any investment dealer or broker and then prefer charges and have a hearing. But here they propose that if a dealer does not get his annual fee in by June 1, he is out of business; the same as revoking his license. Furthermore, the SEC does not give a license to

any dealer. There is not a soul in the United States who cannot be registered if he just fills out a simple form that is put in the files, unless he has a criminal record. That is something to which we should give very serious consideration.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I only want to take this opportunity to commend my distinguished colleague for the strong line he is taking upon this subject. As one Member of this House it seems to me quite clear that the Securities and Exchange Commission is stretching very far the language of this act and is certainly interpreting it in no sense as Congress intended that it should be interpreted. I commend the gentleman for the amending legislation that he is offering, and for my part I am inclined to believe that this entire section 5 should be repealed because under it, if other agencies are permitted to extend their power contrary to the obvious intention of the Congress as this one is, then it will definitely create a secondary tax structure and constitute a very great burden on business.

Mr. BUSBEY. I will say to the gentleman from New York in regard to my amendment that I did not offer it at this time to the appropriation bill because I knew a point of order would be made that it would be legislation on an appropriation bill. Therefore I did not want to take up the time of the committee.

But I would like to ask the distinguished chairman, if I may, in regard to the paragraph I just read from their proposed regulations, if he thinks there is any justification for the SEC terminating a dealer-broker's license just because he does not pay his fee by June 1 of each year.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I dislike to get on my feet so much and take too much of my friend's time. In answer to that, may I read to you one section of the law? Section 5 lays down a yardstick and it suggests to them; that is all it does. It lays down a suggested yardstick to be used in arriving at a fee. Here it is: One of the things to be considered by the agency shall be direct and indirect costs to the Government, and value to the recipient.

Mr. BUSBEY. I am glad my friend mentioned that.

Mr. THOMAS. So that answers the gentleman's question.

Mr. BUSBEY. Let me read it as it is in the law: "to be fair and equitable, taking into consideration direct and indirect costs to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy or interests served, and other pertinent facts."

I contend, and, if I am wrong, I hope the chairman will correct me, that when the Securities and Exchange Commission proposed these fees and made out their schedule they did not take into consideration any cost whatever in accordance with the law. There is no cost against which the fees may be charged, because they render no service whatever



to the investment dealers and brokers of the United States.

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have studied the provision carried in last year's appropriation bill and I think the substance of the provision is very sound. For years I have advocated that services should be charged for wherever possible by any agency of the Government. To the extent that revenue is brought in by reason of services being properly charged for, it inures to the benefit of all taxpayers.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Not just now.

Mr. BUSBEY. I just wanted to agree with the gentleman on one point.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad my friend agrees.

Mr. BUSBEY. As far as he has gone.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes, but he disagrees in one particular respect.

I am not taking issue with my friend on the bill he has introduced. I am not taking issue on the particular question to which he addressed himself in his remarks today and the House the other evening. My mind is open on that. However, I do not think the Securities and Exchange Commission should be the subject of criticism because the members of that Commission do what they think Congress directed them to do. That is the issue now.

My purpose in rising is to at least let members of commissions of the executive branch of the Government know that when they are doing something they think is carrying out the law as intended by Congress and are exercising their best judgment in relation to that, even if some of us think they are mistaken they should not be subject to criticism.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. I asked the gentleman to yield to correct what I think is an erroneous impression the gentleman from Massachusetts has. This law was put on the books a year ago, and the Securities and Exchange Commission must have known they did not come under the jurisdiction of this law, because they did not do one single thing about fees for investment dealers and brokers until after the hearings this year.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] has stated that the first time such a provision appeared was last year. I believe the Commission has been studying this matter for some time. The attention of the SEC was directed to this matter in a report issued by the other body on July 24, 1950, Report No. 2120, entitled "Fees for Special Services." This is what the report says so far as the Securities and Exchange Commission is concerned. This is on page 14:

It is understood that the regulation of investment companies by the Securities and Exchange Commission results in the reservation to them of a segment of securities dealings not available to others engaged in similar transactions. This may well be found to be similar to the granting of a franchise and, thus, an equitable subject for appropriate fees. Similarly, the registration and supervision of brokers and dealers can readily be visualized as representing a tangible asset to those covered thereby. There is no charge now for either of these two services.

I make this point for the purpose of showing that the Securities and Exchange Commission is only examining the propriety of its charges and is holding hearings to determine the nature of the charges that should be made.

It has invited representatives of the industry. It has asked for its suggestions, it is giving them an opportunity to make constructive suggestions and state their objections. I think this is a fair way of looking into the matter.

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I just want to make clear the fact that no charges have been imposed by the SEC but they are merely sending out a list, and they are discussing it and the decision will be made pretty soon.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, I think instead of impugning their motives, we ought to commend them. If we do not agree with them, let us legislate. Apparently this legislation on the part of the Congress started the chain of events operating, which has brought about the present situation in this matter. I do not want to get into any argument on the merits of it because my mind is open. But, I am not going to sit here and listen to the Commission being attacked for doing something that they think was imposed upon them by law, which law came into existence as a result of the action of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. I might say that there is no directive or mandate to the SEC to put into effect these proposed fees. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the very first sentence of title 5 of the public law involved here.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know you are going to say it is "the sense of the Congress." But when you are talking about "the sense of the Congress," you are putting a construction upon it, which is consistent with your views. Now I have no objection to your doing that, but if you were a member of the Commission connected with another branch of the Government, you would have to consider that a little bit differently than you would as a Member of the Congress. If I were a member of the Commission, to me that would be a rather strong direction and it means that I should take affirmative action, or at least affirmative consideration should be given. It is not mandatory, but it would be somewhat obligatory upon me. At least that is my opinion.

Mr. BUSBEY. I want to agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts to the extent that—

Mr. McCORMACK. If the gentleman will pardon the interruption, if you and I can agree—if you and I can agree, then my purpose is accomplished because the only purpose I had is not to attack the SEC for doing what it is doing. If they are wrong, let us change it by a law, if they, as a result of these hearings, decide to continue to impose these fees.

Mr. BUSBEY. I will say to the gentleman, I have made no attack on the SEC. I have contended all along that this whole controversy, the time and expense and everything else could have been eliminated.

Mr. McCORMACK. When you say that they do not have the authority to do something, and are asserting authority they do not possess, I consider that to be an attack.

Mr. BUSBEY. At no time could anything I have said be construed as an attack on the SEC.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I want to take this opportunity to make clear to the House first that this title 5, which is the present subject of controversy is not limited in its application to the SEC, but applies to all Government agencies.

Mr. McCORMACK. A very wise provision in substance.

Mr. COUDERT. Therefore, it is not a question of the SEC at all here except as an example. Second, I would like to ask the gentleman a question—the act in effect directs the establishment of a fee system and purports to establish standards by which the agency shall determine how much to charge. Is there anywhere in the Government a right of review of the schedule of fees that this or any other agency can charge? In other words, have we not legislated perhaps unfortunately in directing that fees be established under a vague set of standards, and then not providing that there be some place for a review of those fees?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is a fair statement—a very fair statement. But, it comes back to what we have said before, that Congress is to blame for that, and not the Commission.

Mr. COUDERT. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, so that we will not get too serious about this, I desire to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that if they want to know what the Securities Act, the Stock Exchange Act, and the Utility Holding Company Act mean, and what authority is granted under those acts—all three of which laws the Securities and Exchange Commission administers—if they would read three reports which were filed when those bills were presented to the House, and three speeches which were made at that time, they would understand the powers and the functions of this Commission. Of course, Mr. Chairman, modesty forbids



my saying who filed those reports and who made those speeches.

The Clerk read as follows:

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$69,500 for expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Management; not to exceed \$363,500 for expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing; \$92,500 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,500 shall be available for expenses of travel; and \$215,200 for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for expenses of travel; \$36,597,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: On page 31, line 18, strike out "\$36,597,000" and insert "\$33,000,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that all debate upon this subheading and all amendments thereto close in 6 minutes after the gentleman from Mississippi has finished—4 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I am compelled to add my expressions of appreciation for the splendid work done by the subcommittee which has reported this bill. They have done a splendid job, in my opinion, in reducing unnecessary and wasteful Government expenditures in this bill, and I think they are entitled to the commendation and cooperation of every Member of this House. They have done such a splendid job that I want to help them do an even better job, and that is the reason I have offered this amendment.

Last year Selective Service was given \$30,154,000 for the 1952 appropriation. Later they found it necessary, because of the increase in the number of persons to be inducted under the system, to come back to the House and ask for another \$2,955,000, not only to cover the additional workload but also to cover the costs of the Pay Act increases that we

granted last year. The total for 1952, therefore, may be considered as \$33,109,000.

It is noted that the 1952 budget was based on inducting 300,000 men. Later, they found it necessary, before the year was over, to induct 600,000, thus doubling what you might consider to be their workload. Yet they only found it necessary to come back to the House and ask for an additional 10 percent in appropriations to take care of this doubled workload.

The amendment which I have offered would hold them to virtually the same amount they had last year. The prospect in 1953 is that they will induct 650,000 men, which is only 50,000 more than last year.

I realize that General Hershey probably has the most difficult job in Government. He has an almost impossible task. One of the main reasons why General Hershey has such a tremendously hard job may be found in the haphazard, absurd recruiting systems that we continue to allow the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force to operate. If you will turn to the hearings—I believe they start on page 309—and read General Hershey's testimony, you will find that he is having to operate under almost impossible conditions, not primarily because of laws set out by Congress, but because of the absurd recruiting systems as well as the varying standards for induction, laid down by the Army, the Navy, the Air Corps, and the Marines. You will find that it is primarily the rejections that are causing the most expense in this program—that are causing his workload to be so heavy.

You will find that General Hershey estimates approximately 50 percent of the men he sent the services for induction last year were returned to him as disqualified. You will find further that 50 percent of those rejected were turned down because of mental reasons, failure to pass the mental standards laid down by Mrs. Rosenberg. You will find that General Hershey, in his testimony before the committee, deals at great length with that subject.

I feel that selective service can do the job this year for the same amount of money they had last year.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to compliment the gentleman on his amendment. I think if we reduce this amount, it will perhaps put some sense in the recruiting programs that we have in the Armed Forces. We have four different groups competing against each other, and practically all the men who are taken in by recruitment are the byproducts of the people who are processed by Hershey's selective-service group. As soon as a man gets notice of induction or thinks his time for induction is coming up he starts looking for a chance to enlist. Today I had a session with a man who was worked on by two different military agencies who came to him offering to enlist him; the Army and the Marine Corps.

I think that if we cut this appropriation, it will perhaps help get the recruiting program on a sensible basis.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I thank the gentleman for his splendid contribution.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Can the gentleman advise me how much work of selective service is done by civilians and how much by personnel of the Armed Force transferred to the various selective-service units throughout the country?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. That question, of course, I cannot answer; I do not know.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I think that is the key to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the committee is in sympathy with the purpose of the statement and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi to cut this amount; but facts are facts, and they cannot be disputed. Let us set the record straight. If you can cut a dime more out of this item than your committee, we are going to be with you all the way down the line.

Let us not charge selective service with the weaknesses of the armed services, because they are two separate and distinct things and selective service has no right and no power to tell the armed services what to do. Had the Selective Service System had the authority, they would have stopped a long time ago that very wasteful and expensive and duplicating recruiting system that now goes on in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps all in competition with the Selective Service System. The Selective Service System has their hands tied.

Let us see what we have done here. The armed services, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Selective Service System that for the fiscal year 1952 they should induct 300,000 men, and we gave them enough to do that. But before the year was out the armed services raised the number to 400,000 men and, of course, selective service had to come to the committee for more funds, which we gave them in a supplemental appropriation bill a few weeks ago. To be accurate the Joint Chiefs of Staff said they did not want 400,000 inductees next year but they wanted 650,000. Think of it. An increase from 400,000 to 650,000.

The program of the Selective Service System is broken down in three parts: The local draft boards in your town and mine and in every county in the United States, and there are, roughly, 3,850. Then there is the national headquarters and the State headquarters, and every State has an office. Twenty-eight million four hundred thousand dollars of the entire appropriation goes to the local draft boards. We did not cut off a nickel. Why? The people in your community, your local draft board—do you know how much compensation they get a year? They do not get a penny. There are 40,-



000 of them; they work for nothing as a patriotic duty, and they are to be commended for the job they are doing. In each draft board there is one paid employee, that is a local person in your home town or home county, and they are the poorest paid of any Federal employee. Look at your own town; there will be a man or woman doing the same or similar type of work and be classified as grade 6 or 7 under the Classification Act. This employee of the draft board, of course, does not come under the Classification Act, and there is only one in each draft board, but there are 10 or 15 other people working there, local citizens, and they work for nothing. Do you get that? Now, we have taken the national headquarters here in the District of Columbia, and what did we do to them? We cut them between 20 and 25 percent. We took your various State headquarters, located at your home State capitals, and what did we do to them? We cut them between 20 and 25 percent and we put a limitation on their travel, too. We reduced that by 33 percent.

Mr. Chairman, those are the facts. You are fooling with dynamite and I do not want to see the House make a mistake because 90 percent of the appropriation goes back to your local draft boards where 40,000 of your local citizens work for nothing. The amendment should be voted down. This is dangerous.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think I know as much about the selective service boards as our very brilliant chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations because I was for several years chairman of a selective service appeal board in California. I do not want to hurt those people who are working for nothing as members of local boards or those who are working as clerks for very nominal wages. However, I am trying in some way to get a little common sense into the armed services and their competitive recruiting systems. They are today wasting millions of dollars each year. I cannot offer an amendment covering this particular feature because it would be stricken out on a point or order, but if we reduce the amount here by approximately \$3,000,000, in my opinion, there might be some indirect effect felt over at the Pentagon and they will straighten this duplicating of recruiting matters out.

The Members will recall that when we had a bill up here sometime ago in reference to this very matter I offered an amendment to consolidate the recruiting services of all four of the armed services. Unfortunately this amendment was defeated; however, I do not think it was defeated on merit, but because the Members present did not thoroughly understand it.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to support the gentleman from Mississippi, and I hope that reducing the amount that is made available to the Selective Service System will perhaps result in a little common sense being used by people who are running these costly and ineffective recruiting services.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Can the gentleman advise me, or can the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations advise me, how much of the work in connection with selective service in the local offices to which the gentleman refers is performed by men in uniform or officers in uniform drawing down Army pay. How much of the actual work is being done by civilian employees today?

Mr. THOMAS. There are military personnel working in your local draft boards. I hope the members of the Armed Services Committee will correct the defect the gentleman points out. These people cannot do it. We have no authority to do it. The gentleman's committee has the authority. He is an able and valuable man and I hope he will do the job.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi) there were—ayes 49, noes 53.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. THOMAS and Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 83, noes 114.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, C. Z., under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 77), including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$9,100 for expenses of travel; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publication; \$2,274,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment of leased premises, and the construction of auxiliary and appurtenant temporary structures, ramps, roadways, and approaches thereto, at the Chicago International Airport, O'Hare Field, Park Ridge,

Ill., to house the National Air Museum storage collections.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 33, line 3, strike out "\$2,274,000" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Including \$100,000 to enable the Smithsonian Institution, through construction and utilization of a pilot plant and otherwise, to extend its studies on solar radiation to include determination of the practicability of utilizing solar energy for the production of electricity, \$2,374,000."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph dealing with the Smithsonian Institution and all amendments thereto close in 13 minutes, 10 minutes for the gentleman from Mississippi and 3 minutes for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### GENERATING ELECTRICITY WITH SUN HEAT

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I called the attention of the House several days ago to the fact that Dr. C. G. Abbot down in the Smithsonian Institution, as a result of more than 20 years of hard struggle, has developed a process for generating electricity with sun heat. What I am asking for here is a small appropriation to enable the Smithsonian Institution to establish a pilot plant to test out his program.

I am looking down the centuries, on a proposition that will mean more to future generations of America than probably anything else that has been proposed in your day and mine. I know that Dr. Abbot has been criticized just as Thomas A. Edison was criticized when 70 years ago that greatest contributor to the welfare of humanity was struggling day and night to develop the incandescent lamp.

One of the great scientists of the world denounced it as ignis fatuus. Another one said it was airy ignorance. Another said it was an American hoax. But the greatest of all of them said that even if he did develop this process he could not divide the electricity. It would all be in bulk. In other words, you could not have one light here and another one over yonder.

With all that criticism of Edison, that great man developed the incandescent lamp. With it he gave us the spark that fires the gas that makes the motor machine possible. He did more for humanity than any other man who has ever lived in all the tides of time.

Here we have the scientists of America urging us to move forward with this development which means more, especially to the arid areas of the Southwest, than anything else that has been proposed.



I wrote the other day to Dr. Gano Dunn, a leading scientist, in New York and received this letter from him in which he says:

My opinion goes along with that recently expressed by President J. M. Conant of Harvard University that within the next 50 years a large part of the power used in this country will come from solar energy.

That does not come from some man who is accused of being old and senile, it comes from one of the great scientists of America. He said:

Dr. Abbot's experiments already give incontrovertible proof of the immense amounts of power that solar energy [would] develop including large allowances for nighttime and obscuration by clouds,

I have the records here. Here is one from Massachusetts, where they have been using this solar energy to warm buildings at night. They are using it in Florida even to cook with at night.

But here when we come asking for this small amount, merely to test out this theory, which would mean the transformation of the great arid areas of America, and which would mean the use of the greatest source of power the world has ever known, or ever will know, we are denied funds for that purpose.

When we burn coal, we are merely releasing the heat which was deposited there by the sun untold centuries ago. When we burn wood, we are merely releasing the heat that was put there by the sun while the timber was growing. When we burn oil or gas, we are merely releasing heat that was placed there by the sun. Yet, here when we come and find a process of developing this energy, we cannot even get a hearing. For that reason, I have come before the Congress of the United States advocating that this program, and asking for this reasonable amount of money be allowed in order that this process may be tested out in full at the earliest possible date.

Let me show you what is happening. Take the arid areas of the Southwest. They tell me that they can generate a trillion horsepower in the arid areas of New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada. Do any of you know how much power that amounts to? It probably means a million times as much electricity as we are now using. If that process were in operation, they would have power to pump all water they want, to pump all the sea water, and to distill it and separate the salt from it, and use it to irrigate the land.

President Peron of Argentina has announced that his scientists who have flooded in there from war-torn Europe, have developed a process of "generating electricity from atomic energy derived from sun heat."

His scientists are merely taking this program of Dr. Abbot's and are now trying to take credit for it. Last summer, President Peron said that in 2 years from that time, they would have the entire Republic of Argentina electrified in that way.

Russia is trying it out in Asia, and now we find that Great Britain is preparing to test it out in Australia. Are we going to sit here and let them take the process that has been developed by

our own scientists, at our expense, and not even give ourselves a chance to try it out here in the United States?

Let me show you what it would mean. You could not only pump all the water you need in the arid area, but as I said, you could also distill sea water and separate the salt from it, and use it to irrigate that vast area. That is what they are trying to do in Australia. This man said that they could generate a million horsepower almost over a square mile of ground, in Arizona and New Mexico. I said, "I live in the same latitude. We do not have as much sun heat, but we do have about 75 percent or 90 percent as much. What could you do there?" He said, "We could generate from 500,000 to three-fourths of a million horsepower on a square mile of ground, which is now covered with pine bushes or clay gullies. This program may not work; but I think it will. The great scientists that I have listened to, and I will read to you the letters from some others I have received, if you care to hear them, are of the same opinion pointing out that this will probably be one of the greatest developments the world has ever known.

I ask you to give us this \$100,000 in order that we may test it and see. Here is a letter from W. F. Durand, who was formerly connected with Stanford University. He is one of the great scientists of America. He says:

Replying to your letter of recent date regarding Dr. Abbott's studies in connection with the power from the sun, I would say that I have known of this work of Dr. Abbott now for many years, especially in 1936, at the time of the World Power Conference. I witnessed a laboratory set up for this purpose which looked most promising.

There is no question but that the earth receives from the sun daily enormous amounts of power in the form of heat, and it only remains to devise ways and means of transforming the heat into mechanical power.

I would recommend most warmly, and without reservation, the granting of this appropriation to Dr. Abbott in order that he may carry on his work on the pilot plant level. Power from the sun is bound to come sometime. Let us push the effort to solve the problem.

Another from a leading scientist in Wisconsin, Dr. Farrington Daniels. He says:

Solar energy is our great hope for the future and fundamental research and pilot plants should be rushed vigorously, not only for the present but for the long-range future.

I am calling your attention to these letters in order that you may understand just exactly what it means.

I also have a statement from Dr. Conant of Harvard University, another great scientist who also supports this program.

I see my time is up.

I trust this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the amendment before the House seeks to increase the amount of this appropriation by \$100,000.

It is not an easy matter for me to rise in opposition to an amendment offered by our distinguished friend from Mississippi, JOHN RANKIN. If I may humbly say so, you have just heard one

of the most brilliant minds of this House. He is a monument, and the possessor of one of those scientific minds that is forward looking. Certainly for the last 25 years I doubt if there is a man in this House who has left a deeper imprint on it than has the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

I hope he will forgive me for rising in opposition. But, Mr. Chairman, there is in this budget now in the neighborhood of \$110,000 or \$115,000 for this same purpose. Do you know how long it has been going on? We call them astrophysical laboratories. That is a rather large word for me, but this same item has been in these budgets for 60 consecutive years.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Not for this purpose. We are only asking for a small amount, compared with the importance of the question involved, asking that they may test out this pilot plant, to see whether or not this project will work. If it works, it will revolutionize the world.

Mr. THOMAS. My sense of humility is not going to permit me to argue with my distinguished friend, but let me repeat, this same item, with slight variations, has been in this bill for 60 consecutive years, and \$115,000 or \$118,000 is in it now.

I think myself, with the gentleman and that very fine mind of his, the possibilities are bound to be unlimited, but one group has been handling this for 60 years. Well, let us not start now giving it more consideration and do it in a big way. I am not going to quibble with my friend from Mississippi, but I hope the amendment is voted down at this time, and let us take another look at it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 13, noes 70.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to propound a question to the gentleman from Texas:

Will the gentleman give us a hearing? These scientists want to come here and testify before a House committee to present this problem. Will the gentleman give us a hearing before his committee?

Mr. THOMAS. We cannot deny our friend from Mississippi any request he makes.

Mr. RANKIN. All right; we will present the question.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two) and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; the purchase (not to exceed 110 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$185,270,000, to remain available until expended, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against prior



appropriations: *Provided*, That no funds appropriated for the Tennessee Valley Authority by this paragraph shall be used for the maintenance or operation of any aircraft for passenger service that is not specifically confined to the active operation of the official business of the Tennessee Valley Authority by officers or employees of such Authority, and not to exceed \$1,375,000 of funds available to the Tennessee Valley Authority shall be used for expenses of travel.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BAKER: Page 35, before the period at the end of line 24, insert the following: "*provided further*, That no funds appropriated for the Tennessee Valley Authority by this paragraph shall be used for the purchase of coal unless the purchase is made under a contract with a contractor who has furnished a bond for the proper performance of the contract."

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my amendment should be obvious; there has been widespread publicity in the newspapers throughout the country concerning the methods employed by TVA in purchasing coal for future delivery for its coal-consuming steam plants. By 1956 it is expected that TVA will be buying 10,000,000 tons of coal annually to supply five coal-consuming electric-generating plants. It would serve no useful purpose for me to review these newspaper stories; they have been placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and have been read by most of the Members.

On Tuesday of this week I extended my own remarks in the RECORD and requested the Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee to investigate fully in public hearings TVA's method of awarding these contracts. I believe that will be done; it should be done.

The public is entitled to know whether these methods are the best and in the interest of the taxpaying public. The answer to this whole question is very simple. Here is the situation: One of the greatest coal fields in America is located in east Tennessee and southeastern Kentucky. There are dozens of fine, established, operating coal companies employing thousands and thousands of experienced coal miners. These mines at the moment are operating about 2 days a week. TVA—and I am not saying whether rightly or wrongly—in their recent awards of millions of tons of coal did not award any contract of any consequence to one of those established coal operating concerns; on the contrary, they were awarded to companies in many instances recently formed with small capital, in some instances to individuals who are not producers of coal. Now, let us say for the moment that that is not necessarily wrong.

According to the statement of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the investigation conducted so far shows that there is no proof that TVA or the Government has lost any money. That may be true as to now, but let us see where it would lead to.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAKER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. May I say that the minority members of the subcommittee, particularly the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CORTON] and myself, want to associate ourselves with the suggestion of an investigation. We think it is quite necessary.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAKER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman is discussing a very important and vital subject. I assume, of course, that he has gone into it and that he knows his amendment will solve the problem. Is there any doubt in the gentleman's mind about that?

Mr. BAKER. I shall discuss that point very shortly.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAKER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is talking about what will happen many years hence. I have called attention to the fact that within the last 3 months the greatest gas well ever produced east of the Mississippi was brought in in Monroe County, Miss., in the district I represent and, of course, within the TVA area. It produces 35,000,000 cubic feet of gas and oil each day.

It will only be a short time until we will be able to supply gas at a very reasonable rate to operate all of these steam plants, and it will not be necessary to have this row with the coal dealers.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAKER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. In answer to the gentleman from Mississippi, may I say that the TVA did undertake to purchase gas on an interruptible basis for the Johnsonville steam plant or for a certain number of units at that plant. The record discloses they could dispense with these contracts at any time they desired. In other words, they could let them have gas today and deny them gas tomorrow. In the interest of national defense, which should be paramount in our thinking, it does not make sense to contribute further to the underutilization of the coal industry and its available manpower while at the same time aggravating the existing and prospective shortages of steel and of gas.

The decision of the Federal Power Commission was sound because any other decision would have detracted from the dependability of TVA's fuel supplies. Any other decision would have discouraged the development of highly desirable underground storage of gas to meet peak demands, and it would have deprived other users of steel and gas of their essential requirements at a time when shortages of them already exist and such shortages are impending.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. PERKINS. In that decision the Federal Power Commission stated that TVA should use coal and not gas. This decision was wholly sound.

May I say further that I am not opposing the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee. I have tried to keep up with the investigation that has been going on the best I could, and personally I do not believe that there is anything wrong with the TVA's purchases of coal. I think they are all aboveboard. However, I may be mistaken in this belief and I intend to make further inquiries, but I now believe the TVA in every instance has awarded the contracts to the lowest bidder.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, I want to discuss how this amendment, in my judgment, will solve the problem. I certainly want TVA to acquire its coal at the lowest possible price. There is only one way under competitive bidding to be assured that that will be done.

The market now is in a depressed condition. The market now is about \$3.50 to \$4 a ton f. o. b. the mines.

During World War II coal, generally speaking, in Tennessee and Kentucky was from \$5 to \$6 a ton f. o. b. the mines. I remember distinctly that in the latter part of World War I coal in our fields went from \$10 to \$12 a ton.

What does this mean? It means that if you let bids to people who cannot produce or to people who do not have a bond and do not have sufficient assets, if they are not under a performance bond, the temptation is too great when prices go up to channel coal off into the black market or otherwise, if there should be a ceiling price, and then say to TVA: We are sorry, we cannot deliver.

This is not a new thing. Title 40 of the United States Code, section 270 (a) provides that all contractors for public buildings and public works in the United States receiving contracts in excess of \$2,000 shall furnish performance bonds. In titles 41 and 42 of the United States Code there are various references to performance bonds. The cost will be very small. If a person cannot furnish a performance bond, especially for these contracts that run for years in the future, then the United States of America has no business dealing with him. If the market price goes up substantially, as it is most likely to do, the temptation will be too great for irresponsible fly-by-night operators to divert their coal into the open market.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that TVA should welcome this amendment. It will result, in my honest judgment, in a saving of millions and millions of dollars to TVA and to the taxpaying public of the United States in the next 5 years. And an even almost equally important thing is this: If world war III should come, this electricity is of the utmost importance to the atomic-energy plants and to the Alcoa aluminum plants. What would happen if TVA could not get



this coal and the atomic-energy plants were to shut down or Alcoa would shut down? I believe the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] will join me in this request. I repeat, I hope that the subcommittee will fully investigate the methods, but let us now put this performance-bond provision in there and be sure that TVA gets its coal at \$3.70 so that it will not have to shut down those plants.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments to the paragraph dealing with TVA close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. COUDERT. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments to this section dealing with the subject matter of TVA close in 40 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee for 2 minutes.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I intend to offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER]. I know he has in mind doing a public service in this regard. I do think his amendment is a bit restrictive. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee states, "furnished a bond for the proper performance of the contract." We know that bonds cost money. In a moment I shall offer an amendment, which I believe the gentleman from Tennessee can accept, to insert the word "performance" before "bond", and, immediately after "bond", to insert "or other satisfactory security."

As the gentleman and I know, many of these concerns can furnish a financial statement upon which they can bid, and I think that would be satisfactory warranty. However, if they are forced to put up a performance bond, which costs money, then that would necessarily be added to the price of coal. I hope the gentleman will accept my amendment to his amendment. If so, then I can go along with his amendment.

Mr. BAKER. I accept the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GORE to the amendment offered by Mr. BAKER: In front of the word "bond", insert the word "performance", and, after the word "bond", insert "or other satisfactory warranty."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER], as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. BAKER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COUDERT: On page 35, line 14, strike out "\$185,270,000" and insert "\$171,270,000."

(Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(By unanimous consent, the time allotted to Mr. TABER and Mr. JENKINS was given to Mr. COUDERT.)

(By unanimous consent, the time allotted to Mr. PRIEST, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. PERKINS was given to Mr. GORE.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] is recognized.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, here we have again before us the platinum-coated, sacred cow of the Government herd of sacred cows. In fact, this is the No. 1 bull of the herd, and that is why I stand here again in the well of the House to try to represent the small, still voice of the partially disfranchised populations of the great metropolitan areas who have so long supported in luxury and comfort the population served by the cheap electricity of the TVA area, and perhaps some other similar areas. If there be any doubt as to the sacred character of this bull, just take a look at the bill that is before you. Just take a look at the enlightening comparison of the treatment accorded this agency, this sacred bull, with the treatment given to all of the twenty-odd other large agencies in this bill—some of them possibly almost as important as providing flood-lighted golf courses for people in the TVA area.

The over-all reduction effected in this bill—the over-all average for all agencies is some 33 percent from requests. Perhaps the most important or the most touted agency from the standpoint of defense is atomic energy, and what did the majority of the members of this subcommittee do to atomic energy? Did they leave that alone? Oh, no, Mr. Chairman, they knocked 12 percent off the requested funds for atomic energy. Then what did they do with housing? Housing, the only city, metropolitan counterpart of the give-away hand-out which the TVA represents, they knocked that off 20 or 25 percent. What did they take out of the platinum-plated hide of the TVA bull? They took exactly just 5 percent—just 5 percent—of the total \$250,000,000 which was intended for use, planned for use, in this next year's budget, the budget we are working on now for the construction, acquisition, and development of new projects.

What is the background against which we have to examine this? As of today, the TVA produces about 3,600,000 kilowatts. There is in the works, under construction, some \$750,000,000 worth of plants and equipment for the production of power so that when presently authorized projects, plus what is asked for in this bill, are completed, the TVA power will have increased from 3,500,000 to 8,000,000 kilowatts for the benefit of those very fortunate people in the TVA

area. How nice it would be to live there. How nice it would be for my New York City constituents who pay so much of the bill. The amendment itself would simply eliminate an additional two units of steam generating capacity. The original request was for eight additional units.

The subcommittee, in its wisdom, reduced it by two. My amendment would postpone two more. So that would only cut down the request for additional steam-generating units from eight to four. We would cut it down by half.

In the area where the steam plant might best be cut out, the two Shawnee units, there is available ample electric power generated by private industry that can be brought into the area without difficulty.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this presents a pretty far-reaching and important issue that affects every one of us. Yesterday a majority of the members of the Committee of the Whole passed through tellers on this floor; and, for all practical purposes, cut out public housing. Why did they cut it out? Why, they said, "This is socialism." They said, "we in the State of Tennessee, the State of Alabama, the State of Virginia, and all the other great anti-Socialist States could not tolerate the thought of Socialist housing in New York." But for them the TVA is an entirely different story, because their States are receiving the benefit of it. The Members who voted against housing ought to vote for this amendment, because if public housing is bad socialism, certainly TVA is no less so.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted to me be allotted to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks immediately following the statement of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, my distinguished and able friend and colleague from New York [Mr. COUDERT], for whom I have a deep affection, would like very much, I believe, to fight the battle of TVA all over again, which battle was fought before either he or I were privileged to be Members of this body. The TVA is an established, going utility.

I would like to inquire of the gentleman which two steam units he would cut out.

Mr. COUDERT. The two remaining Shawnees, the committee having taken two of them, we reduce two more.



Mr. GORE. I believe the gentleman has just revealed himself defenseless, because the Shawnee plant is for one purpose only, and that is for supplying electricity to the atomic energy plant being built at Paducah, Ky.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. Does the gentleman recall that the subcommittee itself, with the gentleman's assent, reduced that Shawnee plant by two in committee?

Mr. GORE. Indeed so.

Mr. COUDERT. So evidently Shawnee cannot be of such vital importance.

Mr. GORE. I will be delighted to respond to the gentleman.

The subcommittee studied this matter and studied it carefully. We reduced as much as we thought we safely could reduce. We are not trying to kid ourselves or you. The two units which the subcommittee eliminated were eliminated, not because they will not be needed, and soon, but because we found, rightly or wrongly, that because of delays in the atomic-energy construction program, those two units which we eliminated could safely come later. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] has made no such finding as to the other two units which he has suggested be eliminated.

What is the situation with respect to Shawnee? It narrows down not to a question of whether TVA is an advisable concern since the gentleman specifies that the units to be eliminated are those to supply power to the Atomic Energy Commission; it is a rather narrow issue; TVA is not an issue, because the Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for the Shawnee plant, not the TVA. TVA did not come to the Congress, upon its own, asking for an appropriation to build the Shawnee steam plant. Who came? The Atomic Energy Commission. The AEC was unable to secure power for that enormous new atomic energy plant from private utilities; they had been able to secure a warranty from a combination of power companies that they would supply one-half the load of that plant. They were turning in desperation for another source from which to obtain electric power. They came to your committee requesting an appropriation, requesting that TVA furnish half of the power for that enormous undertaking, and in so doing they said to us that they were more certain of their ability to build the gaseous diffusion plant on time than they were of their ability to secure the power with which to operate it. What you have here, therefore, is really a question of whether you want to build a gaseous diffusion plant at Paducah, Ky., and not have the power to operate it. I now yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I am very much interested in the gentleman's observation. The gentleman takes the position that the elimination of these two plants would seriously impair the Atomic Energy Commission's power to build the proposed plant. Can the gentleman advise the committee as to the precise per-

centage of the TVA electric power that the Atomic Energy Commission uses?

Mr. GORE. I am not sure that I can give the precise percentage; I can state, however, that when these plants are completed they will be using more electricity than the city of New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I am afraid that is a little irrelevant; and, besides, the city of New York is not getting any of this power, I regret to say.

Mr. GORE. I was using it only as a manner of indicating size of load. Actually, I think I can give the gentleman the percentage. When the plants are in operation they will be using something better than 40 percent of the entire TVA output.

Mr. COUDERT. Approximately better than 40 percent. What percentage of the total production of TVA would be represented by these two additional units that I suggest be taken out of the bill?

Mr. GORE. That is not relevant to the Paducah question.

Mr. COUDERT. What could be more relevant?

Mr. GORE. Paducah, Ky., is almost as far from Chicago as it is from the Norris Dam. It is uneconomic to furnish hydroelectric energy at Paducah, Ky., from a hydroelectric plant over in North Carolina. Transportation of power, like transportation of anything else, is a very expensive proposition; you lose a lot; it costs a lot to build transmission lines. The only feasible way to supply a huge electric demand is to have a generating capacity in the vicinity of the demand. That is not an arguable point, so what the gentleman has raised here is whether or not we shall have a gaseous diffusion plant at Paducah, Ky., upon which the security of this country may depend, without the power to operate it.

Mr. COUDERT. If the gentleman will yield further, I do think the gentleman is obscuring the issue. He has just stated that at the most only 40 percent of the total production of TVA power would be utilized by Atomic Energy. Now, is there any reason in the world, under these circumstances, why these two additional little plants, costing a measly \$50,000,000, cannot be deferred another year?

Mr. GORE. Indeed so, there is a very good reason, and if the gentleman had studied the proposition as I have studied it, I am sure he would be aware of the reason, which is very plain. In order to supply the expansion at Oak Ridge, additional hydroelectric, additional steam plants, are now under construction to meet the demand of those plants which are going to demand more, more, and more power.

Mr. COUDERT. The gaseous diffusion plant to which the gentleman refers, is that under construction and, if so, when will it be completed and performing?

Mr. GORE. The plant is under construction and we measured very carefully in the subcommittee the construction schedule of the atomic-energy facility with the construction schedule of the power units, units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Now the committee thought we could take a chance in eliminating the starting of the last two, but we do not say to the Congress that they should forever be deferred. We know they are going to have to be built; however, we could not go so far as to eliminate units 3 and 4 because I think that part of the atomic energy construction schedule will be so far ahead they will have to have this power. Does the gentleman desire further information?

Mr. COUDERT. As far as I can see, the gentleman is merely saying what I said in introducing the amendment, that TVA has to have everything it asks for regardless of anybody else and regardless of the total over-all national picture, and that so long as TVA is satisfied nothing else matters.

Mr. GORE. I hope the gentleman will not seriously entertain that point of view because the committee has acted I think responsibly in this. I cannot acknowledge the charge that I am unwilling to make any reduction in TVA or to accept any change. As a matter of fact, the distinguished gentleman from the Second District of Tennessee and I have just worked out an amendment which I support. I am supporting the cut in TVA that is contained in this bill, but I am not willing to go so far as to eliminate the power for the atomic-energy facility.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my time be yielded to the gentleman from Tennessee, a member of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my time be yielded to the gentleman from Tennessee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GWINN. In the beginning of the gentleman's remarks, stating that TVA was an established business, and that we ought not to be reviewing again, possibly—

Mr. GORE. Will the gentleman permit me to say that I did not say it should not be reviewed?

Mr. GWINN. I mean as a project.

Mr. GORE. It is an established, going concern. The amendment offered by the gentleman from New York does not go to that question at all, because the Shawnee plant is not for the purpose of supplying power to the people of Tennessee. It is not for the purpose of supplying power to the municipalities of the Tennessee Valley. It has only one function and is created for only one function, it was not requested originally by TVA, but by the Atomic Energy Commission, and that is to supply power to the new gaseous diffusion plant now under construction at Paducah, Ky.



Mr. GWINN. I had reference, if the gentleman please, to a fundamental concept. If we, as the House, decide that we have gone into socialized housing and into socialized power by mistake, ought we not to review the problem that Government monopoly creates when private enterprise is destroyed in the area?

Mr. GORE. Well, I do not think if an atomic attack should come to this country, that we are going to have too much time debating theories of government. I want the maximum amount of atomic readiness and I am not going to share the responsibility of eliminating power necessary to operate an atomic energy facility.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. If it had not been for the Tennessee Valley Authority, we would not have had the atomic bomb in the last war, would we?

Mr. GORE. I think that is a fair statement. The gentleman has offered this amendment in haste. I am sure he is doing something or attempting to do something which upon more mature consideration he would not desire to do. I ask the committee to vote down this amendment.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I regret exceedingly to see the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] offer this amendment. To my recollection every year that I have been a Member of the House, he has seen fit to offer amendments objecting to certain expenditures proposed to be made by the Tennessee Valley Authority, regardless of the adverse effect such amendments would have on their corporate endeavors.

Over 90 percent of the funds made available under this section of the bill will be used for new construction and acquiring new generating facilities. We must keep in mind that TVA is the only supplier of the area. It must not only supply the immediate needs of the area but construction must be made to take care of the expanding needs and requirements of 1952, 1953, and 1954. Like all utilities, TVA must make plans now for new electrical capacities to meet the eventual demands of our growing economy. This is the constant dilemma of power supply planning.

Let us for a moment look at the overall power needs in the entire United States for the next 3 years. A very realistic report was most recently made by the Electric Power Advisory Committee of the Defense Power Administration. Mr. Edward W. Morehouse, vice president of General Public Utilities Corp., is chairman of this advisory committee and is a resident of New York City. Let us see what this authority, who comes from the same city as the author of this amendment, has to say.

Mr. Morehouse and his committee in their report pointed out that 30,000,000 kilowatts of new capacity now planned and on order by the electric utilities of the country for construction in the next 3 years is not in the aggregate excessive—if anything, it may be too small.

The committee concluded that the load estimates for the 1953 peak made by utilities should be increased by as much as 2,000,000 kilowatts, and that the 1954 estimate should be from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 kilowatts larger than had been estimated. According to the committee report, there would be more than sufficient power to serve the load in certain areas, while in others there would be deficits. Consequently, it was recommended by the committee that these situations be corrected by installing generating capacity now on order in locations different from those for which it had been originally intended.

The electric power advisory committee then proceeds to analyze the energy requirements sectionallywise. The committee mentioned particularly the section between the Great Lakes and the Gulf into which large defense loads would have a tendency to gravitate. The prospect in this situation the committee reported, is one of tight power supply. I would like to emphasize that the Tennessee Valley Authority is in this area.

This finding alone should be convincing to every Member that the proposed generating capacities for TVA will be needed not only for domestic use but for the enormous defense-plant activities. These findings by the Morehouse committee were very carefully prepared and the load estimates were made by the utilities after careful examinations. They were made as a result of a series of 22 meetings held in various parts of the country during October and November 1951.

Unless presently indicated trends toward sectional deficits are altered, some curtailment of the loads in various areas will be unavoidable during the coming 3 years. Such curtailments must fall largely on essential industry. The reason for this is that it is physically possible to ration power for large industries simply because deliveries are made in large enough blocks to be policed. Theoretically, it is possible to ration power to the small user—rural, residential, and so on—but these uses cannot be rationed effectively by any means which have thus far been devised.

Close examination of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York clearly shows that its adoption would reduce the power potential requirements in the TVA areas, and more particularly affect the atomic-energy plants now under construction in the State of Kentucky.

I sincerely hope that the Committee will reject the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

(Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted him to Mr. KENNEDY.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY].

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, I think that the House is familiar with what is happening up in New England. We are in danger of losing two basic industries, textiles and shoes, to the South. There are three reasons for this: First, lower wages; second, lack of union-

ization; and, third, cheap power. For instance, in Boston the industrial rate of 1,000 kilowatts of demand and 400,000 kilowatt usage per month is \$5,785. For the same amount of power in Chattanooga, Tenn., it is \$2,390. Now, we do not blame the South for trying to build their industrial position. I think we, in New England, have been backward not to develop water power in our own area. But, if the South attempts to extract our industries, they cannot expect us to contribute to our own demise as we are doing. For example, if the rate of unemployment was carried throughout the country as is now taking place in Lawrence, Mass., there would be more unemployment than there was during the height of the depression.

When the Government attempted to assist us by permitting certain defense contracts to be given to distress areas, even if they may not be the lowest bidder, the gentleman from Tennessee who seeks this money for TVA had this to say on page 683 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Should this be consummated, as is now almost the case, then instead of following the practice long established in the United States of procuring through the lowest responsible bidder, we will be back on the costly, extravagant, wasteful trail of negotiated cost-plus contracts. That would be a deplorable day—condoning unnecessary spending and rewarding inefficiency.

Now, when the gentleman has attempted to prevent assistance for unemployment in New England, he cannot in return expect us to contribute our taxes to increase unemployment in our State.

The gentleman from Tennessee talked about what the power demands would be for national defense. According to the representative of the TVA in Washington by 1955 there are expected to be 7,100,000 kilowatts. Of the 7,100,000 kilowatts, a total of 1,740,000 kilowatts, including 1,200,000 kilowatts for the Atomic Energy Commission, are expected to be channeled to Federal agencies, for industrial loads 1,485,000, and for municipalities and cooperatives 3,875,000 which means that less than one-third of this project is going to be for Federal agencies, including the Atomic Energy Commission. Most of it is going to be for cooperatives or the industrial load in this area, more than two-thirds. Therefore, it would seem to me that some cut could be made in this appropriation. The fact is that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] is of such high repute in this House that year after year he has been able to push through large appropriations for TVA, and I do not blame him, but, after all, we in Massachusetts are in a very difficult predicament. Five or six of our cities have enormously high unemployment levels. If this flight of industry continues, and the American Woolen Co. is talking about going into the South, what is going to happen to our people? It is our fault in great measure for not doing what the South has done.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Why do you not do something about it? You have a great river up there.



Mr. KENNEDY. There is now a survey being carried out, but unfortunately it will not be until 1956 before the survey will be completed and its recommendation carried into effect. However, in the meantime we cannot be expected to contribute our taxes to the support of this attempt to ruin us industrially.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. The gentleman is in favor of the development of the power of the Niagara and the St. Lawrence?

Mr. KENNEDY. Certainly, I am in favor of the development of power in our area of the country. I am in favor of the development of power in the South. On the other hand, I do not expect that we should contribute tax money in large quantities to the South which will result in the loss of our industry.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SUTTON].

(Mr. SUTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, the same old platinum-plated bull is being given us today. Yes, the same old bull, the same old suggestion from the same gentleman from New York. He says he regrets that his constituents cannot use this cheap power. The door is always open in Tennessee. We welcome you and your plants.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUTTON. Not at this point.

Mr. COUDERT. That is what we object to in New York and Massachusetts.

Mr. SUTTON. Now, may I say to my good friend from Massachusetts that we in Tennessee wholeheartedly support his developments in Massachusetts. I do not blame the manufacturer in Massachusetts for coming down South. It is the fault of the people in Massachusetts that have not demanded cheaper power. It is the private monopolies that have caused you to have excess rates. We in Tennessee will join you in reducing your rates.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The Members are addressing the gentleman who is speaking not once or twice but continuously without recognizing the Chair, and I think the Chair should be recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will certainly agree with the gentleman.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUTTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I wholeheartedly subscribe to what my friend from Tennessee is saying. The reason we have not developed the public power that is available in the Northeast is that the private utilities have blocked it at every turn of the road, and they are the most powerful lobby in this Congress.

Mr. SUTTON. I agree with my friend 100 percent. We in Tennessee will join with our friends from New York and

Massachusetts, in developing their power projects.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUTTON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. I certainly agree with what the gentleman from New York said. It is our own fault we have not done it. Now we are faced with a difficult situation in unemployment.

Mr. SUTTON. We in Tennessee hope you will help us, because it is your fault you have not done something about your excessive rates.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUTTON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The South ought not to be charged with the moving of the industries that are being run out of Massachusetts and other States in that part of the country by the FEPC.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, being just a simple bystander, innocent, it might be added, I do not want to get into the debate between the South and the people of Massachusetts. But I do think the people of Massachusetts should not be criticized so severely because they have not been looking around all the time for a hand-out, hanging around the Federal Government for a hand-out. If they have mistakenly thought they could go along in the good old way of their forefathers, working, thrifty, and developing, making improvements, increasing production, bringing up the output of their factories, I can understand their position. Just because the South wants to pay common labor so much less and have them, as the gentleman from Florida told us yesterday, live in those shacks and freeze, as he said, down in Miami—and that is the first time I ever heard about that—I do not think it is right—is no reason why southern Representatives should criticize our Massachusetts citizens when they lose factories but still insist on paying a living wage and supporting themselves.

I do not think it is fair to criticize the gentleman from Massachusetts or his people. Moreover, there is this to be thought about. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER], and we all have respect for his ability as a parliamentarian, asked our colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT], how many hearings of the subcommittee he had attended and suggested that he was not present at many of the meetings, and more especially when the bill was marked up. Since the gentleman made that suggestion, I learned, might I say, possibly through Drew Pearson, that when this bill was being marked up, the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], came in and told them what to do, what to put in this item. And if you want to know and insist on my telling

you, I can give you my version of the reason why the bill came to us as it did and in whose interest it was written. Maybe it has something to do with the coming election in Tennessee. I just do not like that slinging of dirt from over here. May I say that the gentleman from New York did not know I was going to say what has just been said. My statement is my own and I make it because I resent the insinuation that our colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] was not on the job and does not know what he is talking about.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FRAZIER].

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. Chairman, the TVA has become the most important agency in the Tennessee Valley. Whether you know it or not, it is the only agency that furnishes power in the Tennessee Valley. We do not have any other electric power company in existence in east Tennessee or in the Tennessee Valley. We are dependent solely upon this agency. It furnishes all of our electric power.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRAZIER. I yield.

Mr. GWINN. The fact that the private power companies do not exist in your area is because they are forced by the Federal Government not to come into the area; is that not true?

Mr. FRAZIER. No; the private power companies sold out to the Government a great many years ago for tremendous prices.

Mr. GWINN. And now the TVA is an absolute monopoly and refuses to let any other private industry compete with them; is that not true?

Mr. FRAZIER. No; it is not.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRAZIER. I yield.

Mr. SUTTON. And is it not a matter of fact that the gentleman from New York was here in the Congress when the Congress itself made us have this complete monopoly by selling out private power to public power?

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The gentleman from Tennessee must remember that this side of the House was not in control when that legislation passed.

Mr. FRAZIER. That may possibly be true, but I just want to call your attention to the fact that there are a great many manufacturing plants that exist in east Tennessee and throughout the Tennessee Valley which get their power from this source. In the war effort, the TVA furnishes power not only for the atomic-energy plant at Oak Ridge, but for the great aluminum plant at Alcoa, the Kingsport munitions plant at Kingsport, the Arnold Engineering Base at Tullahoma, and it is now being called upon to supply power for the new atomic-energy plant at Paducah, and to supply the power for the guided-missile plant at Bristol.

At Chattanooga the Wheland Co. is now engaged in the manufacture of



guns. All these plants require tremendous amounts of electric power.

I urge you to vote against this amendment which will not only retard the growth of that area, but will materially interfere with the war effort.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS].

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, I regret very much the prejudice which has been indicated in the debate on the floor of the House on this bill. Every year, year after year, since I have been here, the gentleman from New York has always gotten out his ax against TVA. He seems to have a deep seated and great prejudice, and a sectional prejudice against the TVA. He is a very articulate man. He is a very handsome man. He is a very smooth man, but he is certainly imbued with a deep prejudice, a very deep prejudice which I regret to see—and which I deplore. I regret also the partisanship that has been shown here. If the gentleman would visit the Tennessee Valley, and see the great progress that has been made there, and the great prosperity that has been brought to the farms and to the agricultural section of the country some of his prejudices against a great Government agency might be removed or minimized. He should be proud that a great section of America is making great progress.

He speaks of the advancement in power production. Does he resent the fact that America is producing electric power that is so greatly needed today? Does he regret it? It seems to me that the gentleman from New York and all the Members of this body should be very proud that America is building power, which is so greatly needed today in our national defense program and for other purposes. The Tennessee Valley Authority is making a great contribution to our national defense, and to the prosperity and well-being of all our people. I also point out that the Tennessee Valley Authority belongs to all the people, and it pays into the Treasury of the United States approximately \$30,000,000 annually.

Mr. Chairman, will the time never come when the private power lobbyists, the paid snipers and underminers of TVA, will cease their despicable work of attempting to cripple the TVA and do injury to our country? I urge that the pending amendment be voted down.

(Mr. EVINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my time may be reserved until after the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] offers his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time will be reserved.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COUDERT), there were—ayes 96, noes 87.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. COUDERT and Mr. GORE.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 122, noes 98.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEATING: On page 35, line 24, strike out the period, insert a comma, and add the following: "and not to exceed \$99,131,125 of the funds available to the Tennessee Valley Authority shall be used for personal services."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment but will reserve it to permit the gentleman from New York to make his statement.

[Mr. KEATING addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I renew my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the committee is in sympathy with what our distinguished friend from New York has said and what he is trying to accomplish. He has given the facts quite succinctly and quite accurately. Of course, you have two types of funds—corporate funds and appropriated funds—but in truth and in fact and in the final analysis all the funds are taxpayers' funds because the corporate funds stem from those.

The committee has served notice in no uncertain terms upon TVA that in the future they must justify every 5 cents of their expenditures in a very detailed breakdown, not only of appropriated funds but also of corporate funds and the expenditures in personnel and in supplies and materials under those categories.

I renew the point of order that the amendment covers funds not included in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] on the point of order.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, the language of the amendment follows exactly the wording of the limitation at the bottom of page 35 in regard to travel. It says that not to exceed one million-odd dollars of funds available to the TVA shall be used for expenses of travel. In this same item are personal services. The additional limitation is here offered that not to exceed ninety-nine million-odd of the funds available shall be used for personal services. It seems to me that it is exactly in line, that it is clearly a limitation, and that the point of order is not well taken.

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to ask the gentleman from New York if his amendment does not apply to funds for the TVA other than those contained in the bill before the committee?

Mr. KEATING. No, Mr. Chairman. It applies only to the item of \$185,000,000 as now reduced by the Coudert amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The Chair has before him the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York on page 35, line 24, to which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] makes a point of order. The amendment says not to exceed so many dollars of funds available to the Tennessee Valley Authority shall be used for personal services. As the Chair reads the amendment it is not limited to funds contained in the bill now before the Committee. The fact that the amendment may be patterned after language in the bill would still not make the amendment in order if it goes to funds beyond those contained in the bill before the Committee, thus adding legislation.

The Chair is not called upon to rule on the question of legislative provisions allowed to remain in the bill, in view of the rule adopted waiving points of order. The Chair is of the opinion that this amendment applies a new restriction on funds not contained in the bill thus adding legislation and therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEATING: Page 35, line 24, strike out the period and insert a comma and add the following: "and not to exceed \$99,131,125 of funds available under this section shall be used for personal services."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. THOMAS. I made the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. It says "funds available." There are two types of funds available to the TVA—appropriated funds and its own revenues.

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to request, if there is no objection, that the amendment be again reported.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman insist on his point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me it meets expressly the ruling which the Chair has just made.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment refers only to funds contained within this section of this bill and is merely a negative limitation, which is in order. Therefore, the Chair overrules the point of order.

Permit the Chair to say that under the limitation of time adopted some bit ago the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] had not consumed his time.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield my time to my chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman may yield his time to the gentleman from Texas, if he desires the time.



There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I say in all courtesy and fairness to my good personal friend from New York that the committee has not the slightest idea of what his amendment does. We have not had the opportunity to see it, and I do not condemn him for that. Perhaps he has not had an opportunity to present it to us. However, I gather that he is seeking to cut down some salary costs. Is that it?

Mr. KEATING. No, Mr. Chairman. I may say to the gentleman from Texas that the amendment reduces the figure which is in the bill for personal services by \$4,000,000. It is just limited to personal services. It does in dollars what your committee did with regard to all other agencies of Government, requiring that additional pay be absorbed by elimination of personnel.

Mr. THOMAS. How does the gentleman expect to reduce the personnel cost by \$4,000,000 by his language? That is what I do not quite understand.

Mr. KEATING. The amount in the bill as it stands if this amendment were not adopted is \$4,000,000 more than \$99,000,000 for personal services.

Mr. THOMAS. There is not a dime set out in here for personal services.

Mr. KEATING. That is true, but it appears from the record very clearly, and I am sure the gentleman would agree with me, that of the \$185,000,000, \$103,000,000 is for personal services. This reduces that item to \$99,000,000.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I am sure the gentleman means to do what he says he intends to do, but I cannot see how the amendment he has offered can possibly do what he says it will do. Indeed, it may have a contrary effect.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged with administering, including purchase of 38 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); maintenance and operation of farms; recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital

or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$6,000 for newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$3,138,400 for expenses of travel of employees; not to exceed \$45,300 for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment; \$803,586,430, together with not to exceed \$12,500,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952," from which allotments and transfers may be made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursements by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of 70 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration, not otherwise provided for, either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McGRATH: On page 37, lines 8 and 9, strike out "\$803,586,430" and insert "\$809,382,260."

(Mr. McGRATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all sections and paragraphs under the heading "Veterans' Administration" be considered as read and printed in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, how liberal, may I ask the chairman of the subcommittee, is he going to be with the time later on? Is he going to cut us down to 2 minutes?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] that we are going to try to finish the bill in a reasonable length of time and give everybody who wants to be heard an opportunity to be heard. Everybody is familiar with what is involved here. You know and we all know that we can talk here for a week, if we wanted to, on this subject. So let us get down to business and finish this in a reasonable length of time.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object: Might I suggest to my friend that he could accept this amendment and that would obviate the necessity of taking up a great deal of time.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I have not used any time at all on this bill, and I have an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York and I would like to have 5 minutes at least.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I just want to

say to the gentleman from Texas that, as chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, we want some time on all these amendments, and so will the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT], as well as other members of the committee. I do not think you ought to just take a sweeping stroke and cut out debate on the entire section because there are going to be some very important amendments.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the committee has convinced us that we should proceed for a while at least. So, Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my request.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH].

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, this amendment simply restores the contact officers in the Veterans' Administration. Unlike the previous discussion that has been had today, there is nothing sectional about it. It is for the American veteran. I am very hopeful that the suggestion of the majority leader will be accepted by my friend, the chairman of the subcommittee. The Committee on Appropriations struck out \$5,795,000 which eliminated 80 percent of the contact office workers in the Veterans' Administration. These contact men are the very people to whom the returning veterans go with their many, many problems, whether they be questions of rights of education under the GI bill of rights, or whether they be questions of rehabilitation or of hospitalization. These men do a remarkable job. In the main, they are the first contact with the returning veteran. We have passed a great deal of beneficial legislation for the veterans. These men return home. Many of them come to a new section where they did not live before. They do not know where to turn except to the contact officers of the VA. They must go to someone who will advise them as to their rights.

In the general debate it was suggested by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that they could go to the veterans' organizations. It is true the veterans' organizations are doing a good service, as far as they are able, but we must remember there are 19,000,000 veterans in the United States today. We have passed legislation that inures to the benefit of the families of veterans and that number is 80,000,000 individuals. In addition to that, I call your attention to the fact that there have been 670,000 veterans who have been added since the Korean situation. While it is true the men in the various posts of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars have attempted to do what they can, they cannot meet this great burden which would be placed upon them.

Again, these men who are contact officers have been trained. Those of us who try cases in court know that the presentation of a case is a very important thing, and if you deny a veteran the right, because he has not been in a position to logically and in succinct fashion present his case, you deny to that veteran the very thing that you voted for in this House.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?



Mr. McGRATH. I yield.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Does your amendment restore the full amount for contact officers, or does it just come up to the budget recommendation?

Mr. McGRATH. It is just up to the budget recommendation, which was \$7,231,329. At no time have I attempted to go over the budget estimate.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. The budget estimate recommends approximately a two-thirds cut in the veterans' contact officers; is that not right?

Mr. McGRATH. That is right.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. As I understand, that two-thirds cut would practically eliminate this contact service to veterans out in rural areas. There would only be service available in the larger metropolitan areas; is that true?

Mr. McGRATH. The advantage of this amendment is this: that it gives to the men in the rural sections an opportunity to continue these contact officers. In the big cities, we would not be hurt as much as in the rural areas. While I come from New York, I can say that the Legislature of New York has passed legislation which gives us contact officers, but my amendment will be for the benefit of those in the rural sections.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGRATH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. In the State of New York alone, with 262 contact employees, there were over 200,000 single operations handled in the last fiscal year.

Mr. McGRATH. That is correct. In addition to that, there have been a great many handled by the veterans' organizations.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGRATH. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Will the gentleman's amendment keep in contact those contact officers in the remote, rural areas, a long way from the regional offices?

Mr. McGRATH. It will.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGRATH. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true that if we accept your amendment, we still lose 200 contact officers?

Mr. McGRATH. That is true. The reason for that is we have kept within the budget estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(Mr. DENNY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. DENNY. Mr. Chairman, I have voted consistently for reductions in the cost of Government. Many businessmen, friends of mine and members of veterans' organizations have protested to me against exorbitant cuts involving veterans. I want to hear all that I can regarding the reason for these cuts. I will not vote for reductions that will cripple the work with veterans, particularly the work with disabled veterans. Therefore, I want a complete explanation of all these proposed cuts.

(Mr. MARTIN of Iowa (at the request of Mr. JOHNSON) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, the House Appropriations Committee, in my opinion, has committed a most grievous mistake in recommending the elimination of the Veterans' Administration Contact Service.

This is the service that operates at the grassroots level of our Nation to provide information and help to veterans and their dependents who need Veterans' Administration benefits, as enacted by the Congress.

The Veterans' Administration now has 343 contact offices throughout the country—most of them many miles distant from the big VA regional offices where applications for benefits are adjudicated. In addition VA maintains contact services in the big regional offices for the thousands of veterans who stream into those offices every day for help.

In the month of January, 1952, alone, this contact set-up handled approximately 500,000 visitors—veterans and their dependents who needed help.

On February 29, 1952, VA had 2,212 persons in the Contact Service. The VA budget, as submitted to the Congress, cut this number to 1526 employees. This alone would have required the closing of 200 of the 343 contact offices. It further would have required VA to abandon the formula agreed upon by the Bureau of the Budget and VA for the closing of contact offices. This formula was made known to Members of Congress on March 20, 1951. It provides that if the number of visits to any contact office east of the Mississippi River falls below 450 a month for 4 consecutive months the office would be closed. For contact offices west of the Mississippi River, the number was set at 350 visits per month, except in metropolitan areas where the 450 figure would prevail.

Now the House Appropriations Committee comes along with a recommendation for only 305 contact personnel. That recommendation, if adopted, would force VA to close all of its 343 contact offices and to reduce by 75 percent its contact staff in its 70 big regional offices.

Yet our veteran population continues to grow larger. In addition to the 18,500,000 veterans of World War II and prior wars, we now have 655,000 veterans with military service since the Korean conflict started. By the time the men and women now in service are discharged as veterans, the since-Korea veteran population will equal if not exceed the number of persons who served in the Armed Forces during World War I.

The present Congress already has enacted Public Law 28 that gives since-Korea veterans virtually all World War II benefits except those in the GI bill. The present Congress also has enacted Public Law 23 that sets up an entirely different type of postservice Government life insurance system for our since-Korea veterans. The present Congress further is considering at this moment the extension of GI bill benefits to our since-Korea veterans.

In other words, we are increasing the number of benefits that VA administers;

but, in the House Appropriations Committee recommendation, we are asked to consider cutting off the good right arm of VA in administering these additional benefits efficiently and expeditiously.

All of your major veterans organizations already have or are now protesting this recommended cut. They do not have the personnel or the money to replace this invaluable VA service.

Further, the Secretary of Defense has notified VA within the last 10 days that the counseling structure of the Defense Department "is built around the availability of contact service provided by the VA through its network of field offices" and "any marked curtailment in this contact service would have a direct effect upon the Armed Forces separation counseling program."

In view of all this I think the committee's recommendation is penny-wise and pound-foolish. My earnest advice is that you provide the Veterans' Administration with approximately the \$8,500,000 it needs to maintain the present contact service.

(Mr. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

(Mr. JOHNSON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT].

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentleman's amendment, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it not absolutely true that the State contact officers do not have rights in the Veterans' Administration that the Federal contact officers have?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. That is correct.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They go in under sufferance, and they can shut them out many times, and they have been shut out many times.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. That is correct.

Mr. Chairman, I have supported every single amendment designed to save dollars for the taxpayers that has been offered during the reading of this bill, but to me the action of the subcommittee in cutting the item which concerns contact officers is false economy. Therefore in the few minutes at my disposal I shall try to paint a word picture of what the situation is, in hope that the majority will agree that we need the contact officers we have today, and for that reason will support the McGrath amendment.

Let me begin by pointing out that we have in this country today approximately 19,000,000 veterans of all wars, campaigns, and expeditions. In addition we are making 20,000 new veterans a month as a result of the Korean war. As the gentleman from New York has



mentioned, since the beginning of the Korean war we have added to the veteran ranks of this country 617,000 new veterans. To speak of veterans alone is not sufficient, because the Congress provides benefits to both the veteran and his dependent. Therefore, in this country today we have 61,000,000 people who are entitled to benefits administered by the Veterans' Administration in accordance with existing laws.

To do this job the Veterans' Administration has 152 Veterans' Administration hospitals scattered throughout the United States and Territorial possessions. In addition they have 70 regional offices, and 343 other VA offices. The "other VA offices" may be a district office, a sub-office, located in some public-health hospital, a State institution, or an Army or Navy hospital. These contact officers must be available to any of the 61,000,000 people who are entitled to benefits and who need information, necessary forms, as well as assistance in executing such forms.

The contact program of the Veterans' Administration is engaged in assisting veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries, and representatives in the preparation and presentation of claims as has been authorized with the beginning of World War Veterans' Act in the early twenties and has been reiterated in other veterans' legislation over the years, including the so-called GI bill. The contact service is the focal point in regional offices where visitors come for assistance and answers to questions relative to laws passed by the Congress for the benefit of veterans and their dependents. This is advantageous not alone to the veteran, but to the taxpayer, as through this method claims are properly prepared, permitting prompt action by the Veterans' Administration to effect determination as to benefits and subsequent payment when indicated with the least practicable delay and without the expense of continued correspondence.

The various ex-service organizations have individuals who are trained in a comparable manner to contact representatives, but they are limited in number and, in my opinion, the funds of these organizations would not permit the employment of a sufficient number of trained personnel to replace the services rendered by contact personnel. In any event, you cannot deny the right of veterans and their dependents to come to the Veterans' Administration seeking aid. There is undoubtedly a mistaken idea that competent advice and assistance can be rendered to veterans and their dependents in every community where there may be a post of any service organization. I say this because the service officers of such posts are generally veterans who have full-time employment in private vocations and perform this extracurricular work as a means of helping their fellow veterans, but could not possibly be conversant with all rules, regulations, and laws that apply as is the case with the employees of contact service or full-time, paid representatives of service organizations who are rarely available except in locations where regional offices are situated and hence in

metropolitan areas. I have the greatest sympathy for these post service officers. They do the best they can, but I assure you that they cannot render service as one employed full time. In fact, it is well known that VA contact representatives, in order to keep on a current basis, are continually studying on their own time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I have not taken much time on this bill and for that reason I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think a strong powerful point is that the contact representative is the outpost of the Veterans' Administration in helping the veteran get his rights under the law.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Absolutely. I was in my home town last night where we have a Veteran's Administration hospital. The veterans of Altoona and vicinity depend upon a contact officer, and unless the McGrath amendment is adopted they will lose his valuable services.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Is not the contact officer rather a diagnostician for the veteran? In other words, if he were to go to a regional office and there was no contact officer, the veteran would not know where to go and that in turn would waste a good deal of the time of the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Yes. If a veteran walks into a facility and there is no service officer there he goes to the contact officer. This contact officer is briefed in law, briefed in policy, he knows a little bit about medicine, he gets to know the veteran and aids him by gathering information and preparing his claim for presentation to a board who decides whether or not the veteran is entitled to benefits. The VA contact officer is a valuable man, he is a liaison between the veteran population of this country and the Veterans' Administration. Frankly when you abolish the contact officer position you are toying with the misery of millions of veterans who seek relief from the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. This case came to me and I think the gentleman can straighten it out for me. A veteran of World War II had an insurance policy which was about to expire. He placed the money in the hands of one of these contact men before the time of expiration occurred. The money was later sent to the Veterans' Administration. The Veterans' Administration denies this

by saying it did not receive the money in time. Are these contact men permitted to accept such deposits? In other words, what happens in a case of that kind and who is responsible?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Of course, the law is very specific when it comes to dealing with this particular question of insurance and the interpretation undoubtedly made by the Veterans' Administration was that this veteran, even though he had the assistance of a contact officer, did not meet the provisions of existing law. I have had similar cases and I had to agree because it was the interpretation of the legal division of the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Even if this amendment is adopted, still 60 percent of the present offices will be closed?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Regardless of whether or not the amendment is adopted, we stand to lose 200 contact offices.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Which is 60 percent.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Yes.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman think that is a rather substantial cut?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Yes. Instead of cutting we should provide more contact officers because of the increasing veteran population in this country. Let us not forget these veterans did not declare war on anybody. The Government of the United States declared war and many of them were drafted, many volunteered; and today as veterans they are entitled to the benefits granted to them by the Congress of the United States in the name of the American people and administered by the Veterans' Administration.

The contact officers we are trying to restore are simply representatives of the United States Government, the Veterans' Administration and the American people who are there to assist the veteran population to this country to receive the benefits that they are entitled to.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] for the clear, forceful, and logical statement he has made today in support of the pending amendment. It is characteristic of the part he has taken on all occasions where the interests of the veterans are concerned.

(Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment to increase the amount provided in this bill for the maintenance of contact offices. I consider that the welfare of the veteran is at stake in this matter. I have



continuously voted to reduce the expenditures of Government but cannot with good conscience do so in an instance of this kind.

I am in full accord with all that has been said in support of the amendment. There is no justification for cutting this necessary service for veterans. In my opinion we should consider increasing these facilities instead of cutting them. As the name implies these contact facilities provide a means of enabling veterans to contact a representative of the Veterans' Administration to ascertain the answer he needs to his problems of one character or another and incident to his rights as a veteran. Otherwise, it would be necessary for him to travel long distances to regional offices or carry on extensive and involved correspondence. This is difficult for the average veteran and very unsatisfactory.

To provide contact offices for veterans where they may obtain desired information as to their rights or attention for physical needs, is one of the finest and most necessary services provided for veterans. At the present time there are 1,526 of such offices provided for veterans. Unless the pending amendment is adopted this number would be reduced to approximately 300. Such a cut would result in great distress to our veterans. I cannot believe the Congress will consent to any such drastic cut, especially in view of the fact that each month several thousand more veterans from the Korean war are being added to the 19,000,000 veterans already existing as a result of our previous wars. And, in addition to these veterans there are also the members of the families of deceased veterans who have rights and benefits under our veteran legislation who need the services of these contact offices.

I have personal knowledge of the necessity as well as the advantages of these contact offices. There has been one located in Camden, N. J., for many years. A short time ago the Veterans' Administration sought to close it or greatly curtail its facilities. Veterans' organizations from all over south Jersey opposed this action by the Veterans' Administration. After a united and persistent effort we were able to keep it open, and, today, it is still rendering splendid and efficient service to the veterans of south Jersey. If this amendment is not adopted it will mean that this facility would be closed and veterans from south Jersey, as far south as Cape May, would have to travel to Trenton or Newark to get the attention they need. This is unthinkable.

Within the next few weeks we will be called upon by the Administration to appropriate billions of dollars for aid to foreign countries. If we have money for such a purpose, to benefit countries all over the world, then, we should be willing to do what is necessary for our veterans. To cut down their benefits and the service they are entitled to, while spending billions of dollars in foreign countries is without justification. Our first duty is to those who have served our country in its hour of emergency. I will support the pending amendment so that the services through contact offices will continue to be available to our veterans. I trust that my colleagues in the Congress will do likewise.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. I also desire to compliment the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his continual support of the veteran and to state that I intend to support the amendment restoring the contact officers.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I thank the gentleman. Let me say this in conclusion. There are 1526 contact officers scattered throughout the United States and our Territorial possessions. Unless the McGrath amendment is adopted it will mean we will reduce the contact officers from 1526 to a mere 300. If these veterans cannot go to these contact officers they will to Members of the Congress of the United States, and, believe me when I tell you, your offices will be swamped with requests for assistance.

The Department of Defense has at this time stated that they have built their counseling service around the availability of the contact service provided by the Veterans' Administration through its network of field offices conveniently located throughout the country, which is indeed an important factor in view of those being discharged for disability and other reasons from the Armed Forces, incident to its present operations, particularly from Korea and, as is well known, the number is continually increasing.

The proposed 80 percent reduction in funds for the contact program for the Veterans' Administration will eliminate all 343 VA contact offices, eliminate all service to veterans in private and State institutions, reduce the availability of service in the regional offices to a number that would not permit contact service to be rendered as necessary. In fact, 45 percent of the 70 regional offices would be reduced to one contact representative and one clerk. The number of visitors to regional offices and VA offices to the contact service during January 1952, for example—which excludes services rendered in VA hospitals—was approximately 500,000, which represents in the neighborhood of 6,000,000 visitors to these offices a year, and I ask who is going to help these people.

Irrespective of the amount cut from the budget request, I am informed it will be necessary to close 200 of these offices immediately even though the funds requested are granted, which will have an adverse effect on service to veterans and their families. To maintain the contact service as it presently exists will require approximately \$809,382,260 instead of the \$803,586,430 recommended by the appropriations committee. So it is evident that the committee action would result in the virtual elimination of the contact service, which has been of such great benefit to those who have served their country and to their dependents.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to understand the thinking of the persons who would recommend, so shortly after the Second World War and at a time when so many of our young men are on active military duty that services to our veterans be drastically curtailed. The proposed 90-percent cut

in contact services to our deserving veterans cannot be justified at this time.

Last year over 16,000,000 contacts were handled by the Veterans' Administration contact representatives. It would be folly to assume that the demand for such service would diminish to such an extent that the needs of veterans throughout the country would be satisfied by the few existing regional offices.

Should this curtailment in funds for VA contact offices be effected, all veterans in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would have only the Philadelphia or Pittsburgh offices to assist them in matters pertaining to the privileges and benefits to which they are entitled under existing legislation. It would be impossible for these two offices to take on the additional burden of furnishing information on claims, hospitalization, education, GI loans, and so forth, and continue to efficiently perform their other functions. Not only are our veterans entitled to have this service as readily available to them as possible, but it would be most unfair and result in severe hardships and unpleasant consequences in many cases to suffer the delays which would be unavoidable in prolonged correspondence with the distant regional offices. To attempt to serve our veterans via long distance would result in a gross negligence of the Nation's obligation to those who served our country in its hour of need.

In addition to the hundreds of thousands of veterans of World Wars I and II who still from time to time find it necessary to obtain assistance in negotiations with the VA regional office and central office, the return of large numbers of Korean veterans increases the demand for contact representatives in the remote communities throughout each State. There is also the factor to be considered that the majority of these positions have been filled by disabled veterans who have been adequately trained to assist other veterans in their problems with efficiency and dispatch.

I strongly urge that the reduction of \$5,795,830 proposed by the Committee on Appropriations be restored and that the House of Representatives approve the complete budget estimate of \$7,231,329 for operation of Veterans' Administration contact offices throughout the country.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Georgia to the amendment offered by Mr. McGrath: Strike out "\$809,582,260" and insert in lieu thereof "\$806,484,345."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the McGrath amendment and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour and 5 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS], and 6 minutes for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?



Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, do I understand, in the event the McGrath amendment or any of the substitutes therefor or amendments thereto are not agreed to, that the time limitation would not apply to other amendments to the section?

The CHAIRMAN. The time limitation requested by the gentleman from Texas only applies to the McGrath amendment and all amendments thereto.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD following those of the previous speaker, and further that my time be allotted to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, the budget request for this item called for \$7,231,329. The committee bill has cut that by \$5,795,830, which amounts approximately to a cut of 80 percent, or four-fifths of the amount the budget request carried. My amendment would restore half of that reduction to the bill.

In the fiscal year 1951 there were 3,034 of these contact officers, departmental and in the field. In the fiscal year 1952 that number had been reduced to 2,234. The amount carried in the budget for the fiscal year 1953 called for 1,526, which likewise was a reduction from the number in 1952. Seven hundred and eight of these contact officers were cut off by the budget request figures from the number in the 1952 fiscal year.

The committee bill would cut the 1,526

which the budget request calls for by four-fifths, to approximately 300. I believe that is much more drastic than any reduction which has been made in any bill which has come before us up to this time. Some items have been reduced 20 percent, possibly some 25 percent, but I know of none that has been reduced as much as 80 percent, or four-fifths.

I realize, of course, that the distinguished gentleman from Texas is a careful man. I know he works hard and diligently on the items in the independent offices appropriation bill. For that reason, having read the hearings which begin at page 1270 and finding very little information in there on which to base an opinion as to whether or not this is a reasonable cut, I talked to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], who is the able chairman of this subcommittee, and asked him what there is to justify this drastic cut. He told me that the Veterans' Administration could very well cut out all these contact officers without doing any harm to the veterans' program.

Having the respect for the gentleman's opinion that I have, I was so concerned that I took it upon myself yesterday morning to go down to the Veterans' Administration office here in Washington for the purpose of seeing just what work is being carried on by these contact officers there. I have been in the reception room in the Veterans' Administration office in Atlanta, which is in my district and I have seen there on a number of occasions anywhere from 25 to 50 veterans sitting in the reception room at one time waiting for one of the contact officers to take up their problems.

I went down yesterday morning to the office here in Washington. There were some 20 or 30 veterans sitting there in the reception room in the office when I

went in. So I went around to a number of them, and asked them what they were there for. I wanted to know myself whether a real and necessary service is rendered by these contact officers. I questioned 4 of these veterans at some length about what they were there for. The first one I questioned was there to see about cashing in his life insurance, which is a legitimate thing for a veteran to go there to see about. And certainly the Veterans' Administration is obligated to give him information on that when he goes there. The second one was a student who was taking a course under the GI bill of rights, and he was there on a legitimate errand in connection with that. The third one was there because he had some trouble with his insurance premium payments, and the monthly payments that he had been making. I know all of you have had trouble laid in your lap by your veteran constituents on that very thing. He was there—not taking it up with his Congressman, but directly with the Veterans' Administration, and that was a legitimate errand. The next one I went to was in to see about having some dental work done, which he contended was necessary because of service connection, and also to see what his civil-service rights were as a veteran. All of them I talked to were there on legitimate errands, and certainly were entitled to have some competent, capable person dealing with them when they went there. So I am convinced that these contact officers, if they work constantly and diligently at their job really render a service to the veterans.

I asked the head of the Department also to give me some information about how much work they do. I have here a summary of the contact activities for the month of January 1952, which when we go back into the House, I am going to ask permission to insert at this point in my remarks:

Contact and administrative services—Contact activities, January 1952

| Location                               | Personal contacts |        | Counter contacts | Telephone contacts | Correspondence prepared | Forms prepared | Applications prepared |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
|                                        | At office         | Away   |                  |                    |                         |                |                       |
| Grand total.....                       | 622,486           | 22,300 | 140,138          | 512,804            | 175,776                 | 331,841        | 156,453               |
| Central office.....                    | 4,623             | 0      | 202              | 9,774              | 2,109                   | 2,633          | 1,499                 |
| Total hospitals and domiciliaries..... | 134,321           | 137    | 20,545           | 42,799             | 24,970                  | 59,024         | 24,927                |
| Total regional offices.....            | 476,706           | 21,937 | 117,949          | 444,516            | 146,881                 | 265,962        | 128,125               |
| Alabama: Montgomery.....               | 7,131             | 167    | 1,024            | 4,591              | 2,446                   | 3,069          | 949                   |
| Alaska: Juneau.....                    | 1,727             | 61     | 276              | 1,137              | 1,107                   | 779            | 614                   |
| Arizona: Phoenix.....                  | 4,917             | 287    | 353              | 2,492              | 1,071                   | 2,609          | 847                   |
| Arkansas: Little Rock.....             | 6,581             | 548    | 1,568            | 4,203              | 2,273                   | 3,427          | 1,589                 |
| California:                            |                   |        |                  |                    |                         |                |                       |
| Los Angeles.....                       | 20,651            | 263    | 3,057            | 31,736             | 11,077                  | 11,564         | 6,307                 |
| San Diego.....                         | 4,106             | 68     | 368              | 4,252              | 720                     | 2,001          | 849                   |
| San Francisco.....                     | 9,960             | 815    | 2,334            | 11,786             | 2,342                   | 4,885          | 2,408                 |
| Connecticut: Hartford.....             | 7,175             | 973    | 1,281            | 5,167              | 2,418                   | 4,475          | 2,560                 |
| Delaware: Wilmington.....              | 630               | 16     | 2                | 1,049              | 153                     | 446            | 230                   |
| District of Columbia: Washington.....  | 7,403             | 177    | 1,671            | 11,623             | 2,720                   | 2,845          | 872                   |
| Florida:                               |                   |        |                  |                    |                         |                |                       |
| Miami.....                             | 7,837             | 364    | 1,191            | 7,451              | 1,923                   | 3,690          | 1,067                 |
| Pass-A-Grille.....                     | 8,976             | 224    | 1,379            | 5,606              | 2,323                   | 4,826          | 1,814                 |
| Georgia: Atlanta.....                  | 12,466            | 420    | 3,132            | 8,355              | 3,601                   | 7,247          | 2,995                 |
| Hawaii: Honolulu.....                  | 2,716             | 656    | 370              | 1,706              | 861                     | 1,786          | 742                   |
| Idaho: Boise.....                      | 2,791             | 66     | 588              | 1,457              | 905                     | 1,467          | 761                   |
| Illinois: Chicago.....                 | 18,852            | 459    | 4,429            | 22,115             | 4,815                   | 9,878          | 6,134                 |
| Indiana: Indianapolis.....             | 10,559            | 236    | 1,631            | 9,606              | 2,329                   | 6,945          | 3,612                 |
| Iowa: Des Moines.....                  | 4,993             | 18     | 1,826            | 4,649              | 1,252                   | 3,430          | 1,764                 |
| Kansas: Wichita.....                   | 2,216             | 36     | 375              | 2,093              | 674                     | 1,342          | 773                   |
| Kentucky: Louisville.....              | 6,345             | 87     | 1,980            | 3,456              | 2,010                   | 3,567          | 1,506                 |
| Louisiana:                             |                   |        |                  |                    |                         |                |                       |
| New Orleans.....                       | 7,000             | 118    | 1,905            | 4,522              | 1,929                   | 3,454          | 1,090                 |
| Shreveport.....                        | 1,928             | 8      | 472              | 2,039              | 605                     | 1,060          | 401                   |



Contact and administrative services—Contact activities, January 1952—Continued

| Location                           | Personal contacts |       | Counter contacts | Telephone contacts | Correspondence prepared | Forms prepared | Applications prepared |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
|                                    | At office         | Away  |                  |                    |                         |                |                       |
| Maine: Togus.....                  | 2,265             | 493   | 500              | 2,284              | 1,243                   | 1,681          | 760                   |
| Maryland: Baltimore.....           | 6,348             | 304   | 2,089            | 5,563              | 1,464                   | 3,273          | 1,160                 |
| Massachusetts: Boston.....         | 23,363            | 1,594 | 11,679           | 22,343             | 8,915                   | 11,394         | 6,647                 |
| Michigan: Detroit.....             | 8,191             | 1,639 | 3,880            | 11,154             | 2,955                   | 4,620          | 3,031                 |
| Mississippi: Jackson.....          | 3,813             | 21    | 520              | 1,483              | 748                     | 1,271          | 500                   |
| Missouri:                          |                   |       |                  |                    |                         |                |                       |
| Kansas City.....                   | 5,750             | 45    | 1,646            | 8,758              | 2,197                   | 4,606          | 2,598                 |
| St. Louis.....                     | 5,081             | 329   | 446              | 3,086              | 880                     | 2,109          | 962                   |
| Montana: Fort Harrison.....        | 1,932             | 47    | 976              | 1,292              | 879                     | 709            | 411                   |
| Nebraska: Lincoln.....             | 2,813             | 48    | 678              | 2,995              | 767                     | 1,827          | 1,102                 |
| Nevada: Reno.....                  | 878               | 21    | 52               | 665                | 259                     | 463            | 238                   |
| New Hampshire: Manchester.....     | 3,347             | 135   | 804              | 1,960              | 969                     | 1,925          | 1,010                 |
| New Jersey: Newark.....            | 12,054            | 623   | 1,491            | 14,554             | 5,113                   | 7,551          | 3,147                 |
| New Mexico: Albuquerque.....       | 3,418             | 354   | 944              | 1,937              | 1,423                   | 1,464          | 574                   |
| New York:                          |                   |       |                  |                    |                         |                |                       |
| Albany.....                        | 5,044             | 479   | 1,109            | 4,090              | 1,652                   | 3,133          | 1,655                 |
| Brooklyn.....                      | 12,623            | 44    | 3,829            | 14,746             | 2,496                   | 6,690          | 3,362                 |
| Buffalo.....                       | 7,473             | 621   | 1,094            | 6,771              | 1,704                   | 3,666          | 1,363                 |
| New York.....                      | 32,280            | 1,727 | 9,958            | 42,381             | 10,406                  | 17,847         | 10,192                |
| Syracuse.....                      | 5,059             | 367   | 743              | 4,424              | 1,957                   | 2,627          | 1,485                 |
| North Carolina: Winston-Salem..... | 5,579             | 46    | 1,969            | 4,485              | 1,877                   | 3,116          | 923                   |
| North Dakota: Fargo.....           | 1,252             | 37    | 184              | 958                | 784                     | 712            | 361                   |
| Ohio:                              |                   |       |                  |                    |                         |                |                       |
| Cincinnati.....                    | 9,847             | 231   | 2,647            | 10,687             | 4,059                   | 6,540          | 4,242                 |
| Cleveland.....                     | 12,562            | 168   | 3,040            | 11,126             | 3,249                   | 7,063          | 4,772                 |
| Oklahoma:                          |                   |       |                  |                    |                         |                |                       |
| Muskogee.....                      | 4,997             | 128   | 723              | 2,777              | 1,587                   | 3,185          | 1,778                 |
| Oklahoma City.....                 | 6,177             | 1,012 | 1,261            | 4,693              | 1,820                   | 3,519          | 1,843                 |
| Oregon: Portland.....              | 5,023             | 189   | 2,274            | 3,869              | 2,026                   | 2,490          | 1,168                 |
| Pennsylvania:                      |                   |       |                  |                    |                         |                |                       |
| Philadelphia.....                  | 10,958            | 482   | 5,047            | 11,405             | 2,934                   | 7,909          | 3,466                 |
| Pittsburgh.....                    | 11,665            | 128   | 2,406            | 9,509              | 2,407                   | 6,729          | 3,434                 |
| Wilkes-Barre.....                  | 11,895            | 425   | 2,888            | 7,440              | 2,676                   | 7,936          | 4,056                 |
| Puerto Rico: San Juan.....         | 7,293             | 635   | 1,931            | 867                | 2,118                   | 3,644          | 1,349                 |
| Rhode Island: Providence.....      | 5,890             | 631   | 813              | 3,435              | 1,731                   | 2,829          | 1,498                 |
| South Carolina: Columbia.....      | 5,424             | 157   | 1,558            | 3,796              | 1,910                   | 2,748          | 1,374                 |
| South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....     | 847               | 106   | 359              | 1,056              | 268                     | 364            | 176                   |
| Tennessee: Nashville.....          | 6,220             | 23    | 541              | 5,025              | 1,215                   | 2,321          | 804                   |
| Texas:                             |                   |       |                  |                    |                         |                |                       |
| Dallas.....                        | 5,489             | 108   | 789              | 5,054              | 1,714                   | 2,444          | 792                   |
| Houston.....                       | 6,459             | 264   | 2,089            | 6,031              | 2,252                   | 3,338          | 1,542                 |
| Lubbock.....                       | 5,254             | 132   | 781              | 3,381              | 1,363                   | 2,368          | 955                   |
| San Antonio.....                   | 6,315             | 502   | 641              | 4,599              | 1,671                   | 3,168          | 1,278                 |
| Waco.....                          | 4,854             | 35    | 610              | 3,153              | 1,237                   | 2,496          | 1,188                 |
| Utah: Salt Lake City.....          | 1,708             | 17    | 1,543            | 3,323              | 1,251                   | 1,579          | 900                   |
| Vermont: White River Junction..... | 935               | 243   | 284              | 812                | 382                     | 623            | 439                   |
| Virginia: Roanoke.....             | 4,750             | 118   | 715              | 4,838              | 1,312                   | 2,343          | 1,381                 |
| Washington: Seattle.....           | 9,340             | 406   | 2,277            | 8,317              | 2,494                   | 5,124          | 2,949                 |
| West Virginia: Huntington.....     | 17,628            | 251   | 4,231            | 13,670             | 3,053                   | 13,909         | 2,619                 |
| Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....          | 8,620             | 381   | 2,326            | 7,649              | 3,218                   | 5,031          | 2,430                 |
| Wyoming: Cheyenne.....             | 1,033             | 124   | 372              | 1,024              | 692                     | 786            | 327                   |
| Total Do-Ro centers.....           | 6,836             | 226   | 1,442            | 15,715             | 1,816                   | 4,222          | 1,902                 |
| Colorado: Denver.....              | 4,790             | 126   | 1,094            | 5,092              | 1,225                   | 2,329          | 816                   |
| Minnesota: St. Paul.....           | 2,046             | 100   | 348              | 10,623             | 591                     | 1,893          | 1,086                 |

It shows, and I will give some specific instances here, that at the office I visited yesterday morning, that during the month of January 1952 there were 7,403 veterans who came in with a problem which called for having their files brought down from the file cabinets and taken up across the desk with the veterans. They do not list here in that column those who merely come in to ask questions, and who get information directly without having to have their files brought down. They have those listed in another column called the counter-contacts. That shows 1,671 contacts in addition to the 7,403. Now to do that work, and carry that load, they had here in Washington 46 of these contact officers. If this bill goes through as it now stands, the 46 will be reduced down to 9. There is grave doubt in my mind whether nine contact men working as hard as they could all the time would be able to handle anything like the load that rests on this office here.

I want to give you some other illustrations of reductions which would result from the reduction carried in the committee bill. These facts were furnished to me by the Veterans' Administration:

New York now staffed with 149 contact VA officers, reduced to 26.

Los Angeles now staffed with 83 contact VA officers, reduced to 12.

Chicago now staffed with 77 contact VA officers, reduced to 11.

St. Louis now staffed with 31 contact VA officers, reduced to 4.

Jackson, Miss., now staffed with 18 contact VA officers, reduced to 2.

Dallas, Tex., now staffed with 33 contact VA officers, reduced to 3.

Nashville, Tenn., now staffed with 26 contact VA officers, reduced to 3.

Atlanta, Ga., now staffed with 53 contact VA officers, reduced to 6.

Boston, Mass., now staffed with 100 contact VA officers, reduced to 11.

Washington, D. C., now staffed with 46 contact VA officers, reduced to 9.

Maine now staffed with 12 contact VA officers, reduced to 2.

Vermont now staffed with 6 contact VA officers, reduced to 2.

Rhode Island now staffed with 19 contact VA officers, reduced to 3.

Memphis office will be cut out altogether.

This tabulation shows how drastically the personnel will be reduced if the bill goes through as it now stands.

My amendment will add one-half the amount cut off by the committee. If the House believes that 1,526 contact officers are too many to perform this work, then let us try to get along by cutting only half the number provided in the committee bill. We can try that for a year,

and if that is too many, the number can be reduced again next year. I think these contact officers are performing a needed and valuable service to the veteran, and I do not believe that this necessary work can be carried on by one-fifth the number now engaged in that work.

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I agree thoroughly with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] who has served on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs a great many years, and who knows the problems of the veterans.

I realize that I am proveteran. I get more letters than almost any other Member of the Congress. They come from every State in the Union, almost every day, and they are letters on veterans' affairs and concerning veterans, as a rule. I know there is no service rendered by the Veterans' Administration or by any other administration that



is more valuable to the servicemen than this contact service in every State in the Union. For that reason, I sincerely trust that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia will be voted down because the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH] certainly goes far enough.

Is it not strange that we will take up a proposition of this kind to abolish these contact officers, deprive these veterans of this service, and at the same time pour literally billions of dollars into foreign countries, giving it to people who sometimes laugh at us with contempt? Is it not strange that we would treat our veterans that way?

These contact officers not only serve the veterans, but they serve the widows and orphans, the fathers and mothers of these boys who have been killed in the various wars through which we have passed.

Every veterans' organization that I know anything about is opposed to cutting down this appropriation. I know the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, the AMVETS have all supported this appropriation, as I understand it, and have opposed this reduction.

There are many people on the Federal payroll that you can get rid of and save a great deal more money without injuring anybody than by putting in an amendment to cut down this appropriation below the danger point, as far as the veterans' service is concerned.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee said we will save \$5,000,000 here and make it available to veterans' pensions. The gentleman knows and you know there is a schedule of pensions provided by law, and if we do not spend this \$5,000,000 on contact officers, it will not be spent on pensions.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; and the gentleman knows and I know that a majority of the veterans do not belong to any veteran organizations. They feel a hesitancy in calling on veterans' organizations that they do not belong to, but they feel as if the contact office is open to them, and that is the reason they go there and talk about their cases, about their insurance, and about various other things, such as bringing home the bodies of their deceased boys, on down to the minutest problems that affect veterans.

I sincerely trust that this amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS] will be voted down, because, in my opinion, the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH] goes far enough.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I would like to read to the Members just the effect this will have on the offices across the country:

Los Angeles has 83, and it will be cut down to 12, if the committee bill goes through.

Chicago has 77, and it will be cut to 11. St. Louis has 31, and it will be cut to 4. Jackson, Miss., has 18, and it will be cut to 2.

Dallas, Tex., has 33, and it will be cut to 3.

Nashville, Tenn., has 26, and it will be cut to 3.

Atlanta, Ga., has 53 and it will be cut to 6.

Boston, Mass., has 100 and it will be cut to 11.

Washington, D. C., has 46, and it will be cut to 9.

The State of Maine has 12, and it will be cut to 2.

Vermont has 6, and it will be cut to 2. Rhode Island has 19, and it will be cut to 3.

And the Memphis office is to be cut out altogether.

Mr. RANKIN. That bears out my argument.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi has consumed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, back in the Eightieth Congress, when there were even more contact men in the Los Angeles office than at the present time, a member of our Committee on Veterans' Affairs, my colleague from Missouri [Mr. BAKEWELL] chairman of a subcommittee, was inspecting the San Francisco office of the VA with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Sarbacher, and he found a veteran on the floor on a stretcher. There were not enough contact men there to come out to see him they said. The contact was crowded with veterans. I spent 2 weeks myself in San Francisco inspecting veterans' facilities at that time. This member of the committee found that that man was hemorrhaging.

That would occur much more frequently if you cut out the contact men in the office in San Francisco and over the country generally.

I do not know how many Members realize that if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia is passed there would not be a single contact representative in the military and naval hospitals.

Mr. PHILLIPS. On what basis does the gentlewoman make that statement?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I received that information from one of the men in the Contact Division of the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Does the gentlewoman mean to say that with 190 hospitals and one-thousand-four-hundred-and-odd people under the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia that they could not put a contact man in each hospital?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I do not mean in veterans' hospitals; I am talking about military hospitals. I think

a lot of you who go to Walter Reed Hospital and the naval hospital realize that they have but one VA contact man, but perhaps you do not. When I go out there I find so many boys who do not know what their rights are and cannot get any information. Some of the boys even come out of the hospitals without knowing their rights.

I have a letter that the people in the Pentagon building sent to the Veterans' Administration saying that they would welcome very much the help of the Veterans' Administration in a counseling course; but they cannot have that counseling course without a contact man in the hospital and they say in this letter to General Gray that they assume that there will be one there. It is of vital interest to these boys, and there are six hundred and some odd thousands of them more than there were at the time the members of the committee were analyzing when they marked up this bill. They are certainly entitled to care. The following is the letter from the National Defense:

MARCH 11, 1952.

Mr. CARL R. GRAY, Jr.,  
Administrator, Veterans' Administration,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GRAY: It has come to the attention of this office through the Interdepartmental Committee established as a result of your letters of December 19, 1951, that, because of anticipated budgetary limitations, the Veterans' Administration plans to reduce the number of field offices and contact representatives now in existence throughout the country.

The Chairman, Armed Forces Medical Policy Council, by letter to you dated November 5, 1951, has indicated the desirability of reactivating the benefits counseling program in effect during and subsequent to World War II at service hospitals. This means that it would be highly desirable if the Veterans' Administration could furnish contact representatives at each major service hospital to assist the military authorities in giving technical advice and assistance to those personnel who are being separated or retired from the service because of physical disability and, particularly, assisting those personnel who are being transferred to Veterans' Administration facilities.

As far as the counseling program for servicemen being separated for reasons other than physical disability is concerned, this program appears to be proceeding satisfactorily now. The services are giving separate basic benefit information by means of lectures, personal interviews, group discussions, pamphlets, etc. Thus, the individual is given basic information as to veterans benefits available at this time; then he is referred to the agency administering a particular benefit for further details, if desired. As far as Veterans' Administration benefits are concerned, this program assumes that the present Veterans' Administration field offices will remain in existence. The present counseling structure is built around the availability of the contact service provided by the Veterans' Administration through its network of field offices conveniently located throughout the country. Any marked curtailment in this contact service would have a direct effect upon the Armed Forces separation counseling program.

Under present plans, the volume of separations from the Armed Forces will reach a peak the latter part of this summer, remain at a high level until the summer of 1953, and then gradually taper off. Thus, the counsel-



ing program will assume more importance as separations increase. Also, as you know, the Congress is presently considering legislation which will provide benefits for veterans of Korea.

I do not believe that the counseling program on veterans benefits, in which both the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Defense have a vital interest, should be curtailed in any matter at this time.

Sincerely yours,

ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

BOSTON, MASS., March 19, 1952.

Hon. EDITH N. ROGERS,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

We, the Amputee Veterans Association of America, Department of Massachusetts, strongly protest the contemplated action of closing the veterans' contact offices. Many of our members have been especially trained for this work and are rendering necessary service to the veterans of the State. To close these offices would deprive these amputee veterans of their employment and take away from other amputees a service which they deserve. Your help in this matter will be appreciated.

JOSEPH BANTUONO,  
Commander, Department of Massachusetts, Amputee Veterans of America.

BOSTON, MASS., March 20, 1952.

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,  
Member of Congress,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:

Urge you use every effort to prevent passage of H. R. 7072, cutting Veterans' Administration staff 90 percent, as their help badly needed now by all veterans.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS,  
Department of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1952.

Mrs. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,  
House of Representatives:

AMVETS urgently request that Independent offices appropriation bill be amended to restore drastic curtailment of vital veteran services. Present bill pending in House virtually wipes out the very much needed contact service and curtails to alarming extent progressive medical research program of Department of Medicine and Surgery. Last year over 16,000,000 contacts were handled by contact service. They involved letters, personal contacts, telephone contacts, and a very good itinerant service. To wipe out this function of VA means that there will be large backlogs in every phase of VA activities. Veterans will be unable to obtain adequate information on claims, hospitalization, education, GI loans, and other veterans' benefits. Veterans organizations' service officers already overworked and will not be able to take up additional load. The Nation's obligation to its veterans cannot be carried out if this service is reduced. If medical research program is curtailed needed progressive improvements in hospital program of VA will not be realized resulting in longer hospitalization and increased cost to the Government. In our considered opinion this curtailment of veterans service will cost taxpayers additional money rather than effect any savings. We earnestly request your continued efforts to restore these veterans' benefits.

RUFUS H. WILSON,  
Acting Legislative Director.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true that in addition to the Army and Navy hospitals there are many of them scattered throughout the United States in Public Health hospitals, State institutions, and private institutions?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes; that is true and it is especially necessary to have that service in mental institutions.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Why, certainly; and a contact officer ought to be out there.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And these boys cannot pursue their claims without that help.

In 1922 I was requested by the President of the United States to make an inspection trip of the veterans' hospitals of the country. Conditions were very bad as shown by the report I brought back from a western trip which took me to California and back and up north. I brought back hundreds of veterans' claims because there had not been enough persons to help them with those claims. I have tried to help those men ever since. It is a very vital service.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the kind and able fighter in Congress, a great warrior in World War II, and a badly disabled one.

Mr. PATTERSON. Does not the gentlewoman believe it would be a good idea to have these contact officers stationed at areas where our boys are discharged so that before they go out into civilian life they are told of their various rights and privileges under the veterans' regulations?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes; and I would say to the gentleman that today that is not done. At Fort Devens, which is in my district, during World War II they had a contact officer and a man who was discharged from the service or separated from the service up to a few years ago was always told of his rights; they had a contact man there to advise him of his rights.

Did the gentleman wish to say something further?

Mr. PATTERSON. I was just going on to say that some of these veterans would have special privileges under civil service if they established the fact that they have a service-connected disability. In clarifying their records at time of discharge would entitle them to an extra 10 points on any Government examination they might take. Yet as things are now they go out into civil life and many times do not know their rights. Then it means a letter to a Congressman or Senator who has to probe into the various records in order to find and establish the veteran's rights, something he should have been told of at the time he was discharged. I am sure the gentlewoman from Massachusetts who is the veteran's best friend here in the House will agree with me. I personally believe the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is the best-informed Member of this body where the disabled veteran is concerned. There should be more contact representatives protecting

the interests of our veterans. I support wholeheartedly the McGrath amendment. The American Legion, DAV, and all other veteran contact officers are to be commended for the great work done for our veterans of all wars.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And no civilian has the privileges or information that a Veterans' Administration representative has. He is the man to tell the veteran what rights he is entitled to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield my time to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FURCOLO], who is such a friend of the veterans, for a question.

Mr. FURCOLO. I support the gentlewoman in her argument and shall support the McGrath amendment.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. When you visit one of these hospitals you first go into the ward where the sickest men are, men who are not going to live, to find out whether they have established their claims for compensation. I have known men to leave hospitals because their claims were being worked on, they had not established service connection and they had to have money for their families. If they established service connection they could stay hospitalized and try to get well; they would probably hemorrhage and die if they leave the hospital. Many men do not know their rights in insurance matters; in compensation; for housing or loans, and so forth; they do not know their rights for training. Only the other day I found a case of a man in the South, a double amputee, he was a colored man. He was a World War I veteran. He did not realize he was entitled to compensation. And that is not an isolated case. You have had hundreds of cases in your office and have seen hundreds of cases in the Veterans' Administration and you realize how much those men need help. Go into a regional office and see the widows and the children waiting because there was no contact man available. And, remember, last year the blind men were taken off of the contact rolls, the amputees and others. You may remember last year a good many contact men were removed from their jobs.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true that when we created the contact office in VA we took a lot of work off the shoulders of Members of Congress?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes; but it is not that. The Members are very glad to do that work. Most of them do not have the staff for that purpose; they are glad to help, but they



cannot do it. They cannot go into the files of the VA at any time. It takes a long time to get a file down here to the Capitol and you do not give the men the service they are entitled to. Then a Member does not have the necessary information.

J. Leo Ashe, the commander of the Massachusetts American Legion and Mr. John Walsh, the chairman of the Disabled Veterans Committee of Massachusetts came to Washington and led the fight to restore the cuts in the contact men in the VA.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

[Mr. HAYS of Ohio addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS].

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I hope the Members will support the McGrath amendment which restores the budget request, and defeat the Davis amendment, which would only restore a part of the committee cut. The distinguished gentleman from Georgia has called our attention to the fact that if his amendment is adopted a number of reductions will take place in these large contact offices, but the process of elimination of the contact offices will be the result in my part of the country. Down my way, there are only two people in these contact offices as a rule.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. The reductions which I read and referred to were not if my amendment was adopted, but if the committee amendment went with it.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes; but the gentleman's amendment also will destroy the contact offices down my way, and I certainly do not want them destroyed if I can possibly prevent it. I have had the honor, the privilege, and the experience of having served as a post commander of the American Legion and as a service officer for about 12 years. Being a lawyer, an ex-judge, and so forth, I have had some legal experience. I know—it is not guesswork with me—that if you cut out these contact offices you are going to do a great injustice to thousands of these boys, not just a few. If a veteran does not start his claim out right in the beginning, if experienced advisers do not assist these boys, these veterans, with their claims to start with, and get them started on the correct theory, not any manufactured theory but on the correct theory, based on their injuries and what their rights are, and explain the law and the rules and regulations, which are quite often complicated, to

them, then oftentimes because of a bad start, for lack of proper advice, they will later lose their cases regardless of how good and valid they actually are.

And again, without these offices, many emergencies will arise where even deaths will occur for lack of proper and immediate advice and attention. Also, not only in regard to claims of veterans is this contact work most important but it affords a proper and necessary convenience if fairness to the veteran is to obtain. It also takes some of the workload off of the regional offices and prevents delay in decisions. It is my judgment that this contact service is essential to the welfare of our veterans who need VA service. I truly hope the McGrath amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I shall support the McGrath amendment.

I know I am considered proveteran—and I am. I want to stand on the side of the veteran in this fight, as I have in every other battle on the floor of the House. I hope the friends of the veterans will unite here this afternoon to prevent the unwarranted cut in the contact representatives of the Veterans' Administration.

Every Member of Congress should be aware of the usefulness and the importance of the contact representatives to the veterans of all wars. Curtailing this service to the veterans will result in depriving thousands of them of the assistance they require in preparing their claims—will deprive them even of a chance to learn of their entitlement for benefits under laws passed for their welfare by this Congress.

Certainly I am interested in economy, but when you attempt to cut this service to our war veterans by 80 percent, that is not the kind of economy I will support. I know something about the veterans' needs. I have handled hundreds of claims for worthy veterans and I have learned from experience how valuable is the aid furnished by these contact representatives. If anything, we need a few more of them.

The action of the Appropriations Subcommittee in cutting the budget estimate and Veterans' Administration request practically eliminates contact services for veterans throughout the entire country. Yet the demand for this service is constantly increasing due to the large numbers of Korean veterans being discharged.

Yes; I am for the veteran, and I am proud of it. I make no apologies for fighting for the veterans here this afternoon. I urge my colleagues in the House to support the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGrath] and restore the full amount approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Do this for the veterans. If we do not restore this cut, a great hardship will be worked on our disabled veterans.

This is a service our Nation owes our disabled veterans. Let us help our veterans secure the benefits to which they are justly entitled.

(Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask one or two questions of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]. Assuming we provide for 5,000 or 10,000 contact officers, would that necessarily give the boys the information, I mean the fellows who are uninformed?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It would help enormously.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I understand it would help, but if we were to have 15,000 contact officers we could still argue that the boys do not know their cases.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. But not to any great extent.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let me ask another question: Is there a Member of this House who will admit that he takes a less interest or that she takes a less interest in one of these cases than does a contact man? Of course, you take as much interest as any contact man in the United States.

Will any of you admit that you have had veteran after veteran after veteran tell you that he could not get any service out of the Veterans' Administration or out of the contact officer? I think all of you have had that experience.

It seems to me that we need to do a lot of thinking on this proposition if the desire is to actually give the veteran what we think he is entitled to.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry we do not have more genuine, down-to-earth, straightforward information on this proposition before we have to vote on it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ARMSTRONG].

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, occasionally some of us in this House who work hard to cut out or cut down appropriations that we think are not necessary are accused of blind cutting. Well, we are not in this instance trying to do any blind cutting. Some of us honestly try at every opportunity to cut where there are waste and extravagance. But we now come to a bill where we feel that too much cutting would itself result in no benefit to this country.

As one who has worked for many years as chairman of child welfare for the American Legion in my State, closely in touch with the rehabilitation of the veterans of the First World War, I may say to you that I am of the opinion that intelligent work on the part of the contact officers can save the taxpayers a lot of money. I thoroughly agree with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT], who from his great knowledge of veterans work, has so ably stated the case for adequate support of our Veterans' Administration contact officers. I believe it would be a mistake to cut out what was in the budget request for this item of the Veterans' Administration.

I hope that all Members who have in the past joined with many of us in economy moves will consider seriously the



real need for this appropriation by our veterans. I repeat, adequate service for veterans by contact officers can actually save money.

(Mr. DEVEREUX asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. PHILLIPS.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I favor the McGrath amendment which insures the money necessary for the pay of the veterans' contact officers in the Veterans' Administration budget. This puts back the amount cut out by the committee bill from the budget request.

I believe that these veterans representatives are vitally necessary for assisting our veterans on their claims. I agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] that we people in Congress should be standing up in every respect for the rights of these veterans and their representatives before the Veterans' Administration. We must remember that the Veterans' Administration is a large bureau. It contains many branches, and many levels and types of bureau services, beset with many technical rules.

These people who are the veterans representatives as contact officers are actually the men taking the veterans' point of view before the veterans bureau. Unless we have contact officers that stand up for the veterans' interest and take the veterans' slant on the Veterans' Administration problems, we then have these veterans individually, without previous experience in many cases, and often sick or disabled, coming up against a large bureau and a great variety of procedures that they know nothing of.

I believe that we have had good service from these veterans representative contact officers in the Pittsburgh area and the State of Pennsylvania, and generally in the United States. I would like to see these contact officers are maintained as they have been, and give this good service to our veterans, and the good veterans organizations. The small amount for the salary of these veterans contact representatives is money well spent.

Mr. SECREST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SECREST. I would like to point out that in my district alone there have been over 3,500 home loan applications made, and that every one of those veterans has received his information from the contact officer.

Mr. FULTON. That shows the fine work of these veteran contact officers.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG].

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this or any other reasonable amendment to restore in whole or in part, funds approved in the budget estimates intended to support and maintain our veteran-contact service throughout the United States.

In my humble judgment this cut of more than \$5,000,000 goes far beyond any point that is wise and in the interest

of efficiency or economy. This reduction would for all practical purposes, destroy this essential service. Essential because, in addition to the millions of veterans who lean heavily on the contact service for help, thousands of our service men and women in returning to civilian life will require guidance and attention insofar as their adjustment problems are concerned. To a certain degree, it is a responsibility of our Federal Government to provide out-post service to our deserving veterans and I believe these veteran-contact offices aid in a measurable degree to bring about efficiency in this important governmental service and operation.

Mr. Chairman, although I have and I shall continue to support every reasonable proposal to reduce the staggering cost of government, I do not believe we should destroy this vital service and I hope that the Members of this House will support this worth-while adjustment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the move to cut the Veterans' Administration contact representatives at the present time. I think it would be a great mistake to reduce these offices by 80 percent at a time when we are calling into active service men to fight in Korea. I support the Korean rotation policy and I believe that we should release the men who have been in Korea for a long period of time. At least we should bring back home men who have been over in Korea a long period of time. I notice that the Defense Department recently stated the highpoint in the release of Korean veterans will be reached during the present summer and will continue through the year 1953. With tens of thousands of Korean veterans returning to this country and being released from service, I think it is a very poor time to reduce the veteran contact offices. These men are being taken out of civilian life, are being required to spend many months in foreign and combat service and then are being returned to civilian life. This is a time when we should be prepared to protect their veteran's rights and aid them in asserting Veterans' Administration claims where they need assistance.

I have the figures on what the proposal to reduce these offices will mean to my State of Louisiana. In the New Orleans district office at the present time there are 28 contact representatives. They are located either in the central office or in suboffices in Lafayette, Baton Rouge, Houma and other places throughout south Louisiana. This proposal would reduce the number from the present 28 down to 2 or 3 contact representatives, all located in the New Orleans office.

As for the Shreveport regional office, at the present time we have 15 contact representatives there. They are located either in the central office in Shreveport, the veterans hospital there in Shreveport or the suboffices in Alexandria, Bastrop, or Monroe. This proposal would reduce to two veteran contact repre-

sentatives for that whole area of north Louisiana, leaving them in the central office.

The New Orleans regional office has handled 7,000 cases in the offices and 118 cases away from the offices. Shreveport regional office has handled 1,928 in the office and 8 away from the central office. The State of Louisiana does provide for State representatives. They are doing an excellent job and work without regard to political factionalism and serve the needs of our veterans efficiently and well. I would do nothing to disturb that set-up in Louisiana. On the other hand, I think we would have the help which the Budget Bureau recommends even if my own State of Louisiana. In the other States which do not provide so well for this service, the need for veteran contact representatives is overwhelming and most pressing. I hope that we will restore the budget cut.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at the conclusion of my remarks the telegram which I recently received from Commander Donald R. Wilson national commander of the American Legion, in regard to this matter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1952.  
Hon. OVERTON BROOKS,  
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.:  
Independent offices appropriation bill which comes up for consideration March 19 practically eliminates contact services for veterans throughout entire country. Demand for this service constantly increasing due to large numbers Korean veterans being discharged. Respectfully urge restoration to amount approved by Bureau of Budget. Thanks and regards.

DONALD R. WILSON,  
National Commander, the American  
Legion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, in the short time of 1¾ minutes available to us it is rather hard to go into the details of some of the problems I have had, and I know that every Member of the House has had many of the problems I have received from veterans. I have a file 2 feet high of veterans' problems that have arisen since the Korean mess broke out.

It does happen that as a member of the Veterans' of Foreign Wars for 28 years, and having played quite an active part in the post to which I belong, I have had considerable experience, because in Minneapolis and St. Paul we have the Fort Snelling Veterans' Hospital, and problems have come to me on many occasions because of the proximity of that hospital to my district.

Just yesterday I had to take up with the central office here in Washington the question of the Korean veterans. I wrote the department down here with regard to the reissue of section 2, circular 26, to provide out-patient treatment for these Korean veterans who are pending adjudication of their claim to the out-patient list; in other words, our Korean veterans are on the waiting list even for out-patient care.

I want to subscribe to the McGrath amendment and ask for the defeat of



the Davis of Georgia amendment. I have every respect for him in his effort to try to compromise this situation, but in his explanation he certainly described to this House the very severe cut that is going to be occasioned in many of these hospitals. I think that contact work is the most important work there is in connection with the needs of veterans.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON].

(Mr. COTTON asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. PHILLIPS.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROSS].

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Davis amendment, which would restore only approximately 612 Veterans' Administration contact officers to the pending bill, and in support of the McGrath amendment, which would reinstate an additional 1,226, making a total of 1,526.

I oppose the Davis amendment without at all reflecting upon the sincerity of purpose of the gentleman from Georgia. I know from personal knowledge of his great interests in the welfare of the veteran and I have reason to believe that he has introduced his amendment to restore 612 contact officers because he is concerned that the McGrath amendment will be defeated.

Mr. Chairman, when I was here in the Congress in 1947 and 1948, I had the honor of serving on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. I know some of the problems of the veterans and of the necessary service performed by the Veterans' Administration contact officers, and I concur wholeheartedly with the views presented here by the distinguished chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], and the ranking minority member, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

I hope the McGrath amendment will pass, Mr. Chairman, because I believe it would be a serious mistake to eliminate these contact officers at this time, when they are performing such vital service to the veteran, and when so many new veterans are returning from the Korean war.

(Mr. ROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN].

(Mr. GREEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, in the short time allotted to me, it is very difficult to present any strong argument to you. I want to say I am 100 percent in favor of the McGrath amendment, and opposed to the amendment presented by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS]. I hope that the Members of the Congress realize the good work that the contact officers do. In Philadelphia they have done an outstanding and admirable job. I can only think of what would happen to my office, if they cut down the con-

tact officers. How any Member of Congress who has daily contacts with his people, and with the great number of veterans we have in our districts today, and the number we are going to have as a result of the Korean situation, could keep up with that work, it is hard for me to believe that an economy of this kind is reasonable. I think that everything should be done to help the veterans of the country. Giving the veterans these fine benefits is part of the job, but we must give them assistance, counsel and advice. The contact officer does this. I think this is one way we can show these fellows that we want to do everything that we can to help them because although our offices serve them, and my office serves them well, and we do a good job for them, many times I would be tickled to death to turn a particular matter over to somebody who is a specialist in a particular field, and most of these contact officers are specialists. They not only handle Federal matters, but handle State and local matters for the veterans. They do an excellent job and I hope there is no cut in the contact officers. We can do this by voting down the Davis amendment and passing the amendment of my good friend from New York [Mr. McGRATH].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, nobody has a right to speak in this debate any longer on a cumulative basis. I should like to take but a minute to share two thoughts with my colleagues.

One is the relationship here. The amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH], which I support seeks to restore a budget estimate of \$7,231,329. If you will look at page 38 of this committee report, you will find that we are spending something like \$3,500,000,000 for the services upon which contact officers are to advise. These include compensation, pensions, readjustment benefits, hospitalization, and so forth.

This seven and a quarter million dollars is the human element, which is involved here. You can give a man all the benefits in the world, but if he is frustrated, lost, and has to wander around to get them, and feel his soul seared in the process, he will not appreciate it. So the budget provision for contact officers is to make it convenient and comfortable and sensible for the veterans to get with a full heart almost \$3,500,000,000 of benefits. I submit to you, it is just not right and it just does not add up. The least we ought to do is to provide for these contact officers. Secondly, I think I am one of a group of those veterans in the House of Representatives who are very careful about any measure which has dealt with bonuses or other efforts to just compensate the veteran because he was a veteran. Therefore, I think it is up to us as veterans to fight the hardest for an amendment like this, which represents tangible and intrinsic value important to a man's soul as well as to his well being and that of his family. I hope very much the House will grant this very meritorious increase.

The whole situation is well put in a telegram from the American Legion, Department of New York, in support of the amendment of our colleague [Mr. McGRATH]. This telegram is signed by State Commander James V. Demarest, and I quote from it:

The American Legion, Department of New York, vigorously protests drastic reduction in Veterans' Administration contact service budget \* \* \* if enacted would virtually wipe out that service and place tremendous additional burden on veterans' organizations who are not physically equipped to assume it. The service which is to be reduced in New York State handles over 200,000 operations monthly with 262 employees. Proposed reduction amounts to approximately 90 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DONOHUE].

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the McGrath amendment, which will restore this money for contact officers in the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. Chairman, in all this deliberation on whether or not we should retain the Contact Services Divisions of the Veterans' Administration, it seems to me that our decision should be based on sensible consideration of the basic facts involved, which have mostly been overlooked.

In the first instance, I would like to emphasize that the original appropriation to maintain these services was not recommended by the agency itself nor by any prejudiced source but by the Bureau of the Budget.

A few other fundamental facts to be observed are that the advice and guidance provided, through the Veterans' Administration Contact Services to our some eighteen million veterans, is extended to the widows and orphan children, of the heroes who gave up their lives, which brings the number of persons involved to approximately sixty million; God forbid that we should forget the needs of the families and veterans of the Korean war which are still to be met.

It is said that a part of the work performed by the contact services can be done by the service officers of the various veterans' organizations but in analyzing that shallow claim we need but reflect that about one-fifth of our veterans belong to such organizations and the service officers are chosen each year at annual post elections; substantially what this means is that, just as the service officer is beginning to acquaint himself with the multitudinous rules surrounding veterans' benefits and entitlements, he is replaced by another individual who must start the learning process all over again. Earnest and industrious as such service officers are admitted to be we cannot sensibly compare them with the skilled and trained contact man in the Veterans' Administration office who is doing the job every day.

I am in entire sympathy with those who would mainly place their judgment in this matter on the basis of economy. No one has been more energetic than I in advocating the elimination of non-essential Government spending in this



time of heavy taxation burdens due to our necessary war-production program. As I have said before, and will repeat again, we must not blind ourselves to the fact that there is a real difference between sound economy and false economy. In my conviction the approval of an adequate appropriation to provide the veterans of this country, and their surviving family members, with the skilled guidance of the contact-services personnel of the Veterans' Administration is very sound economy.

It would be an obvious contradiction, as well as an unwarranted cynical rebuff to our own American citizens to say, in one and the same breath, that we can give financial assistance to almost every country on the earth, including some with totalitarian governments, and we cannot afford to insure adequate services to the most deserving of our American citizens and families. It might, indeed, be a course fraught with tragic consequences if at a time when we are recalling veterans and drafting young men, we deliver this morale destructive blow under the guise of picayune economy by wiping out the full and adequate services offered by the Veterans' Administration contact personnel.

The amount of money is comparatively little and the morale factor involves the very heart of our defense preparations, the individuals who are being compelled to leave their homes and employment to enter the military service.

In full justice to them and their families, I urge you, my colleagues, to join with me in supporting their cause.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONOHUE. I yield.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Chairman, I am also supporting the McGrath amendment. I think it is a proper amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN].

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, I intend to support the McGrath amendment. I hope the House will vote to reinstate the services of the contact officers both in my State and in every State throughout the country.

The cuts which have been made by the subcommittee in the Veterans' Administration Contact Service budget would, if they are not nullified by the House, work the greatest of hardship upon veterans and their families throughout the country.

In the State of Massachusetts alone, these cuts, if they were carried out, would leave only one single office at Boston to serve the entire State. I think that the House can readily understand just what this means. It means that widows, dependents, and disabled veterans, sick and infirm veterans, will in a large number of cases receive no contact advisory service whatever, or be compelled to travel long distances in order to get it.

Obviously, the single office at Boston would be overcrowded, its personnel overworked and not in a position to render the advice and assistance which this Congress intends should be accorded to every veteran and every veteran case. Such a situation will unquestionably

have a grave effect upon veterans and their families in my State, and what is true of my State applies generally to the whole country.

The record shows that I have favored economy and efficiency in the Federal Government, but, frankly, I must unalterably oppose a policy masquerading under the name of economy that will deny to our veterans, their families and dependents, the very meager and minimum advice and assistance they require to secure proper hospitalization, disability allowances, pensions, compensation, clinical services, educational training, and other rights to which they may be entitled by laws which the Congress has enacted for their benefit.

I have received a very large number of protests against the proposed closing of contact offices in my district and State, not only from various veterans' organizations but from very many individual veterans, members of their families, as well as civic-minded organizations and citizens, all of whom realize that a distinct and great injustice would be done the cause of the veteran by the application of this most unwise curtailment.

We have been spending billions and billions of dollars for the benefit of peoples and nations all over the earth. The very least we can do, in my opinion, is to see to it that nothing is left undone by this Congress to help our own veterans and people who in so many ways have unselfishly served our Nation and to whom we are so greatly indebted.

I hope and urge that the House will take a realistic, as well as a humane, position on this question and not be swerved from our purpose by popular catch words. One of the first and most sacred duties of this Congress is to protect the rights and entitlements which Congress itself has so wisely conferred upon our loyal veterans. This is a good chance to show where we stand toward the veteran.

I will, therefore, vote for this amendment and I hope that the cuts that have been made in this important budgetary item will be promptly restored.

(Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILBIN. I yield.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I likewise am supporting the McGrath amendment.

(Mr. ELLIOTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I think we would be very unwise at this time to limit the veteran's contact with his Government. Korean veterans are now being discharged at the rate of 20,000 per month. They have performed an epic service for the people of this Nation. They are entitled to every consideration. They should be given the same rights, benefits, and privileges as are enjoyed by veterans of World War II.

The subcommittee has cut, or recommended the cut of the contact service by 80 percent.

I urge the House to adopt the McGrath amendment. It will restore a substantial portion of the contact service, though it will still be less than the service enjoyed by veterans this year by one-third.

The veterans' organizations themselves do a wonderful job in this field but it must be remembered that not more than one veteran out of four belongs to a veterans' organization. I am interested in seeing the unorganized veteran have good contact with the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield the balance of my time to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT].

(Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, undoubtedly when the members of the subcommittee speak they will endeavor to point out that already the several States are appropriating millions of dollars for service officers which duplicates the contact officers furnished by the Veterans' Administration. May I say to the members of the committee that 26 States appropriate funds to aid organized veteranism in providing service officers to assist veterans, while 24 States, including 2 Territorial posts, do not provide a penny.

The American Legion last year spent \$650,000 for rehabilitation work; the Veterans of Foreign Wars spent \$450,000; the Disabled American Veterans spent \$300,000. But you cannot stop there. The several State departments of these veteran organizations, spend thousands of dollars likewise, and so do the county councils, so do the district organizations, and likewise the posts.

Mr. MORRIS. Does it not stand to reason that with the Korean war on we should expand the service rather than contract it?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. That is what I am coming to. With 61,000,000 American people eligible for benefits, the contact officers provided by the VA and the service officers provided by the various veteran organizations only scratch the surface when it comes to assisting the veteran and his dependents.

Go into the various hospitals, whether it be Army, Navy, VA, or what, and you will find long lines of veterans waiting to receive assistance from VA contact officers.

Frankly, the VA contact officers and the veteran group service officers today cannot do the job of assisting the veteran and his dependents simply because the veteran population is already too large, or, in other words, the load is too great.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. MULDER] is recognized.



(Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and yield the balance of his time to Mr. KLEIN.)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the McGrath amendment. I believe that the budget estimate for the Veterans' Administration was a fair and proper one and that it should not have been cut as proposed by the Appropriations Committee. I urge the Congress to increase the amount as contained in H. R. 7072 to the amount as recommended by the Budget Bureau.

I have received many letters and telegrams from veterans and veteran organizations, urging this action. Time will not permit me to read all of them. I do desire to read at this time the letter received by me from Bernard Weitzer, national legislative director of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, as follows:

MARCH 19, 1952.

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MULTER: I know that you have been on the floor all afternoon fighting against the monstrous cut in the Veterans' Administration appropriations included in H. R. 7072. It is difficult to picture adequately the harm which will be inflicted upon veterans all over the United States should the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee as embodied in this bill, be accepted.

The Bureau of the Budget had already made a cut in the request from the VA, which the VA had already pared down from last year's budget.

May I call your attention to just one item which if approved by the House, could very well cause chaos in the VA to the great disadvantage of veterans, and which would entirely negate the intent of Congress in authorizing the veterans' benefits program. I am referring to the cut from the Budget Bureau's request for contact, offices and personnel, from \$7,231,329 to \$1,435,499. This is not meat-ax economy; it is steam-roller economy. Typical is the result which you would see in the New York regional office where contact personnel would be reduced from 199 employees to approximately 30. Can we imagine how effectively such a cut would block veterans from filing or getting action on their claims? The chances are that you and other Members of the House would have to add one or two clerks in your offices just to handle the complaints that would pour in on you, and you would not be able to get much action from VA headquarters because the contact personnel at headquarters are likewise due for a cut. Headquarters would be flooded with complaints which would slow up the entire VA operation. Remember that Korea has already created 100,000 more veteran claimants and unfortunately, will probably create thousands more. These claimants, in many cases, will have problems which are urgent and their needs will require prompt attention. There will, of course, also be the millions of veterans from among those currently in our Armed Forces who will be entitled to GI benefits whose needs may not be so urgent but who are entitled to prompt and clear answers to their questions and adjudication of the rights which they may have. Is it fair to frustrate these men whom we have called to serve their country, by undue delays? I am confident that you will see to it that this injustice is not perpetrated.

This item is a key cut but there are many others which are just as serious and which I hope you will fight by restoring to the ap-

propriations, the original amounts recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

BERNARD WEITZER,  
National Legislative Director, Jewish  
War Veterans of the United States.

I also would like to read the telegram from Edward I. Condren, department commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, as follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 19, 1952.

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Members Veterans of Foreign Wars your district urge and petition you to vote favorably for Budget Bureau estimates for Veterans' Administration. Reduction in VA personnel and appropriations would deprive veterans and their dependents of adequate and efficient service. Members of VFW this State will be ever grateful for your support.

EDWARD I. CONDREN,  
Department Commander.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. KLEIN] is recognized.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KLEIN. I yield.

(Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, in supporting the McGrath amendment, I do so with the feeling that while cuts can be made in the cost of operation in the Veterans' Administration, the cuts should not be made in the contact officers' services.

I have been of the opinion for many years that thousands of employees of Government could and should be severed from the Federal payroll. The difficulty in this proposed cut is that it goes to the heart of the veterans' program. With the cost of the rehabilitation program running well over \$3,000,000,000, a necessary complement of contact officers all over the country are necessary for the proper processing of veterans' claims. Bear in mind the tremendous case load now before the Veterans' Administration and compare that with the additional case load of the various veterans' organizations and the tremendous amount they are spending which runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Bear in mind the thousands of cases that are being returned from the so-called police action in Korea and no one knows how long it will continue. The case load is increasing—not decreasing. The proposed cut will work immeasurable harm to the disabled both in and out of the hospitals. The care of the disabled is first; make the cuts in other bureaus of the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KLEIN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the McGrath amendment.

Taxes are going up, but the services we promised to the veterans of all wars are being slashed.

Now economy is a fine thing when it works.

Penny-pinching savings that cause far more damage than good have a way of being far more expensive in the end. When the hatchet strikes at one essential service of the Government without thought as to the consequences, the inevitable bill for surgical repairs doubles the cost.

Why the Government should pick on the veterans first is beyond understanding or sufferance.

Especially when a \$6,000,000 cut, in round figures, in contact office service to the veterans will eliminate local aid to the disabled and throw the burden on the VA staffs in the few and scattered big cities.

One would expect the Government to go after the billion or more in legitimate taxes from the vice lords and others, which these elements are withholding from the Treasury, instead of crippling the functions of the VA with small but disastrous economies.

First, let us look at the savings themselves on the basis of figures alone.

Percentagewise, the reduction for the VA contact offices amounts to about one fourteen-thousandth of the budget for the fiscal year 1952.

Or one hundred and fortieth of 1 percent. Maybe less.

It would take a microscope to see the tiny gain in this economy "bloodcount."

On the other side of the ledger there is our solemn promise to help the veterans, their widows, and dependents, which can be seen in the laws and can be felt in our conscience.

The credit of the United States Government is not measured simply by the soundness of the dollar, or its record in meeting financial obligations. There is also the yardstick of character, determining its success or failure in living up to the obligations it has undertaken in behalf of its own people.

If we default on the veterans who have always carried the heaviest burden of citizenship in sacrifices not limited to a budget, then we shall forfeit all claims to respect and trust.

I cannot conceive of a more callous inconsistency than to meat-ax the Veterans' Administration at a time when thousands of veterans are returning, broken in health, from the fighting in Korea. The new casualty list of widows and orphans is increasing daily. And the young of the land are being summoned to military service, some to take the places of the fallen in Korea, others to stand strong for us in strange places and under conditions so difficult that time alone will reveal.

The Veterans' Administration cannot ignore its continuing and increasing responsibilities. True there is a tapering off in educational and on-the-job training benefits with consequent savings to the Government for promises fulfilled. But the disabled will be with us for so many years to come that a grateful Nation will insist that all pledges made to them will be adequately and honorably maintained. The VA will do its job well for them; as long as it is not hampered by impulsive and ill-considered econ-



omies that cause a breakdown in servicing the needs of our veterans and their dependents.

The contact offices not only give advice and help in filling out forms for benefits due under legislation concerning veterans, but give additional assistance to the disabled, particularly the amputees. These range all the way from securing license, registration and plates for the automobiles of amputees, to special tax counsel, and information on civil-service opportunities for the millions of other who are physically impaired.

Bear in mind that the contact officers and clerks will be assigned to central offices in the few large cities, cutting off personal calls at the homes of sick veterans, the infirm, and widows tied down by youngsters. Under the proposed consolidation, there will be heartbreaking delays. We cannot expect disabled vets to travel long distances and then wait in long lines for attention to their problems. And we cannot see the value of getting a monthly disability check to a sick veteran months after he has passed away. Overburdened VA staffs in the larger cities will be overwhelmed and unable to keep up with the concentrated workload.

We in Massachusetts are up in arms over this squeeze play, because we are veteran-minded. There are many hundreds of thousands of veterans in the Commonwealth, and the concentration of schools and colleges and hospitals in this area is a service to veterans from New England and beyond.

We recall with a mingling of "I told you so," and "It can happen again," the economy wave of 1943-44 that hit the VA and how it backfired.

To cure the resulting paralysis, the employees who were let go had to be called back in a hurry. But this was not enough to untangle the pile up of claims. More employees had to be hired and trained in VA operations before they could be of help.

We cannot afford to repeat that foolish experience in the name of economy that turns out to be extravagance in disguise.

The veterans of this Nation know what it is to be the target of enemy action, and many of them will endure the painful effect of that experience for life. The least we can do for them now and for the rest of their days is to protect them from the snipers who would cut down the benefits and services that we owe to all men and women who have given to their country in a manner that can never be repaid in full.

The VA needs this amendment to head off the proposed curtailment of service not of its own making.

This can be compensated for many times over in other agencies of Government where economy will not directly affect human beings.

Before that time, it is necessary for us to authorize an appropriation to maintain contact offices at the local level.

And by so doing to keep faith with all veterans, past and future.

I sincerely hope that the McGrath amendment will prevail.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KLEIN. I yield.

(Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. KENNEDY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KLEIN. I yield.

(Mr. ANFUSO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. ANFUSO addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Chairman, I have yielded so much time that I probably have left just about enough time to say that I support the McGrath amendment, and am opposed to the Davis amendment.

To cut this item I think is foolish economy. There may be room for economy in the Veterans' Administration, but I say to my friend the gentleman from Texas, chairman of the subcommittee, that if I had my way while I might make the Veterans' Administration take a cut, I would not do it in this item. I would cut General Gray; I would cut him out entirely. I think the Veterans' Administration has a great deal to learn about public relations, and particularly its administrator. If you want to cut, I would start with the office of General Gray, and the first one should be Mr. Gray, himself.

We had a situation in New York, and not only in New York but in Massachusetts and Virginia, I believe, where they decided to cut out certain offices and consolidate them. This was done under the guise of economy. So they went into Philadelphia and either leased or bought a building, uprooted the employees in those three offices, many of whom either had to sell their homes and move to Philadelphia, or in many other ways break up families. This meant that many employees had to leave their families, with double expense of maintaining the family in one city, and themselves in another. This naturally led to worry and unhappiness on the part of the employee, with the attendant loss of efficiency on his or her part.

Yet, when Members of Congress from these three States, led by the very able and distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] attempted to see Mr. Gray to protest, he would not give us the courtesy of seeing us, and passed us off to one of his deputies. In my own city, we have a splendid VA regional office. Its manager, Charles Reichert, a man of great ability, who has devoted a lifetime to the veteran and his affairs, is doing a great job—both he and his staff.

It is regrettable that Mr. Gray does not follow the example set by Mr. Reichert and so many others in the VA, particularly with regard to courtesy to Members of Congress, whose only desire

it is to better the welfare and treatment accorded to the veterans of this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] is recognized.

[Mr. TEAGUE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the McGrath amendment.

The testimony I am receiving from the Legion, the VFW, the Disabled Veterans, and the Amvets, is distinctly contrary to the testimony being received by the gentleman from Texas. I could never justify my voting for an 80 percent cut in this veterans' item, particularly at a time when we are making new veterans every day.

Now, our Korean veterans have some beefs against this Government and those beefs are well grounded. One is that we do not call that conflict a war. Another is that the Congress has been slow and remiss in legislating benefits for those veterans. News of any such cut will not be well received by them.

I was secretary to a Member of Congress for many years after World War I and, believe me, if there was ever a veterans' contact officer on Capitol Hill I was that individual. Most of my time was spent upon hundreds, yes thousands, of cases that came in over the years. Our files got so big and so extensive we had to get a special room up in the attic of the Old House Office Building to store the same, and if anybody wants to see them today I can show them.

I agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] who has fought in World War I and in World War II, who was thrice Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, that we in our own offices are going to take on a new and onerous task if we do not maintain these contact officers in the Veterans' Administration.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, as I sat here and listened to the debate on this particular amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGrath] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Davis] my mind went back to 1917 when an outfit I had the honor to serve with was stationed at Camp Mills in New York. Before we sailed overseas the Governor of the great State of Illinois came down there to give us a talk. He stood on the platform before our regiments and with tears streaming down his cheeks he said: "Boys, when you come back nothing will be too good for you."

They all said that. Many of these boys never came back. You can visit



these hospitals and see men, veterans of World War I, who will never get out of them alive.

If we are going to entrust the destiny of this Nation to people who are going to lead us into wars, we better think about the cost of it when the wars are over or when these boys come home. It would be a sad and unfortunate thing for this Congress not to furnish contact men as provided under the language of the amendment offered by my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH]. Yes, I am not one of those who agreed to the philosophy that the serviceman is not entitled to special preferences. If we are going to pick these boys up, put them on the battlefield to be shot at and possibly be killed, disrupt their regular way of life and their future hopes of getting into business and getting an education, the least we can do is furnish a few contact men for them. I sincerely believe the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH] should be supported by the Members of this body.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, the issue before the committee today is not whether the veterans are going to have contact offices, but what amount is necessary for that contact advice, and whether we duplicate other services. That was in the minds of the subcommittee members when this item was brought to us. Some of us in this House are old enough to remember the Economy Act of 1933 and the tragedies that came from that Act, which was the outcome of the spending movement in the days prior to 1933.

I think we should remember, Mr. Chairman, that when our hearts bleed upon the floor of the House, they do not always bleed blood; they bleed dollars. I think we should wonder whether, for a few moments' temporary credit in this debate, we can take the chance of paying the veterans not with a 50-cent dollar, as we are paying them with now, but with a 40-cent dollar, which is inevitable if we continue deficit spending. The veterans, with the consent and the support of all Members of this House, are the recipients of over \$2,700,000,000 of this budget alone, indemnities and benefits, which is a thousand times the amount proposed by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS]. Do you want those payments made in cheaper dollars? I hope the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia will be adopted, because that would be adequate, in the opinion of the subcommittee, and would allow \$4,333,085 for contact work in the next year.

Contact work is presently carried on by the States, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania has said, by the counties, by the cities, by the American Legion, by the VFW and the DAV and other organizations.

The finest contact man in my experience was a man who never drew a dollar from any public fund but who, in the post of which I myself have been a member for more than 25 years, made his

job in that post, as a volunteer, to see that the veterans knew what their benefits were. The place to provide veterans with this kind of information, as the gentleman from Connecticut has said, is when they get out of the service. I hope that the Members of this House will consider very seriously whether it is necessary to return the full request of the Bureau of the Budget. This would probably be the only item in the bill of an administrative nature, in which we allowed the full amount. It would be desirable, if we support either amendment, to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS]. In my opinion, that is as far as this Congress ought to go if we are to protect the money which gives the veterans the compensation and the other benefits which they so well deserve.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The gentleman mentioned a moment ago about the member of his post who handled the veterans' affairs.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes, I did.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. He is not a contact officer; he is an accredited representative of the American Legion to the Veterans' Administration, and for that reason he does not have the same right or the same privileges that the contact officer has.

Mr. PHILLIPS. He did as good or better job than the paid contact officers.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. Does not the gentleman feel that this is a very unfortunate time to make this reduction when the Defense Department tells us, and tells us in no uncertain terms, that the high point in releasing Korean veterans will be reached this summer and will continue at least during the year 1953?

Mr. PHILLIPS. No, I do not think there is any bad time in the history of a nation to prevent a deterioration of its money, especially when duplicating services are given, in the opinion of the members of the committee, you set up to save you from bankruptcy.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. I have been advised, and I think I recall that this is so, that this Congress appropriated money in the past to have a management survey made of the whole Veterans' Administration.

Mr. PHILLIPS. And it is not yet in.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. That survey is now being made by Booze, Allen & Humphreys, a management-survey firm.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. And that is due sometime early in April, in the next couple of weeks, and that will cover this subject.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is correct. We could well wait for that report before making this decision.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we have heard some very fine, clear, lucid statements on the subject, but in the beginning let me kindly state to the House that there is not a one of us now—let us not kid ourselves—who has a monopoly on our desire to help the veteran. Let us get that debunked first. And there are so very few men on the floor of this House who have ever voted against a single veterans' benefit that you can put them in the palm of your one hand. Now let us "debunk" that. As far as this subcommittee is concerned, with one little tiny deflection, there is not a single man on it that has ever voted against a single dime of benefit, and certainly I have not.

Now, let us not arrogate unto ourselves all the patriotism and all the knowledge and all the sanctity. Now the amendment offered by my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH]—and I love that New York Irishman; he is a gentleman and a scholar—restores the cut. Our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS] restores half the cut.

I do not yield to any of you in the desire to help the veterans. I do not think you know too much more than we know about it. We are going to say you know a little bit more, but we are not going to give you too much of the edge, now. But I repeat to my colleagues with every ounce of sincerity that I possess that it will not hurt the veteran—get my word—one iota, and you know it deep down in your conscience. You are not taking one red 5 cents worth of service from him that cannot be dispensed with. If anybody is going to be hurt it might be a little handful of jobholders. How many do they have over there now? Let us get right down to the case. If we had almost that many troops in Korea we would be a whole lot better off. We just have 180,000 jobs in the Veterans' Administration now. You make all this noise about taking off about 1,000 or 1,200 that are not rendering one red 5 cents worth of service, and you know it and I know it. There are some people who get up here on the floor—

Mr. VAN ZANDT. A statement like that is not true, and the gentleman knows it.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman can use his own judgment and I can use mine. The gentleman does not have a monopoly on this subject, I may say to my friend.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Nor do you.

Mr. THOMAS. Even though he may think he does.

It has been suggested here that they ought to restore these contact offices to get the pressure off Members. That is not fair to the Members. I venture to say that every Member on this floor writes his veterans, and when he is at home through speeches, he says, "Write me if I can help you." I know you do because I do it, and I have never turned one down yet, and you have not either, and you know you have not and you will



not. That is a part of your job, and you do your job and you do it well.

Back in your home county and in your home city you have contact officers paid for by your local people and these great service organizations back home. I have been a member of the Legion for 20 years, with pride and joy. My post helps, your post helps, and every post will. Why? Those posts are set up for just one thing. It is not profit. It is for service. Service to whom? To the veterans. They put that army to work in addition to your civilian helpers, that army of 180,000 in the Veterans' Administration.

Now, think about your service offices paid for by your cities and your counties and your Legion posts. Is that all? Why, no. In those budgets you are going to consider next week there is more. In the Labor Department there is \$285,000 in the budget to help contact work for the veterans. Is that all? No. In this bill you are considering now there is some money in the item for the Civil Service Commission to help the veterans.

Are we going to spend our money on jobs, unnecessary jobs? What did the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] say, and bless him, he is shot all over the map so far as his body is concerned. Do you think he would misrepresent it? You heard what he said. But who is going to get hurt? Are you taking one penny away from the veterans? In this budget alone there is approximately \$3,500,000,000 for benefits. I am not going to call the number of figures because I have been told that that might hurt our security and give away the number of troops in Korea. Those chaps are entitled to these benefits and you know it, and you are going to give it to them sooner or later, just as soon as that great committee headed by my friend from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] bring in the bill. You know it is coming. What will it cost? \$1,000,000,000 extra, \$2,000,000,000 extra? Regardless of what it is, we are going to pay the bill.

Now, are you going to spend some money for jobs or are you going to give it to these veterans who rightfully deserve it in the form of benefits?

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment offered by my good friend from New York be voted down and I ask that the substitute be voted down. If you must adopt one of the two, I ask you to adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired. All time for debate on the amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH].

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. DAVIS of Georgia) there were—ayes 47, noes 117.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. McGRATH) there were—ayes 109, noes 93.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. McGRATH and Mr. THOMAS.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 134, noes 108.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to this paragraph? If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through (e), 6, and 7 of said act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That no claims shall be allowed or paid under the provisions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from any funds other than those covered into the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as provided by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

#### CHANGE IN PROGRAM

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word on page 42 under War Claims Commission, for the purpose of making a brief announcement for the benefit of the Members.

On yesterday I announced that the bill (H. R. 5012) amending the Navy ration statute relating to oleomargarine would be on the program for next week. At the request of the chairman of the Committee on the Armed Services that bill is being displaced and will not be any part of the program for next week.

The Clerk read as follows:

Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts available by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law including funds appropriated by title I of this act and not to exceed \$205,000 of the funds appropriated for such expenses under the head "Defense Housing" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, not to exceed \$11,455,000 shall be available for such expenses, including purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; not to exceed \$620,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects will

cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such payments may be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$31,690,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of funds made available by the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035) shall be available for necessary expenses, including administrative expenses, of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out the provisions of the act of May 19, 1949 (Public Law 65).

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 59, line 12, strike out "\$11,455,000" and insert "\$10,455,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. Hereafter no part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this or any other act, including the government of the District of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated by any civilian officer or employee during any calendar year and unused at the close of business on June 30th of the succeeding calendar year: *Provided*, That the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior to June 30 of such succeeding calendar year: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental United States: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply with respect to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 62, line 17, after the words "United States", insert "or employees who are entitled to less than 15 days of annual leave."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, it adds additional duties and it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] on the point of order.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is, in my judgment, only a limitation. It is legislation, of course, on an appropriation bill, but points of order have been waived by the House and I do not see how it can be construed to be legislation on an appropriation bill. It is an amendment to a proposal that has already been accepted, although it is part of the appropriation bill.



The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MILLS). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] has offered an amendment to line 17, page 62, to which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] makes a point of order on the ground it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The Chair has had an opportunity to analyze the language of the amendment and feels that the amendment is an exception to the legislative limitation starting on line 5 of page 62 of the pending bill. Section 401, which starts on line 5 of page 62, is a legislative provision allowed by waiver of points of order to remain in an appropriation bill. The pending amendment appears to the Chair merely to be a perfecting amendment which is germane to the provision to which it applies and one which does not add legislation. Therefore, the point of order is overruled.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto, and in reference to the limitation dealing with annual leave, close in 10 minutes after the gentleman from Kansas has finished his statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I have sent to the desk an amendment which relates to section 401 of the bill we are considering. The section itself places a restriction on the accumulation of annual leave by providing that Federal employees must use the annual leave accumulated in any calendar year before June 30 of the succeeding calendar year. My amendment will eliminate the application of this restriction to those employees who are entitled to less than 15 days of annual leave each year.

May I first of all state that I oppose the trend toward legislating in appropriation acts on matters with respect to Federal employees. As long as there is an established committee of the House having the legislative jurisdiction over substantive laws for any specific field, I believe matters relating to changes in these laws should be referred to the committees concerned. The provisions of section 401 are a good example of what can happen when legislation is included in an appropriation bill.

May I remind the House that in a law approved by Congress and signed by the President on October 30, 1951, we completely changed the leave provisions for Federal employees. These new leave provisions were effective January 6 of this year—just a little more than 2 months ago.

The new leave act placed Federal employees on a graduated leave system whereby those employees with less than 3 years' service would be entitled to approximately 13 days of annual leave each year; those employees with more than 3 years but less than 15 years service would be entitled to approximately 20 days' leave per year; while those with more than 15 years' service would be entitled to 26 days' annual leave a year.

My amendment would give those employees entitled to less than 15 days annual leave a year the privilege of continuing to accumulate their leave. At the end of 3 years service, these employees would be entitled to 20 days annual leave a year and no longer exempted under my amendment from the requirement of section 401 of the bill.

Even if these employees saved every day of leave to which they would be entitled during their first 3 years of service, the maximum amount which they could save would be approximately 40 days. Employees who come from far distances cannot afford either the time or the transportation to travel home unless they are able to combine their first year of leave with some of the leave of the succeeding year.

I should like to remind the House that the employees which my amendment exempt from these restrictions on accumulation of leave took the biggest reduction of any group when we revised the leave act. In fact, we cut the leave in half, from 26 days to 13 days a year, for these employees.

When we passed the leave act we limited the accumulation of leave for any employee to 60 days. Those that have already accumulated 60 days annual leave must take their leave currently or lose it. I believe that the sponsors of section 401 themselves will agree that it is unfair to restrict the leave of those employees who are only entitled to 13 days of annual leave a year. Certainly every Member whose district is located far from the seat of government where many of these employees work must join with me in disapproving of this limitation on leave.

There is nobody in this House who believes more in economy than I do but if we are to have economy we must have it with equity. I challenge any Member of this House to stand up and say there is equity in adding an additional restriction on the leave of these employees within 60 days after we have cut their leave by 50 percent. In fact, virtually the entire savings in annual leave came out of the annual leave taken away from the very employees with which my amendment is concerned. The question of savings through the restriction on the accumulation of annual leave is very hard to justify.

Mr. ALBERT. - Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma, who is a former member of our committee.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, no Member of this House has been more critical of abuses in the matter of leave than the gentleman from Kansas, and no one has done more to correct those abuses. I think the message he is giving us now ought to receive the consideration and attention of all Members of the House.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's statement.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am glad to yield to the distinguished member of our committee.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I also would like to ask a question of the gentleman from Kansas: Is it not a fact that this section is primarily to correct some abuses in the very highest brackets and not to correct any abuses—which have never occurred—in the lower brackets, where many of the employees are entitled to only 13 days or 2 weeks vacation?

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman is exactly right. This section is leveled at a group of people who are in the lower brackets and who do not abuse the feature we have discussed here with respect to annual leave.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY].

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. Chairman, when we passed the leave act we limited the accumulation of leave for an employee to 60 days. Those who have already accumulated 60 days of annual leave will take it now or lose it within a certain specified time.

I think the sponsors of section 401 will agree that it is unfair to restrict the leave of those employees who are entitled to only 13 days. You talk a lot about equity and fairness. Here is a place where you should do equity where it ought to be done. I do not think there is anyone on the floor of the House who can claim to be more careful with reference to expenditures of the taxpayers' money than I, but there is one place where I do not believe any Member can show that any amount of money is being saved by reason of the amendment you have placed in this bill. You are keeping some folks from going home to spend their 13 days or 15 days or 20 days of leave, that is all you are doing.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am glad to yield to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, for whom I have profound respect.

Mr. THOMAS. The admiration is mutual, and I have shown it to my distinguished friend, but surely my good friend does not want to leave the idea with anybody on the floor that this amendment is taking one minute of leave away from any employee? Certainly the gentleman does not want to do that?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not want to do that, but I say you put them in a position where they cannot use their leave, as they ought to have to do it if you are going to let them have it.

Mr. THOMAS. Read the amendment. It directs the agencies to give them their leave.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Thirteen days, but they must use it within the year. All I am saying is that you ought not to restrict these people who have only 13 days leave in a year. You know, as a practical matter, these people are bound to take off a few days during the year—perhaps to look after business matters, go to a dentist or something else. So, generally speaking they do well if they



have as many as 7 or 8 days left during the year.

Mr. THOMAS. We are not restricting them at all. All we are saying is, "You either use it or else you do not get cash for it."

Mr. REES of Kansas. But the gentleman fails to observe this amendment does not affect those in higher salaries or who have been in the Government longer. Here you restrict the folks in the lower brackets. It is those in the higher categories, who get the large amounts of cash leave. This amendment is inequitable.

Mr. THOMAS. Does the gentleman believe they come to work for the Government with the idea of getting paid for their annual leave?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Of course not. That is the reason I say you do not save any money for the Government by this section of the bill. They just hope that, after they have been in Government service 2 or 3 years, they may have accumulated enough time to go home, if they want to do so, for 3 weeks. I am sure those who live near their place of employment will take their 13 days off during the year. You do not seem to realize that those who are in higher brackets, and who get 26 days or more, are not affected by your amendment. You just hit the lower salaried people of whom most have little cash when separated from the Government. If I thought this amendment were equitable and would save any substantial amounts of money I would be the first to support it. I had no idea you were submitting this kind of proposal. There is not a word in your hearings that supports your contention that it will save any money. You are hitting the little fellow in this case.

I agree with you that there are too many employees on the payroll of our Government. I have spent a lot of time and effort in dealing with that problem. Furthermore, we do not have a competitive merit system. But that is another. In this legislation you do not reach the fellow who abuses the leave provisions of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY].

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas. This question of annual leave was given very careful consideration by the members of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and I think they worked out a formula which was conceded to be an acceptable compromise. It is true that both the gentleman from Kansas and the chairman of the committee have stated that nothing will be taken away from present employees in terms of number of days. But they will not be able to get any kind of effective annual leave unless the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas is adopted by the committee.

I think it only fair, particularly when many of those employees do not have any permanent status; when they are here in a sense serving the country and

making a sacrifice to do it, that we should permit them to accumulate their annual leave in the manner which is proposed by the gentleman from Kansas. I understand that Chairman Ramspeck of the Civil Service Commission has expressed his support of the proposition which the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] has made.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman is correct in his statement.

May I say that we are not saving any millions of dollars by reason of this provision. We have already cut these people by 50 percent of the annual leave they formerly had. Now we are saying to many of them that as a matter of practice they will not get to use any of it. Is that not correct?

Mr. McCARTHY. That is quite correct. I think it should be added that Mr. Ramspeck has been most cooperative with those Members of Congress who have been trying to reform the civil service.

The fact that he has expressed his opposition to the committee amendment should carry considerable weight.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, surely there cannot be any misunderstanding about this amendment. I submitted it to our good friend, the ranking member of the Committee on the Civil Service, 6 weeks ago. Perhaps I misunderstood him. I thought he was very favorable to it. If I am in error, it is my error. I submitted it to the chairman of that committee and he said he is for it. The chairman came by less than 2 minutes ago and said, "I just want to tell you I am still for it." This amendment does not take away 1 minute of annual leave. Now get that straight. Certainly, no one can claim, if he reads the amendment, that it takes away 1 minute of annual leave from anybody—not 1 minute. Do you know what it says? "Either take that annual leave or you do not get paid for it." That is all that it says. What is the purpose of annual leave? Its purpose is to refresh the employee so that he will be able to do a better job when he comes back to his work after he has had his leave. Does industry pay people for not taking their annual leave? Why, certainly not. This amendment as drawn by the committee will save the taxpayers \$125,000,000 a year.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is exactly correct when he said he conferred with me about this provision. I endorse it and I say it is a good provision and ought to be kept in the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. It will save the taxpayers \$125,000,000.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. The chairman stated that anyone reading this provision could understand it, and I am sure most Members who read it can under-

stand it, but perhaps the distinguished chairman will forgive my ignorance—there is just one point I would like to have perfectly clear.

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentlewoman cannot understand it, I would not claim to understand it either.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I thank the chairman, but what I would like to ask is this: Do I understand that leave can be accumulated as long as it is not paid for?

Mr. THOMAS. Up to January 1 of this year, if an employee had \$500, \$600, \$700, or \$1,000, or \$2,000 worth of annual leave coming to him, he can get the cash for it. That is after January 1 of this year. Then, beyond that he can accumulate that year's leave and use it and if he does not use it, he cannot be paid for it. Is there anything wrong in that? That is exactly the same principle that industry has.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Does not the distinguished chairman foresee that we may run into some trouble if before that date a great many of the employees with accumulated leave choose to take it?

Mr. THOMAS. Not a bit in the world.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Suppose I, as an employee, have 6 months' annual leave coming to me.

Mr. THOMAS. Most of the Members of the House by their votes have indicated they believe there are too many employees in most of these agencies now anyway. May I say, because I do not want to be facetious, our distinguished friend the gentlewoman from New York, is honest and sincere, and is trying to do a good job, and is doing a good job—as I say, this will not hurt anybody. I remind you that the purpose of annual leave is to protect the health of the employees, and to give them rest so that they will be able to do a better job when they come back to their work.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. But may it not hurt the offices downtown where a large number of these employees might decide to take their annual leave?

Mr. THOMAS. Do not worry about the offices, they are all right. They are going to do all right.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I am not worrying about that, but I am afraid the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and his party may be worried about them.

Mr. THOMAS. If we adopt this amendment, offered by my good friend the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], the conservative estimate is that that amendment will cost the taxpayers of this country \$50,000,000 a year. Now, if you want to add \$50,000,000 or more a year to our burden, that is what this amendment does.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Is it not true that the bill also gives the employee 18 months in which to take his leave?

Mr. THOMAS. After the 1st of January 1952, it does.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is not according to the way the bill is written.

Mr. THOMAS. That is the way it is, I must say to my friend the gentleman from Kansas, and I hope my friend will withdraw his amendment. I know he wants to do the right thing. I know he



does not want to hurt anybody, and I know he wants to save some money. The Federal employees are not kicking about this because they know it is not retroactive. They are not kicking because we are not taking anything away from them.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BRAY: Page 64, after line 7, insert the following:

"SEC. 403. In no event shall the number of passenger-carrying vehicles which may be operated during the current fiscal year at the seat of Government under any appropriation or authorization in this act exceed 50 per cent; of the number in use as of June 30, 1951."

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment to the appropriations bill is very simple. It provides that all of the departments in Washington under this appropriation bill are limited to one-half of the passenger automobiles that they had this last year. Washington has a good bus service and the various Federal buildings are relatively close together. Let those employees walk or ride the bus who do not care to use their own cars. There is no reason why the Washington bureaucrat should joy-ride in a Government automobile at the taxpayer's expense. The citizens in my district are having a most difficult time paying the present high taxes and I assure you that I do not intend, if I can

help it, to allow the Washington bureaucrats to ride around Washington at their expense. This committee has already done a fine job in cutting the budget, but this amendment which I offer is just one more step in the long way that we must go to bring our Government back to the people, eliminating Government extravagance and bringing taxes back to the place where the taxpayer can afford to pay them. I ask you to support this amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. The committee wants to commend our colleague for his motive and the purpose he has in mind. I think what the gentleman seeks to do in his amendment is just about what the committee has done.

I may say to the gentleman that the committee will be glad to accept his amendment with the reservation that after we study it in some detail, should it develop—I do not think it does—but should it develop that it goes too deep, then we reserve the right to reject it in conference. But I think what the gentleman's amendment does is just exactly what the subcommittee has done already.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think the minority would be glad to accept it without reservation.

Mr. THOMAS. I ask my friend the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] if this amendment does not accomplish about what the subcommittee has done already?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is correct.

(Mr. BRAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 404. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this act, shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian employee of the Government, whose principal or primary duties consist of acting as chauffeur or driver of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance). This section shall not apply with respect to any person whose duties consist of acting as chauffeur for the President of the United States.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BUSBEY: Page 64, after line 21, insert the following:

"This section shall not apply with respect to any person whose principal or primary duties consist of acting as chauffeur for the American Battle Monuments Commission."

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, the reason I have offered this amendment is due to the fact that the cars of the American Battle Monuments Commission are used overseas, principally in France.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman has made a rather minute study of the situation abroad, and the committee is inclined to accept his amendment, because really it has only one purpose and that is to do right by everybody.

The committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am familiar with the situation which the gentleman seeks to correct. It applies actually to only one person in the employ of one agency situated in France. I think there is a fear, perhaps, that the gentleman's amendment is so broad it would act as a loophole for other agencies of which the House is not advised at this time. Could the gentleman's amendment be confined to this one instance in which it might be desirable?

Mr. BUSBEY. I may say to the gentleman from California that this applies only to the American Battle Monuments Commission, the work of which agency is taking care of the cemeteries and battle monuments in Europe. According to the language in the bill it must employ American chauffeurs or be driven by someone in the agency. That is impossible. Let us take a situation in France of some years ago. There was an American driver of one of the automobiles of the American Battle Monuments Commission in Paris going out to a cemetery on official business. A French woman was killed.

Now, the United States Government does not go into a tribunal in protection of the drivers of its automobiles if he is an American citizen. In the particular case to which I just referred the driver was convicted and sent to prison.

We must have native drivers for more reasons than one. It is the native driver's responsibility then and not the responsibility of the United States Government and one of our American citizens.

I think the amendment is very necessary. It only applies to one or two automobiles, so it is very insignificant.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Is this for the special protection of one or two individuals who are employed by the American Battle Monuments Commission? There is an amendment in here that will apply to the entire bill. Is this for the benefit of one or two individuals?

Mr. BUSBEY. No. The chauffeurs of these cars that go out to the cemeteries which are located in far, out-of-the-way places. One cannot get to them by train or bus. This is the only agency in this bill that operates overseas.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk again report the Busbey amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.



The Clerk reread the Busbey amendment.

Mr. BUSBEY. In other words, Mr. Chairman, it applies to one agency in Europe that takes care of American cemeteries.

Mr. CLEMENTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CLEMENTE. Can the gentleman inform me if you have a chauffeur, an American chauffeur, driving a car for a consulate, whether he will be protected from civil suit?

Mr. BUSBEY. The consulates overseas always have native drivers. There are no American drivers for consulates.

Mr. CLEMENTE. Supposing they did have an American driver, would he be so protected?

Mr. BUSBEY. The Government would not go into a tribunal and protect that man under any circumstances if he is employed by a commission. That is a policy of the United States Government. The subject of my amendment is so we can have native drivers employed by the American Battle Monuments Commission in the country in which the cemeteries are located.

Mr. CLEMENTE. Why select this one agency? Why not take in all of the drivers? It is the only agency involved in this bill. No other like agency is operating overseas.

These chauffeurs and the chauffeurs of the President of the United States should be in a like category; is that the idea?

Mr. BUSBEY. My amendment has nothing to do with the chauffeurs for the President of the United States.

Mr. CLEMENTE. Well, it is right in the bill that the gentleman is amending.

Mr. BUSBEY. This is the only agency involved overseas where we need native drivers of the country in which the cars are driven.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this seems to be a trivial amendment, but I just want to suggest for the consideration of the Committee that this bill makes one exception, and one only, on this matter of chauffeurs, and that one is the President of the United States. Now, if all this story about liability and all the rest which the gentleman has suggested to us is sound, we are still adopting a poor policy if we exempt this one agency. This agency can take care of the situation very well without being exempted. They have messengers. They have many French speaking people in their employ, but if you put in one more exception next year you will have some more, requests. It will be just the beginning of another flock of chauffeurs. Let us keep one exception only, the President of the United States. Nobody can ever misunderstand that, Mr. Chairman, or take it as an invitation for more Government chauffeurs.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COTTON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. Well, I would like to call the attention of the gentleman to fact that none of the other agencies have this peculiar situation operating overseas like the American Battlefields Commission.

Mr. COTTON. I will say to the gentleman that I never saw an agency that could not develop a peculiar situation in a few months. We will have them back here with more peculiar situations than you can now imagine if we open the door. Limit it to the President only and let us not have any more chauffeurs.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COUDERT: On page 64, after line 21, add a new section 405 as follows:

"Sec. 405. Money appropriated in this Act shall be available for expenditure in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, only to the extent that expenditure thereof shall not result in total aggregate expenditures of all agencies provided for herein beyond the total sum of \$6,900,000,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. However, I will withhold it for a moment.

(Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, this bill before us now offers a particularly striking example of the importance of regaining control here in the House not only of the requests in the pending bill for new appropriations but control of all expenditures, including those hanging over from prior years.

Now we are confronted with a bill asking us to authorize an additional \$6,200,000,000, and you think that is all that we are going to be confronted with in spending in 1953. The President's expenditure budget provides for expenditures in 1953 of \$8,268,000,000 for the very agencies for which we are now appropriating new money. Now, all my amendment would do would be to put a ceiling on the funds we are now appropriating, so that together with the old funds they will not exceed \$6,900,000,000 which is \$700,000,000 more than you are being asked to appropriate in this bill for 1953. Actually, the country will face on July 1 next a total carry-over of some \$70,000,000,000, plus the \$85,000,000,000 that we will probably vote this year in our budget bills, making a total of \$155,000,000,000 to be expended in 1953 if the administration wants to, and can spend it.

I have offered an amendment to Rules of the House that was introduced yesterday which, if the Committee on Rules will adopt, would confer upon this House, when considering a bill of this sort, the right to act upon all of the moneys, all of the appropriations available for all of the agencies presently before the House,

so that instead of dealing piecemeal with appropriations we would be able to reach out, rescind, limit and do whatever we like with all of the money that is available for any agency. I think that is vital for the recapture of the purse strings. Without it we have no control. I hope the Committee on Rules will act favorably on it.

In the absence of the willingness of the leadership to give the House a chance to vote on House Joint Resolution 371, to require the President to offer a new budget within our income for 1953, the only way we can operate is in this difficult, rather complicated fashion, through the back door of hitting each appropriation bill and limiting the use of new appropriations to such a point that with the old ones they will not exceed the total income of the country. Vote this amendment, if it is not overruled, and if we will do the same on every other bill we will not spend more than our income of \$71,000,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, the country is confronted not with one \$85,000,000,000 budget but with three \$85,000,000,000 budgets in successive years. The spending budget of \$85,000,000,000, the new requests of \$85,000,000,000, and the carry-over into the third year, which certainly cannot be less.

If the point of order is insisted upon and is then sustained—and I do not think it should be sustained, for this does not touch any of the old appropriations, it only limits the use of these funds—then we have no resort whatsoever except the Rules Committee and the resolution or some resolution like it that would amend the rules and give the House an opportunity to deal in over-all fashion with the total expenditures for the fiscal year we are entering.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas insist on his point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we insist upon the point of order that it is legislation. It changes figures heretofore voted upon in the House in the last 3 days. Therefore, that is legislation. It puts duties on the various agencies not otherwise called for in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. COUDERT. I most certainly do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. COUDERT. This clearly does not touch the funds of prior years; therefore, it does not appropriate with respect to them. It only places a limitation upon the use to which the funds requested in this bill, the new obligational authority, may be put. It limits the freedom of expenditure and nothing else.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] proposes as an amendment to the bill, on page 64, after line 21, a new section, 405, against which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] makes a point of order on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.



The Chair appreciates the fact that the author of the amendment afforded the Chair an opportunity earlier in the day to read the amendment and gave the Chair some time to study the language of the amendment.

The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment is a limitation upon the funds which are contained in the bill H. R. 7072, presently before the Committee; that it is nothing more than a limitation on those funds. The Chair is, therefore, constrained to overrule the point of order and hold the amendment in order.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may again be reported.

There being no objection, the Clerk again read the Coudert amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, naturally the subcommittee finds itself in the same position the Chair is in. I do not mean to say that is any fault of the gentleman from New York, because, as well as I remember, he came by 4 or 5 minutes ago and said he was going to offer an amendment. Still, under the circumstances at that time, the subcommittee did not have an opportunity to read it.

I want to be very frank and fair with the House. His amendment limits expenditures under this bill to \$6,900,000,000.

Mr. COUDERT. Not under this bill.

Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I am seeking light. I surely will.

Mr. COUDERT. This amendment does not in any way, shape, or form limit the total that can be spent except to \$6,900,000,000, which is \$700,000,000 more than this bill carries.

Mr. THOMAS. Does it limit the expenditures under all the items in this bill, H. R. 7072, to \$6,900,000,000?

Mr. COUDERT. If the agencies choose not to spend a dime from the old, overhanging appropriations, then they can spend every dime that is appropriated in this bill.

Mr. THOMAS. What is the limitation on the over-all amount of fresh money they can spend for 1953?

Mr. COUDERT. There is no limitation on the fresh money in this bill. This is on over-all limitation, period.

Mr. THOMAS. For how much?

Mr. COUDERT. Six billion nine hundred million dollars. It is \$700,000,000 more than you are asking for new money for 1953.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, in order to arrive at a half-way sensible conclusion so far as this amendment is concerned, we have to rapidly calculate those funds in the Veterans' Administration which are continuing funds in the way of veterans' benefits. And, if my memory serves me correctly, there is probably a billion dollars for pensions, benefits, and for hospitals for the Veterans' Administration. They are continuing funds. According to the gentleman's limitation then, you would not be able to spend 1 nickel of that \$1,000,000,000 for veterans' benefits.

Mr. COUDERT. Not at all. The gentleman does not correctly interpret the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. I hope my friend will listen. We understand him and know him. He works hard on the committee, and has done a fine job. Why will the gentleman not withdraw this amendment? We have not had sufficient time to learn what his amendment really does. No one knows what it is.

Mr. COUDERT. In my humble judgment, it is one of the most important amendments to come on the floor of the House in a long time.

Mr. THOMAS. Frankly, I cannot give the members of the Committee of the Whole any advice, or any help, so far as coming to a decision on this amendment. I know nothing about the amendment, and I am not going to get up in Committee of the Whole and talk to you about something and ask you to do something, when I do not know what I am talking about. That is my position here.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York some questions. The evident intent of the amendment is to limit expenditures. I am trying to think of some of the funds which would be involved. How about the maritime construction, and how about the atomic-energy construction? Has the gentleman made any estimate of how much would be involved here?

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman has made approximate estimates of how much would be necessary to limit the spending of these agencies in order that application of a similar ratio to other agencies of the Government would result in not spending more in 1953 than the President's estimate of income of \$71,000,000,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. In other words, the gentleman is attempting to avoid a deficit?

Mr. COUDERT. Precisely. And if this amendment passes, it will become the duty of the President, as obviously the head man of all these agencies, to adjust these various budgets so that the total of them will fall within the maximum limitation of \$6,900,000,000, which is still \$700,000,000 more than the committee is asking for in this bill.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield so that I may ask a question of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. You have stated what the limit would be on spending, if your amendment passes. How much money could be spent if your amendment is rejected?

Mr. COUDERT. Eight billion two hundred and fifty million dollars by these agencies, and that is the amount set forth in the President's expenditure budget for these agencies in 1953, and that is one of the reasons we are going to have a \$14,000,000,000 deficit.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I want to ask the gentleman from California a question, which can probably be answered by the gentleman from New York. Is it not conceivable that a situation may arise under this amendment which would

have an effect on the amendment just adopted by the committee with respect to the contact men for the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I do not see how it could affect any specific individual or group of individuals.

Mr. EBERHARTER. If the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York is adopted, will it not cut the funds for these contact men for the Veterans' Administration as well as the funds for any of the other agencies upon which the committee has acted this afternoon?

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield so that I may answer the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. The amendment, I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, will not in any way, shape, or form limit payments to veterans for compensation or pensions or for contact men or anybody else. All the amendment does in effect is to say to the President, through his agencies, that altogether they cannot spend more than the given amount, and it is up to him to adjust the budgets.

Where there are legal obligations, fixed obligations, such as pensions and veterans' rights, of course they have priority and will come first and will be paid 100 cents on the dollar.

Mr. MANSFIELD. If the gentleman will yield, I would like to ask the gentleman one question. Am I correct in understanding your statement to the effect that if your amendment is adopted, this will make it possible to spend \$700,000,000 additional, above that allowed by the committee in the bill brought in?

Mr. COUDERT. May I explain to the gentleman: I wonder if the gentleman does not lose sight of the fact, as I so often do—I have to pinch myself, whenever I get on these subjects, to remind myself that we are dealing every day with two parallel budgets. You are dealing with the over-all, total-expenditure budget, which includes money left over from last year, the year before, and the year before that, and this new requested budget of obligational authority. Those things are parallel.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman understands that in addition to the money appropriated in this bill there are carry-overs. Therefore, the amount expended, even without the gentleman's amendment, would be more than the amount we have in the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. As I understood the gentleman, he said his amendment, if allowed, would carry \$700,000,000 extra.

Mr. COUDERT. No, no. We are talking about the spending budget, not new authorization.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Mr. RAYBURN. I think we are dealing with something very dangerous. I very seriously doubt if the House would want to take action like this without more consideration.

This is what I fear: You cut this amount this much, without allotting the



funds here, there, and yonder, and I fear that the departments of Government would be legislating on this money that is voted. In my opinion, under this amendment—and I looked at it this morning—in my opinion, these departments could get together and say whether they are going to spend any money for this activity or how much money they are going to spend for this or other activities. I do think that an amendment which is as far-reaching and fundamental as this one, and which I fear is dangerous, should be considered a great deal more carefully than it is going to be considered in the House this afternoon. I am speaking to you out of fear of what the departments may do to the legislative body.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COUDERT) there were—ayes 115, noes 148.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to trespass upon the time of the Committee at this late hour. I wish to direct attention to the item for appropriation for the annuity fund that is administered by the civil service for Federal funds for those who have retired, and for those who will retire from employment in the Government service.

Under the law employees are required to contribute 6 percent of their pay to the retirement fund and the Government is expected to contribute a similar amount. The thing to which I want to direct your attention is that the subcommittee in charge of this bill takes credit for having reduced the request of the Commission by \$136,869,000. The report describes this item as a "saving." I wish that were true. You do not really save anything by so-called reduction of this item. The fact is by reducing this item, the annuity fund is further increased. On an actuarial basis, according to Civil Service it is in the red in the amount of \$4,875,000,000 as of June 30, 1951. The rather startling thing is that three billion seven hundred million of this deficit was incurred in the last 4 years.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from New Jersey, also a diligent member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANFIELD. I think the chairman of the committee is ready to admit that.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I want to quote for the record from the hearings at page 453. It is a colloquy between Mr. Ramspeck, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee:

Mr. RAMSPECK. Well, the assets as of June 30, 1951, are \$4,419,927,112.89, and the liabilities as of that same date are \$9,294,927,112.89.

Mr. THOMAS. Leaving there a total deficiency as of June 30, 1951, of \$4,875,000,000.

So, the fact remains if this Congress is going to follow a policy of maintaining a fund that is claimed to be actuarially sound, there is a further deficit, or indebtedness in our Treasury to the tune of \$5,000,000,000 right now, although it is not shown in the Treasury statement. If you have a further explanation, I would like to have it. All I am trying to do is to lay this matter before the Members of this House.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 64, after line 21, insert a new section as follows:

"No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

"(a) to not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

"(b) to positions filled from within a department, independent executive bureau, board, commission, corporation, agency or office, provided for in this act;

"(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) to all employees in veterans' medical facilities, exclusive of medical departmental personnel in the District of Columbia;

"(e) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;

"(f) to employees of the General Accounting Office;

"(g) to employees of the Tax Court of the United States;

"(h) to the American Battle Monuments Commission;

*Provided further*, That when any department, independent executive bureau, board, commission, corporation, agency or office, contained in this act shall, as the result of the operation of this amendment reduce its personnel to a number not exceeding 90 percent of the total number provided for in this act, such amendment may cease to apply and said 90 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this amendment shall again become operative."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and on the further ground that it places extra burdens and duties on the various boards, agencies, and bureaus.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman point out the specific language in the amendment to which he refers?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, it is near the end:

As the result of the operation of this amendment reduce its personnel to a number not exceeding 90 percent of the total number provided for in this act, such amendment may cease to apply and said 90 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded—

There is an alternative there, as the Chair will see—

at any time during fiscal year 1953 this amendment shall again become operative.

Somebody has got to make some decisions there; it places extra duties in

order to arrive at decisions; and on top of that it is legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman from Iowa briefly if he desires to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the best evidence that this amendment is germane to the bill and is not legislation is the fact that the amendment was adopted by the House last year and was held to be germane by the Chair. Points of order were raised against it at that time, as I recall.

The amendment is not mandatory in the sense that the word "may" is used where the additional burdens and responsibilities might be placed on the agencies other than the 10 percent reduction that must be made which is purely a limitation on an appropriation bill and comes within the language and the intent of the Holman rule.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa is legislation on an appropriation bill for the following reasons: As stated in the next to the fourth line from the bottom, upon the attainment of that condition under operation of the amendment, thereupon the amendment affirmatively legislates in the following language:

Said 90 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953.

That language, I respectfully submit, Mr. Chairman, is legislation, it is affirmatively fixing a legal ceiling upon the employment upon the attainment of a condition in the amendment; therefore I respectfully suggest it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MILLS). The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] has offered an amendment to line 23, page 64, of the bill presently before the Committee. To this amendment the gentleman from Texas makes a point of order on the ground it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The Chair has listened attentively to the statements made by both the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]. The Chair has also had an opportunity to study the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa and has paid careful attention to the statements made by him.

The Chair will read for the benefit of those who are interested from the so-called Holman rule, clause 2, rule XXI:

Nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto changing existing law be in order, except such as being germane to the subject matter of the bill shall retrench expenditures by the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States by the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States, or by the reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill.



The gentleman from Tennessee says that the language contained in the amendment "said 90 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953" is legislation.

The Chair is of the opinion that even if that language is legislation, it is clearly within the Holman rule, as suggested by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. This, in the opinion of the Chair, is a limitation within the meaning of the Holman rule by limiting the number of employees within these agencies of Government and the amount of money covered by this bill and the amount of money to be made available under this bill.

The precedents of the House have been called to the attention of the Chair and the Chair has given consideration to those precedents also. The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment is in order and therefore overrules the point of order made by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the amendment and all amendments thereto as well on the bill close in 15 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the first provision of my amendment applies to "any appropriation or authorization contained in this act," and it also restricts the payment of compensation therefrom to any position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952, with certain specified exemptions.

The first exemption—paragraph (a)—not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies. This simply prohibits affected governmental units covered in this bill for fiscal year 1953 from filling more than 25 percent of their vacancies during the year.

Paragraph (b) permits the affected governmental units contained in the bill to fill positions within their same organization.

Paragraph (c) exempts offices or positions required by law to be filled by Presidential appointment by and with advice and consent of the Senate.

Paragraph (d) provides that the inhibition contained in the first paragraph of the amendment shall not apply to employees in our veterans' medical facilities, exclusive of the departmental medical personnel in the District of Columbia.

Paragraph (e) exempts employees in grades CPC-1, 2, and 3. The work being performed by the employees in these grades has been defined by the Congress in the Classification Act of 1949, Public Law 429, of the Eighty-first Congress.

Briefly the duties of CPC-1 employees are to run errands, check parcels, or perform light manual tasks with little or no responsibility. Employees in this grade consist chiefly of messenger boys and girls and their salary ranges from \$1,510 to \$2,170 and the Civil Service Commission has advised me that as of June 30, 1951, the various departments and agen-

cies of the executive branch in the continental United States employed only 63 persons in this classification.

Grade CPC-2 is the lowest grade for adult employees. Positions in this grade, generally speaking, are unskilled laborers, char employees, adult messengers, elevator operators, and kitchen helpers and waiters in the various governmental institutions. Positions in this grade range from \$2,120 to \$2,840 and the various departments and agencies of the executive branch in the continental United States employed 27,362 in this grade, as of June 30, 1951.

The employees of CPC-3 includes custodial or office-labor positions, the performance of which requires some skill, training, or experience, or involving some degree of responsibility. This grade includes semiskilled laborers, chauffeurs, truck drivers, straw bosses of a group of charwomen, firemen of low-pressure heating boilers, and messengers who also do light manual or office-labor tasks with some responsibility. The pay scale ranges from \$2,252 to \$3,032. As of June 30, 1951, in the various departments and agencies of the executive branch in the continental United States the Civil Service Commission advised me that there were 23,323 persons in this grade.

The purpose of exempting the employees in these three low-paid pay scale grades is because of the nature of work performed and the extremely high turnover within these grades.

I have provided in this amendment that the employees of the General Accounting Office should be exempt from the provisions in the inhibition. This proviso was in the amendment last year, and I am quite sure that every Member of this House is cognizant of the excellent job being done by our former colleague the Honorable Lindsay C. Warren, the Comptroller General of the United States. Mr. Warren, with the aid of his efficient and loyal assistants, improved the efficiency of his organization each succeeding year.

Paragraph (g) exempts employees of the Tax Court of the United States. This proviso likewise was in the amendment offered to the bill last year. The purpose is to make uniform the exemption provided to the judiciary as was contained in the Justice Department appropriations bill last session.

The last paragraph of the amendment provides that when any governmental unit contained in this bill shall, as the result of the operation of this amendment, reduce its personnel to a number not exceeding 90 percent of the total number of employees provided for in this bill, this amendment shall cease to apply and the said 90 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded any time during the year this provision shall again become operative. This last paragraph provides an option by permitting the governmental unit to make a 10-percent cut at the outset or, as provided by paragraph (a), they have the option of filling only 25 percent of their personnel vacancies until the 90-percent ceiling for employment has been achieved.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure it is not necessary for me to go into a complete explanation of this amendment due to the fact that a similar amendment was adopted to the independent offices bill and to four other appropriation bills during the last session of the Congress. There are, however, a few minor changes in this amendment compared to the amendment which was adopted last year. Last year I excluded from the provisions of the amendment employees in CPC grades 1 and 2. In this amendment I have also excluded from the provisions of the amendment the CPC grade 3 employees. Then, also, we have excluded the employees of the Tax Court of the United States. Under present conditions I am sure they will have their hands full and need all the employees this bill provides to handle the job properly. I have also excluded the employees of the American Battle Monuments Commission. There are only some 400 employees, and many of them are in the low-grade salary positions.

I must say, in fairness to the subcommittee dealing with independent offices appropriations, that they have done what I think is a very good job, generally speaking. However, I do not think they went far enough in the reduction of personnel. It is true they did reduce the personnel that was requested by the Bureau of the Budget by approximately 8 percent. This amendment provides for another reduction which will amount to approximately 6 percent, or in other words, will keep approximately 10,000 off the Federal payroll during fiscal year 1953, and will effect a dollar saving to our taxpayers of \$50,000,000. Do you not believe that is worth saving?

If the amendment I am now offering is made the law of the land, funds are provided for about 260,000 employees in this bill now before us, costing over a billion dollars. When you take into consideration the travel pay, per diem pay, leave pay, office rental, furniture, and so forth, it will run in the neighborhood of a billion and a quarter dollars.

There is a limit to all things. I am sure they would get along very nicely if they had even less than 200,000 people handling this job if properly managed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Ten minutes remain under the limitation of debate.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that 2 minutes of that time be allotted to the gentleman from Iowa.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Iowa may proceed for two additional minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Thank you—the chairman of this subcommittee, Mr. THOMAS, is one of the most gracious, lovable gentlemen I have ever known. It gives me no pleasure to disagree with my friend, but I must in this instance.

In conclusion, I do want to bring to your attention the investigation that was made in 1950 by the committee headed by



our colleague the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS]. Look at this chart on government service employees in four departments of Government, which I am sure is a fair example of all department personnel.

Please note they have just as many grade 9's as you have grade 1's. The line should come from the head man, No. 15, and start on a gradual incline up to about grade 5 and then level off, but these departments are so thoroughly and completely subdivided into divisions, units, and bureaus and with head men with big, fine-sounding titles, each put at the head of a few employees, then he is raised to grade 9, 10, 11, 12 and up. Yes and up, up, up goes the expenditures for personnel, no end.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I do hope the House will vote down this amendment. I at least have been laboring under the impression that the subcommittee had done a pretty fair job.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sorry the gentleman was not listening, because I said that.

Mr. THOMAS. There was nothing personal in my remarks. I love my friend. He handed me a bouquet that I do not deserve, but I appreciate it just the same.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman deserves a whole bushel full of bouquets.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman. Still, I am going to ask the House to vote down the amendment offered by my distinguished friend. His objective is fine, and the subcommittee has no argument to enter into with him on his objective. We cut these agencies very hard, and I think the House realizes that. Now, the gentleman's amendment and it only applies to this bill, reduces it 10 percent below what we have already done, and, frankly, I do not believe they can stand it. I say this advisedly and I believe the House, and my friend from Iowa, will back me up in it, that this subcommittee has cut the independent agencies over the last three consecutive years right to the bone, and that is right where they are now.

Mr. JENSEN. If this bill goes through as is, it will only cut the employment in all these agencies during the last 3 years about 11 percent.

Mr. THOMAS. But you exempt the veterans' medical facilities, and I want to point out to my friend that the veterans' medical facilities has 127,000 employees, of which 20,000 are dentists, doctors, and nurses. Now, there are 107,000 other employees: finance officers, warehousemen, cooks, pantry people, maintenance and repair people, scrub people, gardeners, chauffeurs, stenographers, and clerks, and so forth. You exempt them. I am complaining about it because I think we have already cut them enough. But, if you are going to make your amendment apply to inde-

pendent agencies here, there are only 282 or 283 thousand people altogether in the independent agencies, and in one fell swoop you have exempted 127,000 under the item of medical facilities of the Veterans' Administration, when in truth and fact, there are only 20,000 dentists, doctors, and nurses out of that 127,000 in the medical facilities. I hope my friend will not insist on this amendment because this committee, with the good help of the House, has really cut these agencies right to the bone.

Mr. JENSEN. If my amendment does not amount to much, why all the fuss? Why worry about it?

Mr. THOMAS. You are going to take it out of the other agencies.

Mr. JENSEN. Another thing, the gentleman said in answer to the gentleman from Massachusetts the other day when she criticized the committee for taking 300 people off the payroll in a certain agency—as I say, the gentleman said "Well, the mistake we made was that we did not take all 1,526 off."

Mr. THOMAS. That is right. Do you want to take those other 300 off? But the House did not want to take them off. That is water over the dam. I certainly agree with the gentleman on that.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

(Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, when the independent offices appropriation bill, H. R. 7072, was before the House for consideration, the limited time for debate did not permit full expression of views of all Members of the House on the many features embodied in this piece of legislation. While I had no disposition to impede the passage of this appropriation bill, I would like to go on record as opposing in principle some of its features. I am referring now to the maritime activities section of the bill. In this section the appropriation committee imposes a limitation upon the number of subsidized voyages which may be operated, and specifies that a particular number of those so authorized shall be reserved for contracts which may in the future be awarded to new operators. The policy of the United States concerning the building and operation of an adequate privately owned American merchant marine has already been decided and set forth in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Our merchant fleet has not yet reached the size and capacity to conform to that policy. We are today carrying only about 34 percent of our own commerce in United States flag ships. I do not consider, nor do I think the majority of the Members of Congress considers, that this represents the substantial proportion stated in the policy declaration of existing law. Therefore, it seems to me that it is contrary to existing congressional policy to place a ceiling upon the development of our merchant marine by means of limiting the number of ships or the number of voyages which may be operated by appropriations for the year 1953 or any other fiscal year.

I appreciate that any activity supported by the Government should be subject to strict congressional control. It should certainly be limited to the amount of money which the Congress is willing to make available for such purpose. In the present instance there is no controversy over the amount of funds appropriated. What I am objecting to, and what the friends of American shipping are objecting to, including management, sea-going labor, shipbuilders, shipyard workers, and others, is a specification in an appropriation bill as to particular voyages and ships which are authorized. This is in direct conflict with the practice and policy embodied in other appropriation bills. When money is made available for the Army, Navy, or any other governmental department, it has never been the policy of the Congress to specify the particular items which may be purchased or the ships, divisions, airplanes, or whatnot authorized to be purchased and/or operated through the use of such funds. Certainly when these governmental departments request funds they send up through the Bureau of the Budget what is properly termed "justification material" which states in general terms the purposes for which it is proposed to use the funds so requested. However, to my knowledge, the Congress has never limited the funds when available to such specific and detailed purposes. All of these functions, including the maritime, are of a purely technical character. They are influenced by changing conditions during the fiscal year. It is not only a ceiling upon the development of our merchant marine, but is a hampering restriction upon the use of the technical knowledge and discretion of our governmental departments to follow this policy.

I hope that we may soon cease this unwise procedure, and that we may return to appropriating such funds as Congress is willing to make available in annual appropriations bills without taking over the function of the Government departments, and without changing the established policy of the Congress through restrictive provisions in an appropriation bill. These provisions would have been subject to a point of order, and I believe such a point of order would have been made but for the fact that a closed rule was granted for consideration of H. R. 7072.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 157, noes 108.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry inde-



pendent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 578, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the Fisher amendment.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Coudert], reducing the appropriation for the Tennessee Valley Authority, on page 35, line 14, by \$14,000,000.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The so-called Fisher amendment relates to the reduction of housing units, does it not?

The SPEAKER. That is correct. It is the Yates amendment as amended by the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas. The amendment that will be voted upon will be the Yates amendment.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the Fisher amendment is also the Yates amendment, is it not?

The SPEAKER. No. It is vice versa.

Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en grosse.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment upon which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FISHER as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. YATES: Page 24, strike out line 11, all the language down to and including the word "Congress" in line 25 and insert the following: "Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949 (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in excess of 5,000 dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this act enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration in respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of 5,000 to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, on that amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 192, nays 168, answered "present" 1, not voting 71, as follows:

[Roll No. 33]

YEAS—192

|                  |                 |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Aandahl          | Fenton          | Miller, Md.     |
| Abernethy        | Fisher          | Miller, Nebr.   |
| Adair            | Ford            | Miller, N. Y.   |
| Allen, Calif.    | Gamble          | Mills           |
| Allen, Ill.      | Gary            | Murray, Tenn.   |
| Allen, La.       | Gathings        | Nelson          |
| Andersen,        | Gavin           | Nicholson       |
| H. Carl          | George          | Norblad         |
| Anderson, Calif. | Golden          | Norrell         |
| Andresen,        | Goodwin         | Osmers          |
| August H.        | Graham          | Ostertag        |
| Arends           | Gross           | Patterson       |
| Armstrong        | Gwinn           | Phillips        |
| Baker            | Hagen           | Pickett         |
| Barden           | Hale            | Poage           |
| Bates, Mass.     | Hall            | Poulson         |
| Beamer           | Edwin Arthur    | Prouty          |
| Beckworth        | Harden          | Radwan          |
| Belcher          | Harris          | Redden          |
| Bennett, Fla.    | Harrison, Nebr. | Reece, Tenn.    |
| Bentsen          | Harrison, Wyo.  | Reed, Ill.      |
| Berry            | Harvey          | Reed, N. Y.     |
| Betts            | Hébert          | Rees, Kans.     |
| Bishop           | Herlong         | Regan           |
| Blackney         | Hill            | Richards        |
| Bonner           | Hillings        | Riley           |
| Bow              | Hoeven          | Rogers, Fla.    |
| Bramblett        | Hoffman, Ill.   | Rogers, Mass.   |
| Brehm            | Hoffman, Mich.  | Ross            |
| Brooks           | Hope            | St. George      |
| Brown, Ohio      | Horan           | Schenck         |
| Bryson           | Hunter          | Schwabe         |
| Budge            | Ikard           | Scrivner        |
| Buffett          | Jackson, Calif. | Scudder         |
| Burleson         | Jarman          | Shafer          |
| Burton           | Jenison         | Sheehan         |
| Busbey           | Jenkins         | Simpson, Ill.   |
| Bush             | Jensen          | Simpson, Pa.    |
| Byrnes           | Johnson         | Smith, Kans.    |
| Carlyle          | Jonas           | Smith, Miss.    |
| Chatham          | Jones,          | Smith, Va.      |
| Chenoweth        | Hamilton C.     | Smith, Wis.     |
| Chiperfield      | Jones,          | Springer        |
| Church           | Woodrow W.      | Stanley         |
| Cole, Kans.      | Kearney         | Stockman        |
| Cole, N. Y.      | Kearns          | Taber           |
| Colmer           | Keating         | Talle           |
| Cooley           | Kilburn         | Teague          |
| Cotton           | Kilday          | Thompson,       |
| Cox              | King, Pa.       | Mich.           |
| Crawford         | Latham          | Thompson, Tex.  |
| Crumpacker       | LeCompte        | Vail            |
| Cunningham       | Lovre           | Van Pelt        |
| Curtis, Nebr.    | Lucas           | Van Zandt       |
| Dague            | Lyle            | Vinson          |
| Davis, Ga.       | McCulloch       | Vursell         |
| Davis, Wis.      | McDonough       | Werdel          |
| Dempsey          | McGregor        | Wharton         |
| Denny            | McIntire        | Whitten         |
| Devereux         | McMillan        | Wigglesworth    |
| D'Ewart          | McVey           | Williams, Miss. |
| Dolliver         | Mack, Wash.     | Willis          |
| Doughton         | Mahon           | Wilson, Ind.    |
| Durham           | Martin, Mass.   | Wilson, Tex.    |
| Ellsworth        | Mason           | Winstead        |
| Elston           | Meador          | Wood, Idaho     |

NAYS—168

|                |               |                |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Addonizio      | Clemente      | Furcolo        |
| Albert         | Cooper        | Garmatz        |
| Andrews        | Coudert       | Gordon         |
| Anfuso         | Crosser       | Gore           |
| Angell         | Curtis, Mo.   | Granahan       |
| Aspinall       | Davis, Tenn.  | Green          |
| Ayres          | Dawson        | Greenwood      |
| Bakewell       | Deane         | Gregory        |
| Barrett        | DeGraffenried | Hand           |
| Beall          | Delaney       | Hardy          |
| Bender         | Denton        | Havener        |
| Bennett, Mich. | Dingell       | Hays, Ark.     |
| Blatnik        | Donohue       | Hays, Ohio     |
| Boggs, Del.    | Donovan       | Heller         |
| Boggs, La.     | Dorn          | Heseltan       |
| Bray           | Eberhart      | Hess           |
| Brown, Ga.     | Elliott       | Holifield      |
| Buckley        | Engle         | Holmes         |
| Burnside       | Evins         | Howell         |
| Camp           | Fallon        | Irving         |
| Canfield       | Feighan       | Jackson, Wash. |
| Cannon         | Fernandez     | Javits         |
| Carnahan       | Fine          | Jones, Ala.    |
| Case           | Forand        | Jones, Mo.     |
| Celler         | Forrester     | Judd           |
| Chelf          | Frazier       | Karsten, Mo.   |
| Chudoff        | Fulton        | Kean           |

|              |                |                 |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Kelley, Pa.  | Moulder        | Scott, Hardie   |
| Kelly, N. Y. | Multer         | Scott,          |
| Kennedy      | Mumma          | Hugh D., Jr.    |
| Keogh        | O'Brien, Ill.  | Secrest         |
| Kerr         | O'Brien, Mich. | Seely-Brown     |
| King, Calif. | O'Neill        | Shelley         |
| Kirwan       | O'Toole        | Sheppard        |
| Klein        | Patman         | Slaminski       |
| Kluczynski   | Perkins        | Sittler         |
| Lane         | Philbin        | Spence          |
| Lanham       | Polk           | Steed           |
| Lantaff      | Powell         | Stigler         |
| Lesinski     | Preston        | Sutton          |
| Lind         | Price          | Tackett         |
| McCarthy     | Priest         | Taylor          |
| McCormack    | Rains          | Thomas          |
| McGrath      | Ramsay         | Thornberry      |
| McGuire      | Rankin         | Tollefson       |
| McKinnon     | Reams          | Trimble         |
| McMullen     | Rhodes         | Walter          |
| Machrowicz   | Riehlman       | Watts           |
| Mack, Ill.   | Robeson        | Wier            |
| Madden       | Rodino         | Williams, N. Y. |
| Magee        | Rogers, Colo.  | Withrow         |
| Mansfield    | Rooney         | Wolverton       |
| Marshall     | Roosevelt      | Yates           |
| Marrow       | Sabath         | Yorty           |
| Mitchell     | Sadlak         | Zablocki        |
| Morris       | Sasser         |                 |
| Morrison     | Saylor         |                 |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Patten

NOT VOTING—71

|             |                |              |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| Abbitt      | Fugate         | Murphy       |
| Auchincloss | Granger        | Murray, Wis. |
| Bailey      | Grant          | O'Hara       |
| Baring      | Hall,          | O'Konski     |
| Bates, Ky.  | Leonard W.     | Passman      |
| Battle      | Halleck        | Potter       |
| Bolling     | Harrison, Va.  | Rabaut       |
| Bolton      | Hart           | Ribicoff     |
| Bosone      | Hedrick        | Rivers       |
| Boykin      | Heffernan      | Roberts      |
| Brownson    | Herter         | Rogers, Tex. |
| Buchanan    | Hinshaw        | Short        |
| Burdick     | Hull           | Sikes        |
| Butler      | James          | Staggers     |
| Carrigg     | Kee            | Velde        |
| Clevenger   | Kersten, Wis.  | Vorys        |
| Combs       | Larcade        | Weichel      |
| Corbett     | McConnell      | Welch        |
| Dollinger   | Martin, Iowa   | Wheeler      |
| Dondero     | Miller, Calif. | Wickersham   |
| Doyle       | Morano         | Widnall      |
| Eaton       | Morgan         | Wolcott      |
| Flood       | Morton         | Wood, Ga.    |
| Fogarty     | Murdock        | Woodruff     |

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. Fogarty against.  
Mr. Velde for, with Mr. Morgan against.  
Mr. McConnell for, with Mr. Granger against.

Mr. Dondero for, with Mrs. Bolton against.  
Mr. Rogers of Texas for, with Mr. Widnall against.

Mr. Butler for, with Mr. Bolling against.  
Mr. Passman for, with Mr. Corbett against.  
Mr. Carrigg for, with Mr. Herter against.  
Mr. Wolcott for, with Mr. Bailey against.  
Mr. Clevenger for, with Mr. Doyle against.  
Mr. Weichel for, with Mr. O'Konski against.  
Mr. Hull for, with Mr. Auchincloss against.  
Mr. Short for, with Mr. Ribicoff against.  
Mr. Woodruff for, with Mr. Hart against.

Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Bates of Kentucky against.

Mr. Leonard W. Hall for, with Mr. Dollinger against.

Mr. Vorys for, with Mr. Hedrick against.  
Mr. Patten for, with Mr. Murdock against.  
Mr. Murray of Wisconsin for, with Mrs. Bosone against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Abbitt with Mr. James.  
Mr. Baring with Mr. Scudder.  
Mr. Combs with Mr. Hinshaw.



Mr. Grant with Mr. Eaton.  
Mr. Fugate with Mr. Potter.  
Mr. Flood with Mr. Martin of Iowa.  
Mr. Wood of Georgia with Mr. Morton.  
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Burdick.  
Mr. Welch with Mr. Brownson.  
Mr. Wheeler with Mr. O'Hara.  
Mr. Sikes with Mr. Morano.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. MURDOCK. If he were present, he would vote "nay." I voted "yea." I withdraw my vote and vote "present." Mr. KEARNEY changed his vote from nay to yea.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 35, line 14, strike out "\$185,270,000" and insert "\$171,270,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 199, nays 159, answered "present" 1, not voting 73, as follows:

[Roll No. 34]

YEAS—199

|                  |                 |               |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aandahl          | Dolliver        | Lind          |
| Adair            | Durham          | Lovre         |
| Allen, Calif.    | Eberhart        | McCulloch     |
| Allen, Ill.      | Ellsworth       | McDonough     |
| Allen, La.       | Elston          | McGregor      |
| Andersen,        | Fallon          | McIntire      |
| H. Carl          | Fenton          | McMillan      |
| Anderson, Calif. | Fisher          | McVey         |
| Andresen,        | Ford            | Mahon         |
| August H.        | Fulton          | Martin, Mass. |
| Arends           | Gamble          | Mason         |
| Armstrong        | Gary            | Meador        |
| Ayres            | Gathings        | Morrow        |
| Bakewell         | Gavin           | Miller, Md.   |
| Barden           | George          | Miller, N. Y. |
| Bates, Mass.     | Goodwin         | Mumma         |
| Beall            | Graham          | Nelson        |
| Beamer           | Greenwood       | Nicholson     |
| Belcher          | Gross           | Norblad       |
| Bender           | Gwinn           | Osmers        |
| Bentsen          | Hale            | Ostertag      |
| Berry            | Hall,           | Patterson     |
| Betts            | Edwin Arthur    | Phillips      |
| Blackney         | Hand            | Pickett       |
| Boggs, Del.      | Harden          | Polk          |
| Boggs, La.       | Hardy           | Poulson       |
| Bonner           | Harrison, Nebr. | Prouty        |
| Bow              | Harrison, Wyo.  | Radwan        |
| Bramblett        | Harvey          | Reams         |
| Bray             | Hébert          | Reed, Ill.    |
| Brehm            | Herlong         | Reed, N. Y.   |
| Brooks           | Heslton         | Rees, Kans.   |
| Brown, Ohio      | Hess            | Regan         |
| Budge            | Hill            | Richards      |
| Buffett          | Hillings        | Riehlman      |
| Burleson         | Hoever          | Robeson       |
| Burton           | Hoffman, Ill.   | Rogers, Fla.  |
| Busbey           | Hoffman, Mich.  | Rogers, Mass. |
| Bush             | Hope            | Ross          |
| Byrnes, Wis.     | Hunter          | Sadlak        |
| Canfield         | Ikard           | St. George    |
| Carlyle          | Jackson, Calif. | Sasscer       |
| Case             | Jenison         | Saylor        |
| Chatham          | Jenkins         | Schenck       |
| Chenoweth        | Jensen          | Schwabe       |
| Chiperfield      | Jonas           | Scott, Hardie |
| Church           | Jones,          | Scott,        |
| Cole, Kans.      | Hamilton C.     | Hugh D., Jr.  |
| Cole, N. Y.      | Jones,          | Scrivner      |
| Cooley           | Woodrow W.      | Scudder       |
| Cotton           | Judd            | Secrest       |
| Coudert          | Kean            | Seely-Brown   |
| Crawford         | Kearney         | Shafer        |
| Crumpacker       | Kearns          | Sheehan       |
| Cunningham       | Keating         | Simpson, Pa.  |
| Curtis, Mo.      | Kelley, Pa.     | Sittler       |
| Curtis, Nebr.    | Kennedy         | Smith, Kans.  |
| Dague            | Kilburn         | Smith, Va.    |
| Davis, Wis.      | King, Pa.       | Smith, Wis.   |
| Denny            | Lantaff         | Springer      |
| Devereux         | Latham          | Stanley       |
| D'Ewart          | LeCompte        | Stockman      |

Taber  
Talle  
Taylor  
Teague  
Thompson,  
Mich.  
Thornberry

Tollefson  
Vail  
Van Pelt  
Van Zandt  
Vinson  
Werdel  
Wharton

Wigglesworth  
Williams, N. Y.  
Willis  
Wilson, Ind.  
Wolverton  
Wood, Idaho

NAYS—159

Abernethy  
Addonizio  
Albert  
Andrews  
Anfuso  
Angell  
Aspinall  
Baker  
Barrett  
Beckworth  
Bennett, Fla.  
Bennett, Mich.  
Bishop  
Blatnik  
Brown, Ga.  
Bryson  
Buckley  
Camp  
Cannon  
Carnahan  
Celler  
Chelf  
Chudoff  
Clemente  
Colmer  
Cooper  
Cox  
Crosser  
Davis, Ga.  
Davis, Tenn.  
Dawson  
Deane  
DeGraffenried  
Delaney  
Dempsey  
Denton  
Dingell  
Donohue  
Donovan  
Dorn  
Doughton  
Elliott  
Engle  
Evins  
Feighan  
Fernandez  
Fine  
Forand  
Forrester  
Frazier  
Furcolo  
Garmatz  
Golden

Gordon  
Gore  
Granahan  
Green  
Gregory  
Hagen  
Harris  
Havener  
Hays, Ark.  
Heller  
Hollifield  
Holmes  
Horan  
Howell  
Hull  
Irving  
Jackson, Wash.  
Jarman  
Javits  
Johnson  
Jones, Ala.  
Jones, Mo.  
Karsten, Mo.  
Kelly, N. Y.  
Keogh  
Kerr  
Kilday  
King, Calif.  
Kirwan  
Klein  
Kluczynski  
Lane  
Lanham  
Lesinski  
Lucas  
Lyle  
McCarthy  
McCormack  
McGrath  
McGuire  
McKinnon  
McMullen  
Machrowicz  
Mack, Ill.  
Mack, Wash.  
Madden  
Magee  
Mansfield  
Marshall  
Miller, Nebr.  
Mills  
Mitchell  
Morris

Morrison  
Moulder  
Multer  
Murray, Tenn.  
Norrell  
O'Brien, Ill.  
O'Brien, Mich.  
O'Neill  
O'Toole  
Patman  
Perkins  
Philbin  
Poage  
Powell  
Preston  
Price  
Priest  
Rains  
Ramsay  
Rankin  
Redden  
Reece, Tenn.  
Rhodes  
Riley  
Rodino  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rooney  
Roosevelt  
Sabath  
Shelley  
Sheppard  
Sleminski  
Simpson, Ill.  
Smith, Miss.  
Spence  
Steed  
Stigler  
Sutton  
Tackett  
Thomas  
Thompson, Tex.  
Trimble  
Vursell  
Walter  
Watts  
Whitten  
Wier  
Williams, Miss.  
Winstead  
Withrow  
Yates  
Yorty  
Zablocki

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Patten

NOT VOTING—73

|             |                |              |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| Abbitt      | Fugate         | Murray, Wis. |
| Auchincloss | Granger        | O'Hara       |
| Bailey      | Grant          | O'Konski     |
| Baring      | Hall,          | Passman      |
| Bates, Ky.  | Leonard W.     | Potter       |
| Battle      | Halleck        | Rabaut       |
| Bolling     | Harrison, Va.  | Ribicoff     |
| Bolton      | Hart           | Rivers       |
| Bosone      | Hays, Ohio     | Roberts      |
| Boykin      | Hedrick        | Rogers, Tex. |
| Brownson    | Heffernan      | Short        |
| Buchanan    | Herter         | Sikes        |
| Burdick     | Hinshaw        | Staggers     |
| Burnside    | James          | Velde        |
| Butler      | Kee            | Vorys        |
| Carrigg     | Kersten, Wis.  | Weichel      |
| Clevenger   | Larcade        | Welch        |
| Combs       | McConnell      | Wheeler      |
| Corbett     | Martin, Iowa   | Wickersham   |
| Dollinger   | Miller, Calif. | Widnall      |
| Dondero     | Morano         | Wilson, Tex. |
| Doyle       | Morgan         | Wolcott      |
| Eaton       | Morton         | Wood, Ga.    |
| Flood       | Murdock        | Woodruff     |
| Fogarty     | Murphy         |              |

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. Fogarty against.  
Mr. Butler for, with Mr. Bolling against.  
Mr. McConnell for, with Mr. Granger against.  
Mr. Dondero for, with Mr. Morgan against.  
Mr. Weichel for, with Mr. Doyle against.

Mr. Short for, with Mr. Hedrick against.  
Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Hart against.

Mr. Leonard W. Hall for, with Mr. Bates of Kentucky against.

Mr. Vorys for, with Mr. Dollinger against.  
Mr. Patton for, with Mr. Murdock against.  
Mr. Carrigg for, with Mr. Flood against.  
Mr. Harrison of Virginia for, with Mr. Rivers against.

Mr. Herter for, with Mr. Boykin against.  
Mr. Corbett for, with Mr. Roberts against.  
Mr. Clevenger for, with Mr. Wheeler against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mrs. Bosone against.  
Mr. Velde for, with Mr. Combs against.  
Mr. Potter for, with Mr. Wickersham against.

Mr. Woodruff for, with Mr. Battle against.  
Mr. Widnall for, with Mr. Kee against.  
Mr. Wolcott for, with Mr. Wood of Georgia against.

Mr. Auchincloss for, with Mr. Grant against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Staggers with Mr. James.  
Mr. Barring with Mrs. Bolton.  
Mr. Bailey with Mr. Burdick.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BISHOP changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. MURDOCK. If he were present he would have voted "nay." I voted "yea." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. COUDERT. I am, Mr. Speaker. The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. COUDERT moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendment: On page 64, after line 21, add a new section 405 as follows:

"SEC. 405. Money appropriated in this act shall be available for expenditure in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, only to the extent that expenditure thereof shall not result in total aggregate expenditures of all agencies provided for herein beyond the total sum of \$6,900,000,000."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COUDERT) there were—ayes 112, noes 209.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.



A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING CLERK TO CORRECT SECTION NUMBERS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on roll call Nos. 3 and 31 I am recorded as not answering. I was present and voted "aye" in both instances, and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 3 minutes today, following the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct roll call No. 29, to show that I voted "nay."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal and the RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday next week may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### CONSUMERS PRICE INDEX FOR FEBRUARY 1952

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, our vigorous anti-inflation program is beginning to achieve results. I am delighted to see that the Consumers Price Index for February shows a slight decline of six-tenths of 1 percent. This means that

the load which the consumer has had to carry is beginning to ease off. Our anti-inflation program has arrested the upward swing of prices and is slowly bringing them back to decent levels.

Let us not be premature in our self-congratulations. We are achieving stabilization—yes. But we are achieving it at a level which places the necessities of life beyond the reach of millions of Americans whose incomes have not kept pace with the price rises. Price levels are still unfair to fixed income families: school teachers, clergymen, white-collar workers, veterans living on pensions and disability allowances, and senior citizens living on savings and annuities.

#### NO TIME TO ABANDON INFLATION CONTROLS

This will no doubt be the occasion for a loud chorus of demands to kill OPS. It will spark hundreds of lobby campaigns for special amendments to prohibit any controls over individual products even though their prices may rise seriously in the future.

This is no time to talk of weakening the Defense Production Act. The wolf is off the front porch, but he may still be lurking in the garden.

We know not what dangers lie ahead.

Some factors continue to militate for higher prices. Increases allowed under the Capehart amendment have already resulted in annual price increases of \$800,000,000. The tempo of military production has yet to reach its peak.

To demolish our dikes against inflation at this time would be a historic folly.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FURCOLO] is recognized for 15 minutes.

#### THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE OF SOLDIERS OF POLAND

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, may it please the House:

I want to very briefly discuss the Katyn Forest massacre of thousands of Polish soldiers. I serve on the congressional committee investigating it.

I cannot possibly tell you the story of Katyn Forest in the few minutes' time I have today. I can merely tell you a fraction of it. I think the very first time it will be told in its entirety will be some months from now when we file our report.

Katyn is the name of a forest in Russia near the ancient city of Smolensk. Katyn Forest has existed for centuries, but its significance in world history begins in September of 1939.

#### POLAND IS ATTACKED

On September 1, in that year, Hitler had attacked Poland and the mechanized might of the Nazis swept into Poland across the western borders. Great as were the odds against them, the Polish troops fought magnificently. They were the first to resist Nazi aggression.

After 17 days of heroic resistance, an ominous rumble came from the east and Soviet Russia swept across the undefended eastern border of Poland. They came, they said, to aid Poland and to defend the Polish Nation against the

Nazi onslaught. They asked the leaders of Poland's gallant army to cooperate with Russia against the common enemy. They promised to respect the territorial integrity of Poland and they made many other promises, none of which was kept.

#### OFFICERS SEPARATED FROM ENLISTED MEN

There is much to the story but, to shorten it as much as possible, let me simply say that thousands of Polish warriors were taken and held in custody by the Russians. Then, gradually, the Russians began to separate the Polish enlisted men from the officers. Finally approximately 15,000 officers were quarantined in three prison camps in Russia—the camps of Kozielsk, Starobielsk, and Ostáshkov. There they were allowed to write home to their families and, by correspondence, they kept in touch with their loved ones.

#### SILENCE

That was the situation from fall of 1939 until spring of 1940—then silence, and nothing more. It was as though the earth had suddenly opened, and swallowed up thousands of Polish prisoners.

#### RUSSIAN-POLISH RECONCILIATION

During all this time, world events were happening in rapid sequence. In September of 1939 the Nazis and the Russians had joined forces. That alliance continued until June of 1941. That month the Nazis attacked Russia. Immediately after that Russia joined the Allied Powers and, in that capacity, became the ally of Poland, too. On August 12, 1941, there was a formal reconciliation between Russia and Poland, with a clause stipulating that Russia would release all Polish citizens. Poland agreed to form a Polish Army to help in the fight against the Nazis. Russia accordingly issued a decree releasing all Polish prisoners, and the gates of prisons and camps were opened. Polish soldiers began reporting to places where the Polish Army was forming—they came by the thousands—but very few officers reported.

#### "WHERE ARE OUR OFFICERS?"

Of course it was a puzzling circumstance and the Polish leaders renewed their inquiries of the Soviet authorities. "About 15,000 of our Polish officers are missing," they said, "officers who were taken in custody by Soviet Russia in September of 1939. Since early 1940 no one has seen or heard from them, or of them, directly or indirectly. Where are our missing officers?" was the question Polish officials asked of Russian officials.

The inquiries went as high as Stalin himself, and the question was asked time after time, month after month, year after year. The answer? There was no one answer—in fact, often there was not even any reply at all. But when there were replies, they ranged from evasions to outright denials.

"They have all been returned home," the Russians said. But the Polish families knew better. "They have gone to join the Polish Army," the Russians said. The Polish Army knew that was not true. "They escaped into Manchuria; they were given to Germany; we do not have records," were other answers.







82<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 7072

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 24, 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriate, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
- 5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,
- 6 commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal
- 7 year ending June 30, 1953, namely:



1

## TITLE I

2

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

## COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

8

## THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

9

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$1,907,643.

19

## EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

20

## NATIONAL DEFENSE

21

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law

23

1 regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the com-  
2 pensation and employment of persons in the Government  
3 service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for  
4 emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or de-  
5 fense which may arise at home or abroad during the current  
6 fiscal year, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this  
7 appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a  
8 function or project for which function or project a budget  
9 estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law  
10 during the second session of the Eighty-second Congress or  
11 the first session of the Eighty-third Congress and such  
12 appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Sen-  
13 ate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on  
14 Appropriations of either body.

15 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

16 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-  
17 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric  
18 power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Execu-  
19 tive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended  
20 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the pro-  
21 visions of this or any other Act, \$341,200, together with not  
22 to exceed \$26,000 of the unobligated balance of funds ap-  
23 propriated for such purpose in the "Independent Offices  
24 Appropriation Act, 1952".



## 1                                   BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

2           Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
3 Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals  
4 (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceeding  
5 \$900) ; not to exceed \$54,000 for expenses of travel; and  
6 not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by section  
7 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , at rates  
8 not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,314,400.

## 9                                   COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

10          Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
11 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment  
12 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021) , including newspapers and  
13 periodicals (not exceeding \$200) ; not to exceed \$2,200  
14 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not exceeding  
15 \$300) ; \$208,900.

## 16                                   INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## 17                    AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

18          Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-  
19 thorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,  
20 123-132, 138) , including the acquisition of land or interest  
21 in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms  
22 for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments out-  
23 side of the United States and its Territories and possessions  
24 at a cost not exceeding \$500; not to exceed \$10,300 for  
25 expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign

1 countries; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign  
2 countries when required by law of such countries; \$619,550:  
3 *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized  
4 by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serv-  
5 ing the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance  
6 shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned  
7 to the Commission while serving at the same foreign sta-  
8 tions, and this appropriation is hereby made available for  
9 the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That  
10 when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the  
11 Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of the  
12 Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for  
13 civilian members of the Commission.

14 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses  
15 necessary for the permanent design and construction of  
16 memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized  
17 by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132,  
18 138), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. 1819),  
19 \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
20 That foreign currencies available to the credit of the  
21 Treasury shall be used to defray expenses incurred for this  
22 purpose wherever practicable.

23 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

24 Operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses  
25 of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic



1 Energy Act of 1946, including the employment of aliens;  
2 services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
3 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of not to exceed two  
4 hundred and twenty-five passenger motor vehicles, of which  
5 one hundred and sixty-five shall be for replacement only;  
6 purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publica-  
7 tion and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, re-  
8 pair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and  
9 periodicals (not to exceed \$4,000) ; official entertainment  
10 expenses (not to exceed \$5,000) ; not to exceed \$2,230,500  
11 for expenses of travel; reimbursement of the General Serv-  
12 ices Administration for security guard services; not to ex-  
13 ceed \$7,290,800 for program direction and administra-  
14 tion personnel in the District of Columbia and extensions; and  
15 not to exceed \$16,273,475 for program direction and ad-  
16 ministration personnel outside the District of Columbia;  
17 \$708,986,500, together with the unexpended balances, as  
18 of June 30, 1952, of prior year appropriations to the Atomic  
19 Energy Commission, and such balances shall be available  
20 for the payment of obligations incurred by the Commission  
21 in connection with the construction of plants and the acqui-  
22 sition and installation of equipment: *Provided*, That of such  
23 amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confi-  
24 dential nature and in any such case the certificate of the  
25 Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is

1 deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be  
2 deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed  
3 to have been expended: *Provided further*, That from this  
4 appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agen-  
5 cies of the Government for the performance of the work  
6 for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the  
7 sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation  
8 to which transferred: *Provided further*, That no part of this  
9 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any officer  
10 or employee (except such officers and employees whose  
11 compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical  
12 personnel) whose position would be subject to the Classi-  
13 fication Act of 1949, as amended, if such Act were appli-  
14 cable to such position, at a rate in excess of the rate  
15 payable under such Act for positions of equivalent diffi-  
16 culty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That no part of  
17 this appropriation shall be used in connection with the pay-  
18 ment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors  
19 engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts  
20 at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for  
21 community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000  
22 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system  
23 where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

24 Plant and equipment: For expenses of the Commission  
25 in connection with the construction of plant and the acqui-



1 tion of equipment and other expenses incidental thereto  
2 necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy  
3 Act of 1946, including purchase of land and interests in land,  
4 \$371,741,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation  
5 shall be used—

6 (A) to start any new construction project for which  
7 an estimate was not included in the budget for the current  
8 fiscal year;

9 (B) to start any new construction project the currently  
10 estimated cost of which exceeds by thirty-five per centum  
11 the estimated cost included therefor in such budget.

12 Liquidation of contract authority: For expenditure by  
13 the Commission to liquidate obligations incurred under prior  
14 year contract authority, \$57,000,000.

15 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Atomic  
16 Energy Commission shall be available for payments under  
17 any contract hereafter negotiated without advertising by the  
18 Commission unless such contract includes a clause to the  
19 effect that the Comptroller General of the United States or  
20 any of his duly authorized representatives shall until the  
21 expiration of three years after final payment have access to  
22 and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, docu-  
23 ments, papers, and records of the contractor or any of his  
24 subcontractors engaged in the performance of and involving  
25 transactions related to such contracts or subcontracts: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That no part of such appropriations shall be available  
2 for payments under any such contract which includes any  
3 provision precluding an audit by the General Accounting  
4 Office of any transaction under such contract.

5 Reduction in contract authority: Contract authority  
6 available to the Commission is hereby reduced by \$635,623.

7 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-  
9 ing not to exceed \$29,000 for services as authorized by  
10 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;  
11 not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed  
12 for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel  
13 expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the  
14 Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations  
15 held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$100 for  
16 the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scien-  
17 tific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use) ;  
18 payment in advance for library membership in societies  
19 whose publications are available to members only or to  
20 members at a price lower than to the general public; not to  
21 exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the  
22 Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; re-  
23 imbursement of the General Services Administration for  
24 security guard services for protection of confidential files;



1 not to exceed \$426,000 for expenses of travel; and not to  
2 exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without  
3 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended;  
4 \$18,703,350: *Provided*, That no details from any execu-  
5 tive department or independent establishment in the Dis-  
6 trict of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's cen-  
7 tral office in Washington or to any of its regional offices  
8 shall be made during the current fiscal year, but this shall  
9 not affect the making of details for service as members of  
10 the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the  
11 Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor  
12 shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to  
13 serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided fur-*  
14 *ther*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in  
15 case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees  
16 to or from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That  
17 members of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of  
18 the regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual  
19 transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence  
20 authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949 while travel-  
21 ing on official business away from their homes or regular  
22 places of business, and while en route to and from and at the  
23 place where their services are to be performed: *Provided*  
24 *further*, That nothing in section 281 or 283 of title 18,  
25 United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes

1 (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person  
2 because of his appointment for part-time or intermittent  
3 service as a member of the Loyalty Review Board or a  
4 regional loyalty board in the Civil Service Commission.

5 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil  
6 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and  
7 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and  
8 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established  
9 pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1,  
10 1943, or for the compensation or expenses of any member  
11 of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit  
12 that he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within  
13 the preceding two years, and will not thereafter while a  
14 board member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party,  
15 or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency  
16 in which an applicant is employed who has been rated or will  
17 be rated by such member; or (2) who, after making such  
18 affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating  
19 is employed by an agency before which the board member  
20 has appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the  
21 preceding two years: *Provided*, That the definitions of  
22 "agency", "agency proceeding", and "party" in section 2  
23 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these  
24 terms as used herein.

25 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay



1 the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil  
2 Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory  
3 positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of  
4 the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or  
5 on the number of subordinates supervised. References to  
6 size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit  
7 or the number of subordinates supervised may be given  
8 effect only to the extent warranted by the workload of such  
9 organization unit and then only in combination with other  
10 factors, such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work  
11 supervised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated  
12 to the supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the  
13 supervision actually exercised.

14       The Civil Service Commission shall not impose a re-  
15 quirement or limitation of maximum age with respect to the  
16 appointment of persons to positions in the competitive service,  
17 except such positions as the Civil Service Commission may  
18 publish from time to time in such form and manner as it may  
19 determine: *Provided*, That no person who has reached his  
20 seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive civil  
21 service on other than a temporary basis.

22       Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and  
23 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities  
24 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48

1 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat.  
2 465), \$2,707,000.

3 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:  
4 For financing the liability of the United States, created by  
5 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory  
6 thereof (5 U. S. C. ch. 14), \$321,000,000, which amount  
7 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement  
8 and disability fund".

9 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in  
11 performing the duties imposed by the Communications  
12 Act of 1934 (47 U. S. C. 151), the Ship Act of 1910,  
13 as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International  
14 Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat. pt. 2, p. 2760),  
15 Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended  
16 under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for  
17 submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions  
18 of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea (50  
19 Stat. 1121), including newspapers (not to exceed \$175),  
20 land and structures (not to exceed \$3,000), special counsel  
21 fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to build-  
22 ings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of not to exceed  
23 ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and  
24 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August



1 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,108,460, of which not to  
2 exceed \$78,700 shall be available for expenses of travel.

3 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
5 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including  
6 not to exceed \$180,000 for expenses of travel; purchase  
7 (not to exceed one for replacement only) and hire of  
8 passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for news-  
9 papers; \$3,935,700, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall  
10 be available for special counsel and services as authorized  
11 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
12 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals.

13 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
15 Federal Trade Commission, including contract stenographic  
16 reporting services, not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, and  
17 not to exceed \$126,470 for expenses of travel, \$3,978,800:  
18 *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein  
19 for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon  
20 any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolu-  
21 tion of the Congress until funds are appropriated subse-  
22 quently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the  
23 cost of such investigation.

1           GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

2           Salaries: For personal services, \$28,600,000.

3           Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, in-  
4 cluding not to exceed \$1,000,000 for expenses of travel,  
5 \$1,835,000.

6           Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall  
7 be available for newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding  
8 \$500), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
9 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

10          The fourth paragraph under the heading "General  
11 Accounting Office" in Public Law 137, approved August  
12 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 274), is amended by changing "two  
13 positions in grade GS-18" to "four positions in grade  
14 GS-18" and "seven positions in grade GS-16" to "thirteen  
15 positions in grade GS-16".

16          GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

17          Executive direction and staff operations: For necessary  
18 expenses in the performance of executive direction and staff  
19 operations for activities under the control of the General  
20 Services Administration; including not to exceed \$86,565  
21 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of  
22 newspapers and periodicals; and processing and determining  
23 net renegotiation rebates; \$4,029, 750.



1       Public Buildings Service: For necessary expenses of  
2   real property management and related activities as provided  
3   by law; including the salary of the Commissioner of Public  
4   Buildings at the rate of \$16,500 per annum so long as the  
5   position is held by the present incumbent; repair and im-  
6   provement of public buildings and grounds (including fur-  
7   nishings and equipment) under the control of the General  
8   Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District  
9   of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Govern-  
10   ment agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation,  
11   and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; ac-  
12   quisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or  
13   otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of  
14   not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
15   only; and not to exceed \$157,630 for expenses of travel;  
16   \$98,346,030: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation  
17   shall not be available to effect the moving of Government  
18   agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings ac-  
19   quired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions  
20   of the executive establishment into areas outside of but  
21   accessible to the District of Columbia.

22       Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of per-  
23   sonal property management and related activities as pro-  
24   vided by law; including not to exceed \$250 for the pur-  
25   chase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$69,000

1 for expenses of travel; and the purchase of not to exceed  
2 one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only;  
3 \$2,094,100.

4 National Archives and Records Service: For necessary  
5 expenses in connection with Federal records management  
6 and related activities as provided by law; including prepara-  
7 tion of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second  
8 World War; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor  
9 vehicle for replacement only; and not to exceed \$20,750  
10 for expenses of travel; \$4,739,200.

11 The appropriate foregoing appropriation to the General  
12 Services Administration shall be credited with (1) advances  
13 or reimbursements for salaries and administrative expenses  
14 chargeable against other appropriations of the General Serv-  
15 ices Administration, and such salaries and expenses may be  
16 paid from such foregoing appropriation; (2) cost of mainte-  
17 nance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals re-  
18 ceived from Government corporations pursuant to law (40  
19 U. S. C. 129) ; (3) reimbursements for services performed  
20 in respect to bonds and other obligations under the juris-  
21 diction of the General Services Administration, issued by  
22 public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such  
23 services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Ad-  
24 ministrator deems necessary and in the public interest may,



1 upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies,  
2 be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation;  
3 and (4) appropriations or funds available to other agencies,  
4 and transferred to the General Services Administration, in  
5 connection with property transferred to the General Services  
6 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50  
7 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may, with  
8 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

9       During the current fiscal year, no part of any money  
10 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during  
11 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the con-  
12 tinental limits of the United States typewriting machines  
13 (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which  
14 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus  
15 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored  
16 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-  
17 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting ma-  
18 chines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of  
19 such machines during the six-month period immediately  
20 preceding such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utiliza-  
21 tion, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be per-  
22 formed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal  
23 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as  
24 amended.

25       For necessary emergency expenses of the General Serv-

ices Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improvements of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) to the extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control of the General Services Administration for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; not to exceed \$21,600 for expenses of travel; and payment of per diem employees employed in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General Services or his designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in places where such services are employed; \$22,668,250: *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as may be determined by the General Services Administrator to be necessary may be paid into other appropriations of the General Services Administration only for purposes of accounting: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the Dis-



1    trict of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental  
2    functions.

3        Renovation and improvement of federally owned  
4    buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses  
5    necessary for continuing the program for the renovation  
6    and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the  
7    District of Columbia, for which funds are not otherwise avail-  
8    able, including appurtenances and approaches thereto, that  
9    are under the control of the General Services Administra-  
10   tion for repair and preservation, as authorized by title III of  
11   the Act of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), \$4,500,000,  
12   to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed  
13   \$33,400 shall be available for expenses of travel.

14        Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-  
15   trict of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the repair,  
16   alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not  
17   otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the  
18   grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together  
19   with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and  
20   safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; the  
21   demolition of buildings thereon; and the purchase and repair  
22   of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administra-  
23   tion of the General Services Administration; \$9,000,000,  
24   of which not to exceed \$66,000 shall be available for ex-  
25   penses of travel.

1        Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under  
2 section 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, \$9,300,-  
3 000, which, together with the unobligated balance of the  
4 appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year  
5 1952, shall remain available until June 30, 1954: *Provided*,  
6 That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation  
7 of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and  
8 retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any  
9 of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation  
10 or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appro-  
11 priation.

12        Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary  
13 for operation of the general supply fund (except those  
14 authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including  
15 not to exceed \$450 for purchase of newspapers and peri-  
16 odicals; and not to exceed \$119,000 for expenses of travel;  
17 \$13,998,000: *Provided*, That the general supply fund shall  
18 be available for the purchase of not to exceed five passenger  
19 motor vehicles for replacement only for the purposes of this  
20 appropriation.

21        For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions  
22 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of  
23 July 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section  
24 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to  
25 exceed \$142,600 for expenses of travel, and the purchase



1 of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replace-  
2 ment only, \$203,979,000, to remain available until expended,  
3 of which \$70,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations in-  
4 curred pursuant to authority heretofore granted under this  
5 head: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from  
6 sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rota-  
7 tion of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit,  
8 and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this  
9 appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current  
10 fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of  
11 surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance  
12 with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50  
13 U. S. C. 98e (a) ), may be transferred to stockpiles estab-  
14 lished in accordance with said Act.

15           REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

16       Contract authorizations available to the General Serv-  
17 ices Administration under the headings hereinafter set forth  
18 are hereby reduced in the following amounts:

19       “Construction of public buildings outside the District of  
20 Columbia”, \$29,500,000.

21       “Federal Courts Building, District of Columbia”,  
22 \$3,875,000.

## 1 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## 2 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
4 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District  
5 of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of  
6 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not  
7 to exceed \$210,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of  
8 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
9 work of the agency; and transportation expenses and not  
10 to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized  
11 by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
12 73b-2), for persons serving without compensation as mem-  
13 bers of any advisory committee established pursuant to Title  
14 VI of the Housing Act of 1949; \$3,606,000: *Provided*, That  
15 necessary expenses of inspections and of providing repre-  
16 sentatives at the site of projects being undertaken by local  
17 public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of  
18 1949 and of projects financed through loans to educational  
19 institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of  
20 1950, shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions  
21 by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will  
22 cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses



1 for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and  
2 for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Adminis-  
3 trator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept  
4 reimbursement or payment for such services from such  
5 institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such  
6 amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such  
7 charges have been made, but such nonadministrative ex-  
8 penses shall not exceed \$374,000.

9 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

10 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contri-  
11 butions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-  
12 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as  
13 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$29,880,000: *Provided,*  
14 That except for payments required on contracts entered into  
15 prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall  
16 be available for payment to any public housing agency for  
17 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,  
18 unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regula-  
19 tions prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental  
20 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United  
21 States, but such prohibition shall not be applicable in the  
22 case of a family of any serviceman or the family of any  
23 veteran who has been discharged (other than dishonorably)  
24 from, or the family of any serviceman who died in, the  
25 Armed Forces of the United States within four years prior

1 to the date of application for admission to such housing:  
2 *Provided further*, That all expenditures of this appropria-  
3 tion shall be subject to audit and final settlement by the  
4 Comptroller General of the United States under the  
5 provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as  
6 amended: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provi-  
7 sions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended,  
8 the Public Housing Administration shall not, with re-  
9 spect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) author-  
10 ize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of  
11 construction of in excess of five thousand dwelling units,  
12 or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any  
13 agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind  
14 the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans,  
15 annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of  
16 construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of  
17 five thousand to be authorized for commencement of con-  
18 struction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal  
19 year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter  
20 authorized by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the  
21 Public Housing Administration shall not, after the date of  
22 approval of this Act, authorize the construction of any proj-  
23 ects initiated before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality  
24 in which such projects have been or may hereafter be



1 rejected by the governing body of the locality or by public  
2 vote, unless such projects have been subsequently approved  
3 by the same procedure through which such rejection was  
4 expressed: *Provided further*, That no part of any appro-  
5 priation contained in this section shall be used to pay annual  
6 contributions on any housing unit of a project assisted under  
7 the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, which  
8 is occupied by a person who is a member of an organization  
9 designated as subversive by the Attorney General.

10       Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses  
11 of the Public Housing Administration, \$7,000,000, to be  
12 merged with and expended under the authorization for such  
13 expenses contained in title III of this Act.

#### 14                   INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

15       Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry  
16 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C.  
17 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$89,300, of  
18 which not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for expenses  
19 of travel.

#### 20                   INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

21       General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing  
22 the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C.  
23 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those other-  
24 wise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general  
25 administration, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the

1 employment of special counsel; contract stenographic re-  
2 porting services; newspapers (not to exceed \$200) ; not to  
3 exceed \$205,000 for expenses of travel; and purchase of  
4 nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;  
5 \$8,935,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available for  
6 valuations of pipe lines: *Provided*, That Joint Board  
7 members and cooperating State commissioners may use  
8 Government transportation requests when traveling in con-  
9 nection with their duties as such.

10 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing  
11 functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,  
12 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of  
13 safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to  
14 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and  
15 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the  
16 safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to  
17 block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the  
18 joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry  
19 Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to  
20 require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install auto-  
21 matic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the  
22 Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment  
23 of inspectors and engineers, and including not to exceed  
24 \$145,000 for expenses of travel, \$907,000.

25 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the



1 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An  
2 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon  
3 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-  
4 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and  
5 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45  
6 U. S. C. 22-34), including not to exceed \$100,000 for ex-  
7 penses of travel, \$664,000.

8 INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC  
9 RIVER BASIN

10 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac  
11 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to  
12 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac  
13 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses  
14 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the  
15 administration of its business in the conservancy district  
16 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.  
17 748), \$5,000.

18 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR  
19 AERONAUTICS

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
21 Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500  
22 per annum so long as the position is held by the present  
23 incumbent, and including contracts for the making of special  
24 investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and

1 computing services; equipment; not to exceed \$213,400 for  
2 expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft;  
3 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
4 only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals;  
5 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
6 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$46,522,200.

7 Construction and equipment: For construction and  
8 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-  
9 mittee, to remain available until expended. \$17,700,000, of  
10 which \$1,000,000 shall be available for payments under  
11 contracts entered into pursuant to the contract authority  
12 heretofore granted under this head.

### 13 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

14 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the  
15 maintenance and operation of properties under title I of  
16 the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,  
17 \$45,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,  
18 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury  
19 of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so  
20 long as funds are available from appropriations for the fore-  
21 going purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing  
22 Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall  
23 not be effective,



1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING  
2 COMMISSION

3 Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and  
4 playground system: For necessary expenses for the Na-  
5 tional Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection  
6 with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and play-  
7 ground system of the National Capital, as authorized by  
8 section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482),  
9 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
10 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real estate appraisers,  
11 by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service  
12 and classification laws, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed  
13 those usual for similar services; and purchase of options;  
14 \$66,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*  
15 That not exceeding \$22,375 of the funds available for land  
16 acquisition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal  
17 year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than  
18 payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

## 19 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles;

1 not to exceed \$95,000 for expenses of travel; and reimburse-  
2 ment of the General Services Administration for security  
3 guard services; \$3,500,000, to remain available until  
4 expended.

## 5 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

### 6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board,  
8 including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
9 the purposes of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor  
10 vehicles; not to exceed \$180,000 for expenses of travel;  
11 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
12 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per  
13 diem for individuals; and rents in the District of Columbia;  
14 \$4,907,800.

## 15 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-  
17 ing not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers; not  
18 to exceed \$90,000 for expenses of travel; and services as  
19 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
20 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$5,245,080.

## 21 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

### 22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for the operation and mainte-  
24 nance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by  
25 title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act



1 (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including services as authorized  
2 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
3 55a); not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers  
4 and periodicals; not to exceed \$69,500 for expenses of  
5 travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and  
6 Records Management; not to exceed \$363,500 for expenses  
7 of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and  
8 Records Servicing; \$92,500 for the National Selective Serv-  
9 ice Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,500 shall be  
10 available for expenses of travel; and \$215,200 for the  
11 National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors,  
12 Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed  
13 \$40,000 shall be available for expenses of travel; \$36,597,-  
14 000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the  
15 President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions  
16 of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as  
17 amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary  
18 in the interest of national defense.

19 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

20 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For  
21 all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and  
22 increase of collections from the surveying and exploring  
23 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for  
24 the system of international exchanges between the United  
25 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches

1 among the American Indians and the natives of lands under  
2 the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independ-  
3 ently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scien-  
4 tific organizations in the United States, and the excavation  
5 and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance  
6 of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary  
7 observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the  
8 National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration,  
9 and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory  
10 and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone,  
11 under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended  
12 by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of  
13 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national  
14 air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946  
15 (20 U. S. C. 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for  
16 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
17 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$9,100 for expenses  
18 of travel; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for  
19 guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of  
20 buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts,  
21 drawings, and illustrations for publication; \$2,274,000:  
22 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the  
23 repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment  
24 of leased premises, and the construction of auxiliary and ap-



1 purtenant temporary structures, ramps, roadways, and ap-  
2 proaches thereto, at the Chicago International Airport,  
3 O'Hare Field, Park Ridge, Illinois, to house the National  
4 Air Museum storage collections.

5 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For  
6 the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art,  
7 the protection and care of the works of art therein, and  
8 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by  
9 the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by  
10 the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution  
11 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized  
12 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
13 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer  
14 of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art  
15 associations or societies whose publications or services are  
16 available to members only, or to members at a price lower  
17 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning  
18 of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; purchase or  
19 rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and  
20 contents thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings,  
21 approaches, and grounds; not to exceed \$1,600 for  
22 expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$15,000 for  
23 restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery  
24 of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with indi-  
25 viduals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and

1 under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem  
2 proper; \$1,181,100.

### 3 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
5 Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as  
6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
7 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$4,000 for expenses of travel,  
8 and not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers  
9 and periodicals, \$291,305, together with not to exceed  
10 \$20,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated  
11 for this purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation  
12 Act, 1952".

### 13 TARIFF COMMISSION

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
15 Tariff Commission, including subscriptions to newspapers  
16 (not to exceed \$200), not to exceed \$12,000 for expenses  
17 of travel, and contract stenographic reporting services as  
18 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
19 U. S. C. 55a), \$1,194,750: *Provided*, That no part of this  
20 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any mem-  
21 ber of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter partici-  
22 pate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338  
23 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his  
24 family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in  
25 which he has acted as attorney or special representative.



## 1                   TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

2           For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the  
3 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16  
4 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two)  
5 and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; the pur-  
6 chase (not to exceed one hundred and ten for replacement  
7 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$171,270,000,  
8 to remain available until expended, and to be available for  
9 the payment of obligations chargeable against prior appro-  
10 priations: *Provided*, That no funds appropriated for the  
11 Tennessee Valley Authority by this paragraph shall be used  
12 for the maintenance or operation of any aircraft for passenger  
13 service that is not specifically confined to the active opera-  
14 tion of the official business of the Tennessee Valley Author-  
15 ity by officers or employees of such Authority, and not to  
16 exceed \$1,375,000 of funds available to the Tennessee Val-  
17 ley Authority shall be used for expenses of travel: *Provided*  
18 *further*, That no funds appropriated for the Tennessee Valley  
19 Authority by this paragraph shall be used for the purchase  
20 of coal unless the purchase is made under a contract with a  
21 contractor who has furnished a performance bond or other  
22 satisfactory warranty for the proper performance of the con-  
23 tract; and not to exceed \$99,131,125 of funds available under  
24 this section shall be used for personal services.

## 1 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-  
3 ing contract stenographic reporting services and not to  
4 exceed \$35,000 for travel expenses, \$900,000: *Provided*,  
5 That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the  
6 written certificate of the judge.

## 7 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

8 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-  
9 ices: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administra-  
10 tion, including maintenance and operation of medical, hos-  
11 pital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions  
12 pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged  
13 with administering, including purchase of thirty-eight  
14 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; serv-  
15 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
16 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; maintenance and operation of farms;  
17 recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained  
18 by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to  
19 securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and  
20 other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the  
21 Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized by  
22 Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as  
23 amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity  
24 with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24



1 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for  
2 admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital  
3 or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$6,000 for newspapers  
4 and periodicals; not to exceed \$3,138,400 for expenses of  
5 travel of employees; not to exceed \$45,300 for the  
6 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of ex-  
7 hibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other  
8 visual educational information and descriptive material,  
9 including the purchase or rental of equipment; \$809,-  
10 382,260, together with not to exceed \$12,500,000 of  
11 the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this  
12 purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act,  
13 1952", from which allotments and transfers may be  
14 made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health  
15 Service), the Army, Navy, and Interior Departments,  
16 for disbursements by them under the various headings  
17 of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as  
18 are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries  
19 of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That no part  
20 of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of seventy  
21 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*,  
22 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the  
23 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any  
24 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital  
25 or home; and this appropriation may be used to repair, alter,

1 improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and  
2 homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration.  
3 not otherwise provided for, either by contract or by the hire  
4 of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

5       Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-  
6 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including  
7 subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans'  
8 Regulation 1a, as amended), authorized under any Act of  
9 Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon,  
10 including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities,  
11 the administration of which is now or may hereafter be  
12 placed in the Veterans' Administration, and for the pay-  
13 ment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401  
14 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38  
15 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,204,351,000, to be immediately  
16 available and to remain available until expended.

17       Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to  
18 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III,  
19 and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,  
20 \$558,907,200, to be immediately available and to remain  
21 available until expended.

22       Military and naval insurance: For military and naval  
23 insurance, \$6,854,000, to remain available until expended.

24       Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and  
25 domiciliary facilities, for extending, with the approval of the



1 President, any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the  
2 Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set  
3 forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931  
4 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's  
5 Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain  
6 available until expended, \$153,600,000, of which \$59,000,-  
7 000 is for payment of obligations heretofore authorized to be  
8 incurred under this head: *Provided*, That no part of the fore-  
9 going appropriation shall be used to commence any major  
10 alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available  
11 for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used  
12 for such work at any facility if the Veterans' Administration  
13 is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned  
14 in the near future: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5.5  
15 per centum of the amounts available under this head shall be  
16 available for the employment of all necessary technical and  
17 clerical personnel for the preparation of plans and specifica-  
18 tions for the projects as approved hereunder and in the  
19 supervision of the execution thereof, and for all travel ex-  
20 penses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection  
21 therewith, except that whenever the Veterans' Administra-  
22 tion finds it necessary in the construction of any project to  
23 employ other Government agencies or persons outside the  
24 Federal service to perform such services not to exceed

1 9 per centum of the cost of such projects may be expended  
2 for such services: *Provided further*, That amounts available  
3 under this head for portable initial equipment are increased  
4 from \$31,455,440 to \$33,349,581 including the purchase of  
5 one hundred and ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles.

6 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all  
7 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and  
8 repairs to hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$8,000,000,  
9 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part  
10 of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence  
11 any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds  
12 are available for the completion of such work; and no funds  
13 shall be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans'  
14 Administration is reasonably certain that the installation  
15 will be abandoned in the near future.

16 National service life insurance: For the payment of  
17 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insur-  
18 ance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life  
19 Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$54,072,000, to  
20 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That certain  
21 premiums shall be credited to this appropriation as pro-  
22 vided by the Act.

23 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities  
24 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$8,595,-  
25 000, to remain available until expended.



1       Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of  
2   burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regu-  
3   lation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equip-  
4   ment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments  
5   authorized by part IX of Veterans' Administration Regula-  
6   tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, \$17,206,000, to remain  
7   available until expended.

8       Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For pay-  
9   ment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accord-  
10   ance with the Act of July 1, 1948 (50 U. S. C. App.  
11   1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and  
12   treatment of veterans, \$1,861,500.

13       Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled vet-  
14   erans: To enable the Administrator to provide, or assist in  
15   providing, automobiles or other conveyances for disabled  
16   veterans as authorized by the act of October 20, 1951  
17   (Public Law 187), \$5,000,000, to remain available until  
18   expended.

19       No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-  
20   able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except  
21   beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits  
22   to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the  
23   appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-  
24   istrator of Veterans' Affairs.

## WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

## PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through (e), 6, and 7 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That no claims shall be allowed or paid under the provisions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from any funds other than those covered into the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as provided by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; expenses of attendance



1 at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
2 tion; not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel;  
3 and advances or reimbursements to other Government  
4 agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying  
5 out the functions of the Commission; \$683,000, to be de-  
6 rived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of  
7 the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved  
8 July 3, 1948).

#### 9 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in  
11 this title for the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used  
12 to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who  
13 is a member of an organization or party that advocates the  
14 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
15 or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds,  
16 upon investigation and report by the Federal Bureau of  
17 Investigation on the character, associations, and loyalty of  
18 whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such  
19 person is disloyal to the Government of the United States:  
20 *Provided*, That any person who advocates or who is a  
21 member of an organization or party that advocates the  
22 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
23 or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship the  
24 salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are  
25 paid from any appropriation contained in this title shall

1 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not  
2 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one  
3 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause  
4 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other  
5 provisions of existing law.

6 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-  
7 able for travel expenses of employees and no specific limita-  
8 tion has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such  
9 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth there-  
10 for in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

11 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this title are expend-  
12 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no  
13 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures  
14 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the  
15 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not  
16 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic  
17 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance  
18 of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds  
19 are herein provided.

20 SEC. 105. No part of any appropriation contained in  
21 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person  
22 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly  
23 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed  
24 Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed  
25 his period of active military or naval service and has within



1 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-  
2 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not  
3 more than one year made application for restoration to his  
4 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service  
5 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his  
6 former position and has not been restored thereto.

7 SEC. 106. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-  
8 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifi-  
9 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment  
10 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organi-  
11 zations concerned with the function or activity for which the  
12 appropriation concerned is made: *Provided*, That appropria-  
13 tions contained in this title shall be available for the exami-  
14 nation of estimates of appropriations and activities in the  
15 field without regard to limitations on travel contained in  
16 such appropriations.

17 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriations made available  
18 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase  
19 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new  
20 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That  
21 this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been  
22 approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

23 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in  
24 this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any em-

1 ployee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number  
2 that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to  
3 one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-  
4 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:  
5 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall  
6 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend  
7 half time or more in personnel administration consisting of  
8 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-  
9 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and  
10 classification; employee relations and services; training;  
11 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service  
12 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,  
13 and reporting.

14 SEC. 109. None of the sections under the head  
15 "Independent offices, General provisions" in this title shall  
16 apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or the  
17 Tennessee Valley Authority.

## 18 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### 19 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

20 Ship construction: For an additional amount for "Ship  
21 construction," for the payment of obligations incurred on  
22 or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, reconditioning,  
23 and betterments, \$140,000,000, to remain available until  
24 expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the



1 \$105,000,000 appropriated under this head in the Inde-  
2 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall remain avail-  
3 able for expenditure without fiscal year limitation.

4 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

5 Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of  
6 obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies  
7 granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the  
8 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropria-  
9 tions heretofore made to the United States Maritime Com-  
10 mission, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended:  
11 *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential  
12 subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is repre-  
13 sented on the operator's books by a contingent accounts  
14 receivable item against the United States as a partial or  
15 complete offset to the recapture accrual, the operator (1)  
16 shall be excused from making deposits in the special reserve  
17 fund, and (2) as to the amount of such earnings the deposit  
18 of which is so excused shall be entitled to the same tax  
19 treatment as though it had been deposited in said special  
20 reserve fund. To the extent that any amount paid to the  
21 operator by the United States reduces the balance in the  
22 operator's contingent receivable account against the United  
23 States, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited in the  
24 fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section 607  
25 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended:

1 *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this Act, or in  
2 any prior appropriation Act, shall be construed to affect the  
3 authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant  
4 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-differ-  
5 ential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the  
6 United States to make future payments in accordance with the  
7 terms of such operating-differential subsidy contracts: *Pro-*  
8 *vided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation  
9 shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made,  
10 for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any  
11 number of voyages, during the current fiscal year, in excess  
12 of sixteen hundred, of which one hundred shall be for new  
13 operators, and which number shall include the number of  
14 voyages under contracts hereafter awarded.

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for  
16 carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and  
17 other laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and  
18 the Maritime Administration, \$14,375,700, within limitations  
19 as follows:

20 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000  
21 for newspapers and periodicals; purchase of one passenger  
22 motor vehicle, for replacement only; services as authorized  
23 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
24 55a) ; not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials  
25 of other countries when specifically authorized by the Mari-



1 time Administrator; not to exceed \$130,700 for expenses  
2 of travel; and \$75,000 to be available exclusively for ship  
3 structure research, testing and models; \$8,099,700: *Pro-*  
4 *vided*, That the Maritime Administration is authorized to  
5 dispense with the administrative audit of agents' accounts  
6 covering voyages beginning prior to April 1, 1949: *Pro-*  
7 *vided further*, That funds transferred to this appropriation  
8 from the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund established  
9 under the provisions of Public Law 45, Eighty-second Con-  
10 gress, shall not exceed a sum sufficient to provide for the  
11 employment of in excess of three hundred employees at any  
12 time during the current fiscal year;

13 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of ware-  
14 houses, and maintenance and operation of terminals, includ-  
15 ing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-  
16 ment only, and not to exceed \$2,200 for expenses of travel,  
17 \$1,764,000;

18 Reserve fleet expenses, \$4,512,000, of which not to  
19 exceed \$6,650 shall be available for expenses of travel:  
20 *Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed \$1,200,000 of the  
21 unobligated balance of the appropriation made available  
22 under this head for the fiscal year 1952 shall remain avail-  
23 able during the current fiscal year.

24 Maritime training: For training personnel for the man-  
25 ning of the merchant marine (including operation of training

1 stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay, New  
2 York; Alameda, California, and the United States Maritime  
3 Service Institute), including not to exceed \$1,881,600 for  
4 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
5 which may be used to provide pay and allowances for per-  
6 sonnel of the United States Maritime Service comparable  
7 to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law (46 U. S.  
8 C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707) ; purchase of two passenger motor  
9 vehicles, for replacement only; not to exceed \$1,500 for  
10 contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Mer-  
11 chant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion;  
12 not to exceed \$20,500 for expenses of travel; and not to  
13 exceed \$55,680 for transfer to applicable appropriations  
14 of the Public Health Service for services rendered the  
15 Maritime Administration; \$2,795,200, including uniforms  
16 and textbooks for cadet midshipmen, to be provided in  
17 kind at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200  
18 per cadet: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be  
19 used for compensation or allowances for trainees or cadets.

20 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-  
21 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of  
22 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York,  
23 \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and  
24 support of marine schools in such States as provided in the  
25 Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so



1 forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C.  
2 1121-1123) ; \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of  
3 vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for  
4 use in connection with such State marine schools; and  
5 \$300,400 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and sub-  
6 sistence of cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in  
7 accordance with regulations established pursuant to law  
8 (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b) ) ; \$643,400.

9 War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unex-  
10 pended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the  
11 Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,  
12 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General  
13 Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the  
14 War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is  
15 hereby continued available during the current fiscal year.

16 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,  
17 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of  
18 any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949,  
19 unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime Admin-  
20 istration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept  
21 or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items,  
22 except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as  
23 the Maritime Administration considers advisable to be re-  
24 tained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all  
25 consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunkers over and

1 above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by  
2 the charterer at his own expense.

3 No money made available to the Department of Com-  
4 merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act shall  
5 be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired  
6 by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the  
7 use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or  
8 which is insured by the Government and lost while so in-  
9 sured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except  
10 in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act,  
11 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance  
12 with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection is  
13 interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

14 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the  
15 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and  
16 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any  
17 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property  
18 under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments  
19 received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, serv-  
20 ices, and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to  
21 the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided,*  
22 That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or  
23 occupancy on account of items other than such utilities,  
24 services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as  
25 miscellaneous receipts.



1       No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal  
2 year from the construction fund established by the Merchant  
3 Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appro-  
4 priations and limitations contained in this Act, or in any  
5 prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise  
6 would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered  
7 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

8       The general provisions applicable to appropriations  
9 contained in title I of this Act shall apply to appropriations  
10 for Maritime Activities contained in this title.

### 11                   TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

12       The following corporations and agencies, respectively,  
13 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within  
14 the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each  
15 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to  
16 make such contracts and commitments without regard to  
17 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the  
18 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may  
19 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the  
20 Budget for the fiscal year 1953 for each such corporation or  
21 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

#### 22       HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

23       Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed  
24 \$3,371,425 shall be available for administrative ex-  
25 penses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall

1 be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capi-  
2 talized expenditures, fees for servicing mortgages, expenses  
3 (including services performed on a force account, contract,  
4 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in  
5 connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, main-  
6 tenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal  
7 property belonging to said Association or in which it has an  
8 interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses  
9 of persons employed outside of the continental United States,  
10 expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in  
11 connection with the performance of legal services, and all  
12 administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-  
13 ment agencies; and said Association may utilize and may  
14 make payment for services and facilities of the Federal  
15 Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government:  
16 *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses  
17 to the accounts of the Association shall be made in accord-  
18 ance with generally recognized accounting principles and  
19 practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$122,760  
20 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*,  
21 That administrative expenses not under limitation for the  
22 purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the fiscal year  
23 1953 shall not exceed \$150,000.

24 Office of the Administrator (prefabricated housing) : Not  
25 to exceed \$225,000 shall be available for all administrative



1 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of carrying out  
2 the functions of the Office of the Administrator under section  
3 102 of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended (12 U. S. C.  
4 1701g), and title V of the Defense Housing and Community  
5 Facilities and Services Act of 1951, but this amount shall be  
6 exclusive of costs of services performed on a contract or fee  
7 basis in connection with termination of contracts and legal  
8 services on a contract or fee basis: *Provided*, That no addi-  
9 tional loan shall be made under the authority transferred  
10 to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganization Plan Num-  
11 bered 23 of 1950 for the foregoing purposes after the  
12 effective date of this Act unless the Administrator shall have  
13 determined that such loan is in the interest of the Govern-  
14 ment in the furtherance of any existing loan or for the re-  
15 financing of any existing loan: *Provided further*, That not  
16 to exceed \$6,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

17 Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of  
18 \$725,000 shall be available for administrative expenses  
19 of the Home Loan Bank Board, including the purchase  
20 of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only,  
21 and shall be derived from funds available to the Home  
22 Loan Bank Board, including those in the Home Loan  
23 Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal  
24 Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan

1 Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the cur-  
2 rent fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board may  
3 utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of  
4 the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks,  
5 the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and  
6 other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That all neces-  
7 sary expenses in connection with the conservatorship of insti-  
8 tutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance  
9 Corporation and all necessary expenses (including services  
10 performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other  
11 personal services) in connection with the handling, includ-  
12 ing the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf  
13 of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and  
14 retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds,  
15 under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall  
16 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes  
17 hereof: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$20,000  
18 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*,  
19 That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act,  
20 except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified,  
21 the administrative expenses and other obligations of the  
22 Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance  
23 with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank  
24 Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-



1 1449) : *Provided further*, That the nonadministrative ex-  
2 penses for the examination of Federal and State chartered  
3 institutions shall not exceed \$1,664,000.

4 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:  
5 Not to exceed \$425,000 shall be available for admin-  
6 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and  
7 shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly  
8 capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with liqui-  
9 dation of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets  
10 of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance,  
11 and action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or mini-  
12 mizing of losses in the case of specific insured institutions.  
13 legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative  
14 expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said  
15 Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said  
16 Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services  
17 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal  
18 Reserve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other  
19 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
20 \$3,700 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided*  
21 *further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this  
22 Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore speci-  
23 fied, the administrative expenses and other obligations of  
24 said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in

1 accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as  
2 amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

3 Home Owners' Loan Corporation: The unobligated bal-  
4 ance of the item of \$75,000 made available under this head  
5 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall  
6 be available to the Home Loan Bank Board for expenditure  
7 as nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation  
8 of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

9 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the  
10 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be  
11 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative ex-  
12 penses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying  
13 out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed  
14 \$4,885,000 of the various funds of the Federal Hous-  
15 ing Administration shall be available for expenditure,  
16 in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended  
17 (12 U. S. C. 1701) : *Provided*, That, except as herein other-  
18 wise provided, all expenses and obligations of said Adminis-  
19 tration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance  
20 with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That not  
21 to exceed \$130,000 shall be available for expenses of travel:  
22 *Provided further*, That funds available for expenditure shall  
23 be available for contract actuarial services (not to exceed  
24 \$1,500) ; and purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not



1 to exceed \$500) : *Provided further*, That expenditures for  
2 nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public  
3 Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed  
4 \$25,175,000.

5       Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-  
6 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses  
7 of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties  
8 imposed by or pursuant to law including funds appropriated  
9 by title I of this Act and not to exceed \$205,000 of the  
10 funds appropriated for such expenses under the head "De-  
11 fense Housing" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation  
12 Act, 1952, not to exceed \$10,455,000 shall be available for  
13 such expenses, including purchase of not to exceed three  
14 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; not to  
15 exceed \$620,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of  
16 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
17 work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary ex-  
18 penses of providing representatives of the Administration  
19 at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the  
20 construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing  
21 agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be com-  
22 pensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees  
23 which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs  
24 of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such serv-  
25 ices, and expenditures by the Administration for such pur-

pose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such payments may be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$31,690,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of funds made available by the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035) shall be available for necessary expenses, including administrative expenses, of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 19, 1949 (Public Law 65).

#### INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce): Not to exceed \$467,330 shall be available for administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$9,560 for expenses of travel, to be determined in the manner set forth under the title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commission (effective January 1, 1947): *Provided*, That no funds shall be used to pay compensation of employees normally subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar



1 services under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the  
2 compensation of vessel employees and such terminal and  
3 other employees as are not covered by said Act, at rates  
4 in excess of rates prevailing in the river transportation  
5 industry in the area (including prevailing leave allowances  
6 for vessel employees, but the granting of such allowances  
7 shall not be construed as establishing a different leave system  
8 within the meaning of that term as used in section 3 of the  
9 Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d) ).

10 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

11 SEC. 302. No part of the funds of, or available for  
12 expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this  
13 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee  
14 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that  
15 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one  
16 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,  
17 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Pro-*  
18 *vided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be  
19 considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend  
20 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of  
21 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-  
22 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and  
23 classification; employee relations and services; training; com-  
24 mittees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service ex-

1   aminers; wage administration; and processing, recording, and  
2   reporting.

3                   TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4           SEC. 401. Hereafter no part of the funds of, or available  
5   for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this  
6   or any other Act, including the government of the District  
7   of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accu-  
8   mulated by any civilian officer or employee during any calen-  
9   dar year and unused at the close of business on June 30th  
10  of the succeeding calendar year: *Provided*, That the head  
11  of any such corporation or agency shall afford an oppor-  
12  tunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave  
13  accumulated under this section prior to June 30th of such  
14  succeeding calendar year: *Provided further*, That this sec-  
15  tion shall not apply to officers and employees whose post  
16  of duty is outside the continental United States: *Pro-*  
17 *vided further*, That this section shall not apply with respect  
18  to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual  
19  leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their  
20  civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active  
21  military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United  
22  States.

23           SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in  
24  this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any



1 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
2 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
3 the Government of the United States or who is a member  
4 of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
5 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
6 States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization  
7 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
8 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the  
9 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie  
10 evidence that the person making the affidavit has not con-  
11 trary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike  
12 against the Government of the United States, is not a mem-  
13 ber of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
14 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
15 States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a  
16 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of  
17 the Government of the United States by force or violence:  
18 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike  
19 against the Government of the United States or who is a  
20 member of an organization of Government employees that  
21 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the  
22 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an  
23 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
24 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
25 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any

1 appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty  
2 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
3 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or  
4 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall  
5 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-  
6 visions of existing law.

7 SEC. 403. In no event shall the number of passenger-  
8 carrying vehicles which may be operated during the current  
9 fiscal year at the seat of government under any appropriation  
10 or authorization in this Act exceed 50 per centum of the  
11 number in use as of June 30, 1951.

12 SEC. 404. No part of any appropriation contained  
13 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
14 corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for  
15 publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or  
16 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

17 SEC. 405. No part of any appropriation contained in  
18 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
19 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
20 compensation of any civilian employee of the Government,  
21 whose principal or primary duties consist of acting as chauf-  
22 feur or driver of any Government-owned passenger motor  
23 vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance). This section shall  
24 not apply with respect to any person whose duties consist of  
25 acting as chauffeur for the President of the United States.



1        SEC. 406. No part of any appropriation or authoriza-  
 2        tion contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compen-  
 3        sation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or  
 4        position which may become vacant during the fiscal year  
 5        beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition  
 6        shall not apply—

7                (a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;

8                (b) to positions filled from within a department,  
 9        independent executive bureau, board, commission, cor-  
 10        poration, agency or office, provided for in this Act;

11                (c) to offices or positions required by law to be  
 12        filled by appointment of the President by and with the  
 13        advice and consent of the Senate;

14                (d) to all employees in veterans' medical facilities,  
 15        exclusive of medical departmental personnel in the Dis-  
 16        trict of Columbia;

17                (e) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;

18                (f) to employees of the General Accounting Office;

19                (g) to employees of the Tax Court of the United  
 20        States;

21                (h) to American Battle Monuments Commission:

22        *Provided further*, That when any department, independent  
 23        executive bureau, board, commission, corporation, agency or  
 24        office, contained in this Act shall, as the result of the opera-  
 25        tion of this amendment reduce its personnel to a number

1 not exceeding 90 per centum of the total number provided  
2 for in this Act, such amendment may cease to apply and  
3 said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for employment  
4 during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time  
5 during fiscal year 1953 this amendment shall again become  
6 operative.

7 SEC. 407. This Act may be cited as the “Independent  
8 Offices Appropriation Act, 1953”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 21, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*



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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

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MARCH 24, 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations



# Congressional Record

United States  
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 82<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 98

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1952

No. 48

## Senate

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and most gracious God, whose mercy is from everlasting to everlasting and whose goodness is new every morning and fresh every evening: We bow before Thee in contrition and gratitude. In Thy light we would find wisdom for each perplexity, strength for each testing situation, safe guidance through every peril, and courage for every emergency.

We thank Thee for our ability to respond to good impulses. Incline our hearts to obey every beckoning finger which invites our souls to larger life. Make us eager to translate the glowing impulse into the worthy deed. Give us a divine discontent with low levels of life.

We bring our Nation to Thy throne. Protect, preserve, and unify our people. May we see Thee as the guardian of our Republic and the keeper of our destiny. In this time on ages telling, endue with wisdom our leaders. And grant that this Nation, made and preserved by Thy power, may be a channel of blessing to all nations of the earth. Amen.

### DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The Chief Clerk read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D. C., March 24, 1952.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. JOHN C. STENNIS, a Senator from the State of Mississippi, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. STENNIS thereupon took the chair as acting President pro tempore.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 20, 1952, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated

to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on March 20, 1952, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 1851) to assist in preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the United States illegally.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. BRIDGES, and by unanimous consent, Mr. LANGER was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate today, tomorrow, and Wednesday.

### TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to make insertions in the Record and to transact other routine business, without debate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communications and letters, which were referred as indicated:

REVISION OF A PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (S. Doc. No. 109)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a revision of a proposed supplemental appropriation for the Department of Labor, fiscal year 1952, in the amount of \$110,000 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION, RENEGOTIATION BOARD (S. Doc. No. 110)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation for the Renegotiation Board, in the amount of \$300,000, fiscal year 1952 (with an accompanying

paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

### REPORT OF FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

### REPORT ON FOREIGN EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY DISPOSAL

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Department of the Army relating to the disposal of Army excess personal property located in areas outside the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for the calendar year 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

### SURVEY REPORT ON THE DELAWARE RIVER WATERSHED, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, AND MARYLAND

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a survey report dated October 1950, together with accompanying papers and illustrations of the Delaware River watershed in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Works.

### SURVEY REPORT ON SCIOTO RIVER WATERSHED, OHIO

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a survey report on the Scioto River watershed in Ohio, dated October 1950 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Works.

### SURVEY REPORT ON SEVIER LAKE WATERSHED, UTAH

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a survey report on the Sevier Lake Watershed in Utah, dated May 1950 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Works.

### REPORT ON COOPERATION WITH MEXICO IN CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, for the month of January 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

### REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

A letter from the Commissioner of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report on administration of Public Laws 874 and 815, for the year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.



## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Government Operations:

"Resolutions memorializing Congress to place a limitation upon the amount of money to be spent by the Federal Government

"Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts urges the Congress of the United States to enact legislation in accordance with House Joint Resolution 352 of the Eighty-second Congress; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent forthwith by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of Congress, and to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth.

"In house of representatives, adopted, March 4, 1952.

"LAWRENCE R. GROVE,

"Clerk.

"In senate, adopted, in concurrence, March 10, 1952.

"IRVING N. HAYDEN,

"Clerk."

A resolution adopted by Boynton Beach Townsend Club, No. 1, and senior citizens of southern Palm Beach County, Fla., favoring the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan to provide old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

A letter in the nature of a memorial from the Jewish Forum, New York, N. Y., relating to the establishment of a Nation-wide day of prayer every year on a day other than Sunday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS IN WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA—RESOLUTIONS OF PRINCE GEORGES BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY CIVIC FEDERATION, MARYLAND

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of Prince Georges County, Md., relating to the inadequacy and deterioration of transit service in the Washington metropolitan area.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 22—1952

REQUEST FOR HEARING ON H. R. 4604 AND S. 1868 BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE OF UNITED STATES CONGRESS

In view of the present inadequacy and deterioration of transit service in the Washington-metropolitan area, the existing inequalities in fares, and the continuing increase in costs of the service to the communities in the area, and in view of the importance of adequate transit service at reasonable cost to the economic life of the area and its citizens, the Board of County Commissioners of Prince Georges County, Md., urges necessary action be taken to assure that hearings are held on H. R. and S. 1868, now before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, that an appropriation of necessary funds be provided

by Congress, and that passage of the bills are accomplished.

Adopted this 11th day of March 1952.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD.

By THOMAS E. LATIMER, President.  
THOMAS F. HICKS, Clerk.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the Montgomery County, Md., Civic Federation, favoring a congressional investigation of transportation problems in the Washington metropolitan area.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CIVIC FEDERATION RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE REGULAR MEETING HELD MARCH 10, 1952

Resolved by the Montgomery County Civic Federation, That it endorses a congressional investigation of the transportation problems of the Washington metropolitan area and recommends that the consent of Congress be given to the States of Maryland and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to enter into a compact or agreement providing for the unified regulation of common carriers transporting passengers in the above-named jurisdictions, but that any such compact or agreement shall not obligate any of the parties thereto, unless and until it has been approved by the legislatures of said States and by the Congress of the United States for the District of Columbia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MAYBANK, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 2786. A bill to amend section 106 (c) of the Housing Act of 1949; without amendment (Rept. No. 1343).

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 4387. A bill to increase the annual income limitations governing the payment of pension to certain veterans and their dependents, and to preclude exclusions in determining annual income for purposes of such limitations; with amendments (Rept. No. 1344); and

H. R. 4394. A bill to provide certain increases in the monthly rates of compensation and pension payable to veterans and their dependents, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1345).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

S. 2905. A bill for the relief of David T. Wright; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2906. A bill to provide for the designation of the United States Veterans' Administration hospital at San Francisco, Calif., as the William Randolph Hearst Veterans' Memorial Hospital; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. KILGORE (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. SPARKMAN):

S. 2907. A bill to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ECTON:

S. 2908. A bill to exempt Blackfeet tribal loans from certain restrictions applicable to Federal funds; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 2909. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of the Coronado International Memorial, in the State of Arizona," approved August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 630); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO ARRANGE FOR INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT-ELECT, JANUARY 20, 1953

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 69), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee consisting of three Senators and three Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect of the United States on the 20th day of January 1953.

INCREASE IN PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF ARMED SERVICES—AMENDMENTS

Mr. LONG submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 5715) to amend sections 201 (a), 301 (e), 302 (f), 302 (g), 508, 527, and 528 of Public Law 351, Eighty-first Congress, as amended; which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. WILEY:

Address delivered by him, reviewing certain farm matters, broadcasts from Station WBEV, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Address delivered by him, entitled "Building for an Expanding America," broadcast March 22, 1952, from Station WGN, Chicago, Ill.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

Address entitled "The Bread of Democracy," delivered by James S. Kemper, chairman, Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., before the Rotary Club of Los Angeles on March 7, 1952.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Address summarizing advances in rehabilitation of the Philippines, delivered by Gerald Wilkinson, published in the Manila Bulletin of February 28, 1952.

Letter addressed to him by William T. Field, of Watertown, N. Y., dated March 17, 1952, and relating to the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.







## INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

MAY 28, 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAYBANK, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7072]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

|                                                            |                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Amount of bill as passed House.....                        | \$6, 254, 215, 628 |
| Amount of increase by Senate (net).....                    | 24, 592, 600       |
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....                  | 6, 278, 808, 228   |
| Amount of the appropriations, 1952.....                    | 8, 091, 838, 095   |
| Amount of regular and supplemental estimates,<br>1953..... | 6, 982, 787, 043   |
| The bill as reported to the Senate:                        |                    |
| Under the estimates for 1953.....                          | 703, 978, 815      |
| Under the appropriations for 1952.....                     | 1, 813, 029, 867   |

## SUMMARY

The bill as reported to the House provided for a total appropriation of \$6,271,138,348, and as it passed the House provided for a total of \$6,254,215,628. This was a reduction of \$724,471,415 from the estimates considered by the House of \$6,978,687,043.

Additional estimates were considered by the Senate, being \$3,500,-000 requested for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in Senate Document No. 124, \$300,000 requested for the Federal Trade Commission in Senate Document No. 128, \$125,000 for maritime training in Senate Document No. 133, and \$175,000 for Selective Service System in Senate Document No. 136.

Restoration of the reductions by the House were requested of the Senate in the total amount of \$511,510,848. The Senate recommends increases totaling \$115,076,600 and reductions of \$88,284,000, for a net increase over the House of \$26,792,600.

The bill as reported to the Senate provides for a total appropriation of \$6,281,008,228, or a reduction of \$701,478,815 from the estimates considered by the Senate of \$6,982,487,043.

The following tabulation summarizes the recommendations as to each agency in the bill:



## Independent offices appropriation bill, 1953

| Item of appropriation                                               | 1952 appropriation | 1953 estimate | House allowance |               | Senate recommendation | Senate bill compared with— |               |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
|                                                                     |                    |               | Committee       | Floor action  |                       | 1952 appropriation         | 1953 estimate | House bill  |
| Executive Office of the President                                   | \$7,295,015        | \$11,623,843  | \$11,022,143    | \$6,922,143   | \$6,231,843           | —\$1,063,172               | —\$5,392,000  | —\$690,300  |
| American Battle Monuments Commission                                | 3,719,000          | 5,779,000     | 1,619,550       | 1,619,550     | 1,619,550             | —2,099,450                 | —4,159,450    | -----       |
| Atomic Energy Commission                                            | 1,605,897,750      | 1,312,000,000 | 1,137,727,500   | 1,137,727,500 | 1,137,727,500         | —468,170,250               | —174,272,500  | -----       |
| Civil Service Commission                                            | 336,815,900        | 482,673,000   | 342,410,350     | 342,410,350   | 343,310,350           | +6,494,450                 | —139,362,650  | +900,000    |
| Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion                   | 45,000             | -----         | -----           | -----         | -----                 | -----                      | -----         | -----       |
| Displaced Persons Commission                                        | 10,074,500         | -----         | -----           | -----         | -----                 | -----                      | -----         | -----       |
| Federal Communications Commission                                   | 6,585,550          | 8,075,000     | 6,108,460       | 6,108,460     | 6,708,460             | +122,910                   | —1,366,540    | +500,000    |
| Federal Power Commission                                            | 4,330,925          | 4,540,000     | 3,435,700       | 3,935,700     | 4,235,700             | —95,225                    | —304,300      | +300,000    |
| Federal Trade Commission                                            | 4,314,400          | 4,667,000     | 3,978,800       | 3,978,800     | 4,128,800             | —185,600                   | —538,200      | +150,000    |
| General Accounting Office                                           | 32,494,000         | 32,225,000    | 30,435,000      | 30,435,000    | 32,185,000            | —309,000                   | —40,000       | +1,750,000  |
| General Services Administration                                     | 986,529,500        | 425,298,000   | 375,272,880     | 372,654,330   | 380,731,330           | —605,798,170               | —44,566,670   | +8,077,000  |
| Housing and Home Finance Agency                                     | 97,402,580         | 53,670,000    | 42,486,000      | 40,486,000    | 44,486,000            | —52,976,580                | —9,184,000    | +4,000,000  |
| Indian Claims Commission                                            | 93,500             | 104,700       | 89,300          | 89,300        | 93,500                | -----                      | —11,200       | +4,200      |
| Interstate Commerce Commission                                      | 11,264,035         | 11,778,000    | 10,506,000      | 10,506,000    | 11,501,000            | +236,965                   | —277,000      | +995,000    |
| Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin                    | 5,000              | 5,000         | 5,000           | 5,000         | 5,000                 | -----                      | -----         | -----       |
| Motor Carrier Claims Commission                                     | 186,000            | -----         | -----           | -----         | -----                 | -----                      | -----         | -----       |
| National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics                         | 69,000,000         | 78,534,000    | 64,222,200      | 64,222,200    | 68,350,000            | —186,000                   | —10,184,000   | +4,127,800  |
| National Capital Housing Authority                                  | 35,640             | 47,000        | 45,000          | 45,000        | 45,000                | —650,000                   | —2,000        | -----       |
| National Capital Park and Planning Commission                       | 155,000            | 600,000       | 66,000          | 66,000        | 66,000                | —80,000                    | —534,000      | -----       |
| National Science Foundation                                         | 3,500,000          | 7,500,000     | 3,500,000       | 3,500,000     | 5,000,000             | +1,500,000                 | —10,000,000   | +1,500,000  |
| Renegotiation Board                                                 | 1,100,000          | 5,950,000     | 4,907,800       | 4,907,800     | 5,907,800             | +4,807,800                 | —1,592,200    | +1,000,000  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission                                  | 5,813,480          | 5,813,480     | 5,245,080       | 5,245,080     | 5,245,080             | -----                      | -----         | -----       |
| Selective Service System                                            | 33,000,000         | 39,861,000    | 36,597,000      | 36,597,000    | 36,772,000            | +3,763,000                 | —3,089,000    | +175,000    |
| Smithsonian Institution                                             | 3,793,200          | 3,863,000     | 3,455,100       | 3,455,100     | 3,865,000             | +71,800                    | -----         | +409,900    |
| Subversive Activities Control Board                                 | 235,000            | 470,000       | 291,305         | 291,305       | 291,305               | +56,395                    | —178,695      | -----       |
| Tariff Commission                                                   | 1,250,600          | 1,388,000     | 1,194,750       | 1,194,750     | 1,388,000             | +137,400                   | -----         | +193,250    |
| Tennessee Valley Authority                                          | 238,389,600        | 200,027,000   | 185,270,000     | 171,270,000   | 186,027,000           | —52,362,600                | —14,000,000   | +14,757,000 |
| The Tax Court of the United States                                  | 859,000            | 900,000       | 900,000         | 900,000       | 900,000               | +41,000                    | -----         | -----       |
| Veterans' Administration                                            | 4,402,265,220      | 4,064,673,500 | 3,822,033,130   | 3,827,828,950 | 3,810,044,960         | —599,220,260               | —254,628,540  | —17,784,000 |
| War Claims Commission, administrative expenses                      | (856,000)          | (965,000)     | (683,000)       | (683,000)     | -----                 | -----                      | -----         | -----       |
| Total, Title I, Executive Office, President and Independent Offices | 7,873,518,395      | 6,771,254,043 | 6,093,324,048   | 6,076,401,328 | 6,096,816,178         | —1,776,702,217             | —674,437,865  | +20,414,850 |
| TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE                                     |                    |               |                 |               |                       |                            |               |             |
| Maritime activities                                                 | 218,319,700        | 211,533,000   | 177,814,300     | 177,814,300   | 181,942,050           | —36,377,650                | —29,590,950   | +4,127,750  |
| Total appropriations, titles I and II                               | 8,091,838,095      | 6,982,787,043 | 6,271,138,348   | 6,254,215,628 | 6,278,808,228         | —1,813,029,897             | —703,978,815  | +24,592,600 |

TITLE III—CORPORATIONS  
(Administrative expense limitations)

|                                                     |            |            |            |            |            |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Housing and Home Finance Agency:                    |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Federal National Mortgage Association               | 3,647,600  | 4,140,000  | 3,371,425  | 3,371,425  | 3,647,600  | —492,400   |
| Loans for prefabricated housing                     | 241,200    | 268,000    | 225,000    | 225,000    | 225,000    | —43,000    |
| Home Loan Bank Board                                | 775,000    | 779,000    | 725,000    | 725,000    | 725,000    | —54,000    |
| Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation      | 435,000    | 443,000    | 425,000    | 425,000    | 425,000    | —18,000    |
| Federal Housing Administration                      | 5,290,600  | 5,631,000  | 4,885,000  | 4,885,000  | 4,885,000  | —746,000   |
| Public Housing Administration                       | 13,904,700 | 15,033,000 | 11,455,000 | 10,455,000 | 12,613,000 | —2,420,000 |
| Inland Waterways Corporation—Department of Commerce | 451,200    | 510,000    | 467,330    | 467,330    | 481,200    | —25,800    |
| Total, Administrative expense limitations           | 24,775,300 | 26,804,000 | 21,553,755 | 20,553,755 | 23,001,800 | —3,802,200 |
|                                                     |            |            |            |            |            | +2,448,045 |



## LIMITATIONS ON TRAVEL FUNDS

The requested appropriations for travel funds in the bill amount to \$31,850,273. Of this amount, \$8,500,000 was requested for travel of selectees under the Selective Service System, and \$7,058,800 was requested for travel of beneficiaries under the Veterans' Administration. The House has inserted limitations in the bill on the amounts available for expenses of travel for all purposes other than for selectees and veterans' beneficiaries (on which the House report shows a reduction of \$500,000). These limitations reduce the estimates for such travel in the amount of \$5,346,902. In addition, limitations are also inserted on the travel expenses included in the administrative expenses authorized for the corporations in the bill.

The committee recommends that the travel expense limitations in the bill be increased by one-half of the difference between the amount of the House limitation and the Budget estimate for travel as to each of the agencies so limited.

The amount of the estimate for travel, the amount of the House limitation and the amount recommended by the Senate committee are stated in the following tabulation:

| Agency                                              | Travel estimate 1953 | House limitation | Senate recommendation |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Bureau of the Budget.....                           | \$75,000             | \$54,000         | \$64,500              |
| Council of Economic Advisers.....                   | 3,300                | 2,200            | 2,750                 |
| American Battle Monuments Commission.....           | 15,429               | 10,300           | 12,865                |
| Atomic Energy Commission.....                       | 3,345,927            | 2,230,500        | 2,788,200             |
| Civil Service Commission.....                       | 639,000              | 426,000          | 532,500               |
| Federal Communications Commission.....              | 118,000              | 78,700           | 98,350                |
| Federal Power Commission.....                       | 270,000              | 180,000          | 225,000               |
| Federal Trade Commission.....                       | 189,700              | 126,470          | 158,000               |
| General Accounting Office.....                      | 1,250,000            | 1,000,000        | 1,125,000             |
| General Services Administration:                    |                      |                  |                       |
| Operating expenses.....                             | 500,798              | 333,945          | 417,370               |
| Emergency operating expenses.....                   | 32,400               | 21,600           | 27,000                |
| Renovation and improvement.....                     | 50,000               | 33,400           | 41,700                |
| Repair, preservation, etc.....                      | 100,000              | 66,000           | 83,000                |
| Expenses, general supply fund.....                  | 178,665              | 119,000          | 148,800               |
| Strategic, critical materials.....                  | 213,900              | 142,600          | 178,250               |
| Housing and Home Finance Agency.....                | 320,000              | 210,000          | 265,000               |
| Indian Claims Commission.....                       | 3,100                | 2,000            | 2,550                 |
| Interstate Commerce Commission:                     |                      |                  |                       |
| General expenses.....                               | 307,654              | 205,000          | 256,300               |
| Railroad safety.....                                | 217,209              | 145,000          | 181,100               |
| Locomotive inspection.....                          | 150,482              | 100,000          | 125,240               |
| National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....    | 320,000              | 213,400          | 266,700               |
| National Science Foundation.....                    | 190,000              | 95,000           | 142,500               |
| Renegotiation Board.....                            | 402,146              | 180,000          | 291,000               |
| Securities and Exchange Commission.....             | 135,000              | 90,000           | 112,500               |
| Selective Service System.....                       | 1,082,100            | 476,500          | 779,300               |
| Smithsonian Institution.....                        | 13,590               | 9,100            | 11,350                |
| National Gallery of Art.....                        | 2,400                | 1,600            | 2,000                 |
| Subversive Activity Control Board.....              | 10,000               | 4,000            | 7,000                 |
| Tariff Commission.....                              | 18,000               | 12,000           | 15,000                |
| The Tax Court.....                                  | 30,000               | 35,000           | None                  |
| Veterans' Administration.....                       | 4,707,567            | 3,138,400        | 3,923,000             |
| War Claims Commission.....                          | (12,000)             | (8,000)          | (10,000)              |
| Maritime Administration:                            |                      |                  |                       |
| Administrative expenses.....                        | 190,000              | 130,700          | 160,350               |
| Shipyards, warehouses, etc.....                     | 3,350                | 2,200            | 2,775                 |
| Reserve fleet expenses.....                         | 10,000               | 6,650            | 8,325                 |
| Maritime training.....                              | 41,600               | 20,500           | 30,750                |
| Federal National Mortgage Association.....          | (184,140)            | (122,760)        | (153,450)             |
| Prefabricated housing, HHFA.....                    | (9,000)              | (6,000)          | (7,500)               |
| Home Loan Bank Board.....                           | (30,000)             | (20,000)         | (25,000)              |
| Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation..... | (5,500)              | (3,700)          | (4,600)               |
| Federal Housing Administration.....                 | (194,500)            | (130,000)        | (162,250)             |
| Public Housing Administration.....                  | (930,000)            | (620,000)        | (775,000)             |
| Inland Waterways Corporation.....                   | (14,330)             | (9,560)          | (11,950)              |
| Tennessee Valley Authority.....                     | (2,061,585)          | (1,375,000)      | (1,718,300)           |

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT:

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Bureau of the Budget----- | \$293, 600 |
|---------------------------|------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide funds for 1953 at the same level as for 1952. The amount provided is \$3,608,000, which is \$242,000 below the budget estimate.

|                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Council of Economic Advisers----- | 16, 100 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore a sufficient amount of the House reduction to provide for the operations of the Council for 9 months. The amount provided is \$225,000, which is \$124,000 below the estimate for the full fiscal year.

The committee also recommends that the following be added to the bill:

*to remain available until March 31, 1953*

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION:

The committee favors the division of the appropriations for the Commission into separate items for operating expenses as distinguished from plant and equipment expenses. The committee recommends the following changes in language for the purpose of perfecting the division of these items as recommended by the House:

The committee recommends that the authorization for the purchase of aircraft and the authorization for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles be changed from "Operating Expenses" to "Plant and Equipment."

The committee recommends the consolidation of the limitation on the amount for program direction and administration personnel, in place of the separation between "in the District of Columbia and extensions" and "outside the District of Columbia".

The committee recommends that the following be added to the authorization for construction of plant under the item for "Plant and Equipment":

*purchase and*

The committee recommends that the following exception be added to the paragraph requiring provision for audit by the Comptroller General to be included in negotiated contracts:

*except contracts with any foreign government or any agency thereof and contracts for source material with foreign producers*



## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION—Continued

The committee recommends that the following transfer provisions be inserted in the bill, in order to provide needed flexibility in the operations of the Commission under the newly separated items of appropriation:

*That there shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation that portion of the unexpended balances of prior year appropriations included under the appropriation for operating expenses which is applicable to plant and equipment, and amounts so transferred together with the foregoing appropriation shall remain available until expended*

\* \* \* \*

*Any appropriation available under this act or heretofore made to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be used to finance the procurement of materials, services, or other costs which are a part of work or activities for which funds have been provided in any other appropriation available to the Commission: Provided, That appropriate transfers or adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual application determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.*

*Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation under this head may be transferred to any other such appropriation but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum by any such transfers.*

In failing to recommend the restoration of any part of the House reduction of \$174,272,500 below the budget estimate, the committee does not intend in any way to prejudice the consideration of the entire needs of the program of the Commission in connection with the anticipated supplemental estimate for a large expansion in the program of which the committee was advised. The committee believes that in connection with the review by the Congress of the anticipated supplemental estimate the entire program and the needs of the Commission should be considered. The committee also believes that the amount appropriated by this bill should be applied by the Commission to those programs and projects that they may deem most appropriate for economical operation and advancement of their program objectives.

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:

Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund.....

\$900, 00

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$321,900,000, which the committee is informed will provide only for the actual disbursements estimated for 1953 from the fund. The amount provided is \$135,969,000 below the budget estimate. No provision is made for keeping the interest payments current to the fund, so that such amount will add to the already huge deficit, estimated as of June 30, 1951, to be \$4,875,000,000.

In this connection, the committee calls attention to the following statement of condition of the fund as furnished by the Civil Service Commission:

*Statement of condition of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund as of June 30, 1947, and June 30, 1951*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | June 30, 1947          | June 30, 1951          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>LIABILITIES</b>                                                                                                                                                                                               |                        |                        |
| 1. Liability to present and former employees for deductions from payroll, service-credit purchases, voluntary deposits, and accrued interest.....                                                                | \$1, 571, 744, 233. 29 | \$2, 550, 616, 394. 06 |
| 2. Liability to beneficiaries or heirs of deceased, retired employees for unliquidated balances of their contributions, with interest.....                                                                       | 1, 187, 210. 41        | 1, 597, 797. 79        |
| 3. Liability to retired employees and survivor annuitants for payments accrued during June, payable July 1.....                                                                                                  | 8, 911, 558. 28        | 17, 224, 223. 18       |
| 4. Liability for all future payments in respect to employee and survivor annuitants on the roll.....                                                                                                             | 887, 098, 688. 00      | 2, 016, 051, 658. 00   |
| 5. Liability for prospective annuity benefits based on service already rendered by present and former employees, not yet retired, in excess of benefits to be provided by their contributions with interest..... | 3, 103, 977, 903. 96   | 4, 709, 437, 039. 86   |
| 6. Total.....                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 5, 572, 919, 593. 94   | 9, 294, 927, 112. 89   |
| <b>ASSETS</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                        |                        |
| 7. Cash and investments in obligations of the United States.....                                                                                                                                                 | 2, 478, 919, 593. 94   | 4, 419, 927, 112. 89   |
| <b>DEFICIT</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                        |                        |
| 8. Excess of liabilities over assets.....                                                                                                                                                                        | 3, 094, 000, 000. 00   | 4, 875, 000, 000. 00   |

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**.....

\$600, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide more adequately for the increased workload of the Commission occasioned by the lifting of the television "freeze." The committee was advised that the action of the Commission on April 14, 1952, in announcing that it would begin to receive and consider applications and grant licenses under a new set of rules and allocations designed to give television service to the entire Nation, will make possible 1,900 more stations in 1,200 more locations, whereas at the present time there are 108 television stations located in 66 communities. The amount provided is \$6,708,460, which is \$1,366,540 below the budget estimate.

The committee believes that the cost of processing the application through the hearing and the granting of the licenses should in some measure be reimbursed to the Government by the beneficiaries of such licenses. Accordingly, the committee requests the Commission to take immediate steps to investigate the requirements for the initiation of fair and equitable fees and charges in connection with the licensing of television stations, in order that such work of the Commission may be made self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible, in accordance with the sense of the Congress as expressed in title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1952 and report the results of such investigation to the appropriate legislative committees with recommendations to accomplish such results. The Commission should also consider some means of securing such reimbursement from the stations already operating under licenses, when they apply for license renewals, in order that the charges to new licensees will be on a fair and equitable basis. Any such fees or charges collected, of course, would be deposited into the Treasury, and not be available to the Commission unless appropriated by the Congress.



# FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION-----\$300, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction. The amount provided is \$4,235,700, which is \$304,300 below the budget estimate. The committee believes that the consideration of applications for extensions of gas lines should be emphasized.

# FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION-----150, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction. The amount provided is \$4,128,800, which is \$538,200 below the revised estimate of \$4,667,000, the revision being a request for \$300,000 additional for anti-merger work as contained in Sen. Doc. No. 128.

# GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE:

## Salaries-----1, 500, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$30,100,000.

The committee does not agree with the House action in providing \$500,000 for the establishment of foreign offices.

## Miscellaneous expenses-----250, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction. The amount provided is \$2,085,000, which is \$40,000 below the budget estimate.

## Total, General Accounting Office-----1, 750, 000

# GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION:

## Operating expenses-----6, 000, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction. The amount provided is \$115,209,080, which is \$12,790,920 below the budget estimate.

The committee does not agree with the action of the House committee in separating the appropriations for operating expenses into four items. The committee believes that better administration and greater economies in government will result from conforming to the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, whereby full and complete authority for the management of the General Services Administration is vested in the Administrator, rather than returning the functions of administration to the various bureaus.

Accordingly, the committee recommends that the following be deleted from the bill:

Executive direction and staff operations: For necessary expenses in the performance of executive direction and staff operations for activities under the control of the General Services Administration; including not to exceed \$86,565 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and processing and determining net renegotiation rebates; \$4,648,300.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Public Buildings Service: For necessary expenses of real property management and related activities as provided by law; including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings at the rate of \$16,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) under the control of the General Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and not to exceed \$157,630 for expenses of travel; \$98,346,030: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.

Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of personal property management and related activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$69,000 for expenses of travel; and the purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$2,094,100.

National Archives and Records Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal records management and related activities as provided by law; including preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second World War; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; and not to exceed \$20,750 for expenses of travel; \$4,739,200.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

*Operating expenses: For necessary expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, including: Repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) under the control of the General Services Administration, rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises, moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment; allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings, acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein, not to exceed \$417,370 for expenses of travel, not to exceed \$800 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals, processing and determining net renegotiation rebates, and preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second World War; \$115,209,080.*

*The foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.*



## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued

|                                                                                               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia----- | \$500, 000 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction. The amount provided is \$5,000,000, which is \$500,000 below the budget estimate.

|                                                                            |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia----- | 500, 000 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction. The amount provided is \$9,500,000, which is \$500,000 below the budget estimate.

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Expenses, general supply fund----- | 1, 077, 000 |
|------------------------------------|-------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction. The amount provided is \$15,075,000, the same as for 1952, which is \$4,538,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends, in order to effect savings through such handling, that the following authorization be inserted in the bill:

*including contractual services incident to receiving, handling and shipping warehouse items*

For the purpose of consolidating into one item of appropriation all authorizations for General Services Administration to purchase passenger motor vehicles, the committee recommends that the amount of the limitation for the general supply fund be increased from "five" to "twelve." No provision for such purchases is included in the recommendation for consolidation of "Operating expenses," and the purchases under the stockpiling act are recommended to be deleted. The estimate requested 10 vehicles for replacement under "Operating expenses," 5 vehicles for replacement under the stockpiling act, and 10 additional vehicles for the general supply fund. Of the 25 vehicles requested, only 12 are recommended, all for replacement only.

## Strategic and critical materials:

In accordance with the statement under the general supply fund, the committee recommends that the following be deleted from the bill:

and the purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only

The committee realizes that storage facilities are essential to the stockpiling program, but has recommended no increase in the appropriation for such purpose. The committee recommends that not to exceed \$10,000,000 be made available for the construction of needed storage facilities from the funds appropriated in the bill, but only after certification by the Administrator to the Bureau of the Budget that satisfactory government or private facilities are not otherwise available.

|                                            |             |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total, General Services Administration---- | 8, 077, 000 |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY:

Office of the Administrator----- \$2, 000, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction. The total amount provided is \$5,606,000, which is \$644,000 below the budget estimate. Continuation of the housing programs on a reduced scale will be possible under this amount, with no expansion.

The committee believes the Administrator should actively press the housing research program, in order to benefit from the investments already made in research projects by making available to the housing programs the savings in cost and materials that are possible through the use of improved methods as well as through the use of substitute materials.

The committee also recommends that the following be deleted from the bill:

but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$374,000.

The committee is informed that such limitation serves no purpose in saving appropriations, since the expenses referred to are paid from inspection and audit fees as required by law that are charged educational institutions and local public agencies in the college housing and slum clearance programs.

In order to provide funds for expenses that the committee is informed are not otherwise provided for, the committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

*Defense community facilities and services: During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$225,000 of the appropriation granted under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with the construction of facilities under such appropriation.*

Public Housing Administration:  
Annual contributions.

The committee recommends that the following provision be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1953, the commencement of construction of in excess of five thousand dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of twenty-five thousand to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress



## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—Continued

## Public Housing Administration—Continued

## Annual contributions—Continued

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

*: Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in excess of forty-five thousand dwelling units.*

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

*: Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this section shall be used to pay annual contributions on any housing unit of a project assisted under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, which is occupied by a person who is a member of an organization designated as subversive by the Attorney General.*

|                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Administrative expenses----- | \$2, 000, 000 |
|------------------------------|---------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a partial restoration of the House reduction, in line with the increase recommended in the authorization for commencement of housing units. The amounts provided is \$9,000,000, which is \$2,420,000 below the budget estimate.

|                                             |             |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency----- | 4, 000, 000 |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION----- | 4, 200 |
|-------------------------------|--------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for operations of the Commission at the 1952 level. The amount provided is \$93,500, which is \$11,200 below the budget estimate.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION:

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| General expenses----- | 769, 000 |
|-----------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a partial restoration of the House reduction. The amount provided is \$9,704,000, which is \$271,000 below the budget estimate. Of the total amount, \$200,000 is recommended as an increase for the section of complaints in the Bureau of Motor Carriers.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Railroad safety----- | 135, 000 |
|----------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$1,042,000.

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Locomotive inspection----- | 91, 000 |
|----------------------------|---------|

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction. The amount provided is \$755,000, which is \$6,000 below the budget estimate.

|                                          |          |
|------------------------------------------|----------|
| Total, Interstate Commerce Commission--- | 995, 000 |
|------------------------------------------|----------|

## NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS:

Salaries and expenses-----\$4, 127, 800

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction, to allow for operation at the 1952 level. The amount provided is \$50,650,000, which is \$7,184,000 below the revised estimate, the revision being a request for \$3,500,000 to provide for additional research in the field of aircraft structures as contained in Sen. Doc. No. 124.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION.

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount of funds available for necessary expenses of the Commission be increased from \$22,375 to \$27,500.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION-----1, 500, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction. The amount provided is \$5,000,000, which is \$10,000,000 below the budget estimate.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD-----1, 000, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction. The amount provided is \$5,907,800, which is \$1,592,200 below the budget estimate.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM-----175, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the increase in military pay and allowances authorized by Public Law 346 for officers assigned by the Armed Forces to the Selective Service System, as requested in the supplemental estimate in S. Doc. No. 136 and considered by the full committee.

The committee recommends no other increase in the amount allowed by the House. The committee believes, however, that the limitations on amounts for various portions of the program are too restrictive to allow for proper administration, and accordingly recommends that the following be deleted from the bill:

not to exceed \$69,500 for expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Management; not to exceed \$363,500 for expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing; \$92,500 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,500 shall be available for expenses of travel; and \$215,200 for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for expenses of travel and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

*not to exceed \$779,300 for expenses of administrative travel*

In order to provide for the destruction of records no longer needed in the current operation of the System, as well as to effect substantial economies thereby, the committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

*Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be used for the destruction of records accumulated under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, which are hereby authorized to be destroyed by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44 U. S. C. 366-380): Provided, That no records may be transferred to any other agency without the approval of the Director of Selective Service.*



## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:

|                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Salaries and expenses----- | \$291, 000 |
|----------------------------|------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$2,565,000.

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| National Gallery of Art----- | 118, 900 |
|------------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$1,300,000.

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Total, Smithsonian Institution----- | 409, 900 |
|-------------------------------------|----------|

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| TARIFF COMMISSION----- | 193, 250 |
|------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$1,388,000.

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY----- | 14, 757, 000 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the following:

|                                                                 |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Restoration of two additional units at Shawnee Steam Plant----- | \$14, 000, 000 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|

|                                                                               |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Restoration of 10% reduction by House in appropriation-financed expenses----- | 757, 000 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

|              |
|--------------|
| 14, 757, 000 |
|--------------|

The amount provided is \$186,027,000, which is \$14,000,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the authorization for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles be increased from "one hundred and ten for replacement only" to "two hundred and twenty, of which one hundred and fifty shall be for replacement only."

The committee also recommends that the following be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That no funds appropriated for the Tennessee Valley Authority by this paragraph shall be used for the purchase of coal unless the purchase is made under a contract with a contractor who has furnished a performance bond or other satisfactory warranty for the proper performance of the contract; and not to exceed \$99,131,125 of funds available under this section shall be used for personal services

## VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION:

|                                                                  |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services----- | 68, 000, 000 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to substantially restore the reduction by the House. The amount provided is \$877,382,260, and added to the reappropriation of \$12,500,000 of unobligated balance would make a total of \$889,882,260, which is \$5,117,740 below the budget estimate. The committee believes that such restoration will provide funds to enable the Administration to render the type of service to eligible veterans intended by the Congress. Particularly to be stressed, in the opinion of the committee, is the continuation and advancement of medical research, in order that eligible veterans may continue to benefit from the investments already made as well as to profit from constant developments in the various fields of medical research.

## VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION—Continued

|                                                   |               |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Major alterations, improvements, and repairs----- | \$1, 500, 000 |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$9,500,000.

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Total, Veterans' Administration----- | 69, 500, 000 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|

## WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION:

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount to be derived from the war claims fund for administrative expenses be increased from \$683,000 to \$786,100, for the following:

|                                                 |          |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Services by Tariff Commission-----              | \$7, 000 |
| Services by General Services Administration---- | 6, 100   |
| Restoration of travel reduction-----            | 2, 000   |
| Restoration of over-all cut-----                | 88, 000  |

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Total restoration----- | 103, 100 |
|------------------------|----------|

The committee is informed that services in the amount of \$176,900 are to be performed without reimbursement from the Commission by the Adjutant General Records Depository, the Civil Service Commission and the Department of State. The amount allowed of \$786,100 is \$178,900 below the budget estimate.

## REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

## NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION:

For the purpose of liquidating the activities of the Commission as of July 1, 1952, instead of December 31, 1952, as authorized, the committee recommends that the following be inserted in the bill:

## REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

The unobligated balance of the funds available for necessary expenses of the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission, as authorized by the Acts of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and May 31, 1949 (Public Law 78), is hereby rescinded effective July 1, 1952, except for necessary liquidating expenses, and such sum shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS:

## SEC. 108. Ratio of employees in personnel work.

The committee recommends that the following be deleted from the section:

committees of expert examiners and boards of civil service examiners

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Total increases, Title I----- | 108,748,850 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|



## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## MARITIME ACTIVITIES:

## Operating-differential subsidies.

The committee recommends that the following, as to the number of voyages in the limitation on the payment of subsidies, be deleted from the bill:

of sixteen hundred, of which one hundred shall be for new operators, and which number shall include the number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

*of sixteen hundred, which number shall include the number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded and of which one hundred shall be for operators who have not held contracts prior to July 1, 1951*

Salaries and expenses ----- \$2, 484, 300

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$16,860,000. In addition, the estimate of \$1,200,000 for reappropriation to the reserve fleet for bottom preservation is provided for in the bill.

The committee also recommends that the limitation for Administrative Expenses be increased from \$8,099,700 to \$9,212,000; that the limitation for maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of warehouses, and maintenance and operation of terminals be increased from \$1,764,000 to \$2,078,000, and that the limitation for reserve fleet expenses be increased from \$4,512,000 to \$5,570,000.

The committee also recommends that the number of employees in the limitation on the funds transferred from the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund be increased from "three hundred" to "five hundred."

Maritime training ----- 1, 194, 800

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the revised estimate of \$3,990,000, including \$3,800,000 as originally submitted, \$65,000 contained in House Document No. 362 and \$125,000 in Senate Document No. 133 approved by the full committee for increased costs of pay and allowances for uniformed personnel of the Maritime Service as authorized in Public Law 346.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on personal services be increased from \$1,881,600 to \$2,474,100; that the limitation for contingencies be increased from \$1,500 to \$2,500, and that the limitation on the transfer to Public Health Service be increased from \$55,680 to \$72,500.

In order to provide for the pay of cadets at \$65 per month, the committee recommends that the following be deleted from the bill:

including uniforms and textbooks for cadet midshipmen, to be provided in kind at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per cadet: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for compensation or allowances for trainees or cadets

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

*including the pay of cadet midshipmen.*

## MARITIME ACTIVITIES—Continued

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| State marine schools..... | \$448, 650 |
|---------------------------|------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the pay of cadets at \$65 per month, to conform to a similar recommendation for cadets at the United States Merchant Marine Academy. The total amount provided is \$1,092,050, which is \$409,050 over the budget estimate, based on uniform and textbook allowances in lieu of pay of cadets.

The committee also recommends that the following be deleted from the bill:

and \$300,400 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in accordance with regulations established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b))

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

*and \$749,050 for the pay of seven hundred and ten cadet midshipmen at \$65 per month and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each cadet midshipman.*

|                                          |             |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total, Maritime Activities, Title II---- | 4, 127, 750 |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Total increases----- | 112, 876, 600 |
|----------------------|---------------|

## TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY:

In connection with the total operations of this Agency, the committee calls attention to the fact that only 3 out of 12 major money items call for appropriations of funds from the Treasury. For these three items, including annual contributions for public housing, the committee is recommending a total of about \$44.5 million. The major part of the expenditures of this Agency are made under authorizations to spend a portion of the income from its various business-type operations. Under the bill as recommended by the committee, these would total some \$77 million out of gross income estimated at more than \$324 million for 1953.

Most of these expenses go to protect large Government risks and investments. Thus, FNMA administrative expenses are largely to protect the Government's investment in the portfolio of insured and guaranteed mortgages, which is now more than \$2 billion and which will be increased by nearly \$1 billion of mortgage commitments in support of new private building in defense areas. Expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board and its subsidiaries are for the regulation and supervision of savings institutions which now hold assets of \$15 billion insured by the Government. FHA expenses protect the Government's interest in nearly \$15 billion of insurance already outstanding, as well as the examination and underwriting of nearly one third of new private building, amounting to \$3 billion. PHA expenses from rental income and property sales provide for the operation, repair and protection of properties in which the Government has invested nearly \$2 billion. The Office of the Administrator is responsible for the supervision of the operations of the entire Agency, involving the billions of Federal risks and investments indicated above. The committee is of the opinion that too restrictive limitations on such expenses could well result in excessive losses to the Government, perhaps of many times the immediate savings..



## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—Continued

The committee's attention has been called to apparent propaganda statements sent out by officials of local agencies which indicate that representatives of the Federal Government have contacted local people and urged further developments and further expenditures of public funds. While this committee has absolute confidence in local governments, it is with regret that the committee hears such reports, indicating that Federal officials have been guilty of such practices. The Administrator is requested by the committee to take such steps, through restriction of travel or otherwise, as will assure that no such propaganda is practiced by a Federal official.

## Federal National Mortgage Association.

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses be increased from \$3,371,425 to \$3,647,600, to provide for operations at the 1952 level, which is \$492,400 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

*: Provided further, That administrative expenses not under limitation for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the fiscal year 1953 shall not exceed \$150,000.*

## Home Loan Bank Board.

The committee recommends that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

*: Provided further, That the nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$1,664,000.*

## Federal Housing Administration.

The committee recommends that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

*: Provided further, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$25,175,000.*

## Public Housing Administration.

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses be increased from \$10,455,000 to \$12,613,000, to include the following:

|                                    |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriation .....                | \$9, 000, 000 |
| Receipts from housing program..... | 3, 383, 000   |
| Receipts from defense housing..... | 230, 000      |

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Total limitation..... | 12, 613, 000 |
|-----------------------|--------------|

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

*: Provided further, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$31,690,000.*

The committee also recommends that the limitation "not to exceed \$50,000" be deleted from the proviso making funds available for disposition expenses of the three Greentowns projects.

**INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION.**

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses be increased from \$467,330 to \$481,200, to provide for operations at the 1952 level, which is \$28,000 below the budget estimate for 1953.

The committee also recommends that the following authorization be added to the bill:

*and funds available for operating expenses shall be available for purchase (not to exceed two, for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles*

**TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS****Section 401—Limitation on leave accumulation.**

The committee recommends that the following section be deleted from the bill:

SEC. 401. Hereafter no part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this or any other Act, including the government of the District of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated by any civilian officer or employee during any calendar year and unused at the close of business on June 30 of the succeeding calendar year: *Provided*, That the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior to June 30 of such succeeding calendar year: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental United States: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply with respect to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

**Section 403—Limitation on operation of passenger-carrying vehicles at seat of government.**

The committee recommends that the following section be deleted from the bill:

SEC. 403. In no event shall the number of passenger-carrying vehicles which may be operated during the current fiscal year at the seat of government under any appropriation or authorization in this Act exceeds 50 per centum of the number in use as of June 30, 1951.

**Section 405—Limitation on chauffeurs.**

For the purpose of providing exemption to the American Battle Monuments Commission in their operation of vehicles in foreign countries, the committee recommends that the following be added to the section:

*or whose place of duty is in a foreign country*



### Section 406. Limitation on filling of personnel vacancies:

The committee recommends that the following section be deleted from the bill:

SEC. 406. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

- (a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;
- (b) to positions filled from within a department, independent executive bureau, board, commission, corporation, agency or office, provided for in this Act;
- (c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;
- (d) to all employees in veterans' medical facilities, exclusive of medical departmental personnel in the District of Columbia;
- (e) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;
- (f) to employees of the General Accounting Office;
- (g) to employees of the Tax Court of the United States;

(h) to American Battle Monuments Commission: *Provided further*, That when any department, independent executive bureau, board, commission, corporation, agency or office, contained in this Act shall, as the result of the operation of this amendment reduce its personnel to a number not exceeding 90 per centum of the total number provided for in this Act, such amendment may cease to apply and said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this amendment shall again become operative.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

*Sec. 404. (a) No part of any appropriation made by this Act for any purpose shall be used for the payment of personal services in excess of an amount equal to 90 per centum of the amount requested for personal services for such purpose in budget estimates heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for the payment of personal services for any purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in such budget estimates for personal services for such purpose less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for personal services in the budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such services.*

*(b) This section shall not apply to—*

- 1. Offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*
- 2. Employees of the White House Office.*
- 3. Employees engaged in the care, maintenance, and so forth, of the Executive Mansion and Grounds.*
- 4. Employees in medical facilities, exclusive of administrative medical personnel in the District of Columbia.*
- 5. Employees of the General Accounting Office.*
- 6. Employees of the Smithsonian Institution, including the National Gallery of Art.*
- 7. Employees of The Tax Court of the United States.*
- 8. Employees in foreign countries of the American Battle Monuments Commission.*
- 9. Employees of the Atomic Energy Commission.*
- 10. Employees of the Selective Service System.*

## Limitation on funds for acquisition, seizure or operation of plants. (Ferguson amendment.)

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

*Sec. 405. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or any funds made available for expenditure by this Act, shall be used for the purpose of acquiring, seizing, or operating any plant, facility, or other property, unless the acquisition, seizure, or operation of such plant, facility, other property is authorized by Act of Congress.*

## Price limitation on passenger motor vehicles.

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

*Sec. 406. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,600.*

## Limitation on information specialists:

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

*Sec. 407 (a) No part of the money appropriated by this Act to any department, agency, or corporation or made available for expenditure by any department, agency, or corporation which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—*

*(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or*

*(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information, publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures and similar material, shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).*

*(b) This section shall not apply: to persons employed by the General Services Administration in the performance of functions or related assisting or supporting functions in connection with the publication of the Federal Register, or to persons engaged in functions of the Civil Service Commission related to (1) the preparation and issuance of materials relating to the recruitment of personnel for the Federal service, and (2) the compilation of the Official Register of the United States.*



## DECREASES

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT:

Emergency fund for the President, National Defense\_ \$1, 000, 000

In lieu of the \$1,000,000 provided by the House, the committee recommends that the following be inserted in the bill:

*the unexpended balance in this fund on June 30, 1952, is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1953*

This provision would make available approximately \$4,000,000 of unobligated funds.

## VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION:

Hospital and domiciliary facilities\_ 87, 284, 000

The decrease recommended by the committee is for the purpose of deferring until some later time all construction which can be deferred without loss to the government resulting from contracts already made. The amount provided is \$66,316,000, of which \$59,000,000 is for liquidation of prior contract authorization.

The estimate of \$153,600,000 provides for \$59,000,000 to liquidate contract authorizations and for a balance carried over of \$4,916,518, leaving the amount of \$89,683,482 for obligation during 1953, as follows:

|                                                                  |                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Hospital-bed producing projects_                              | \$62, 559, 360 |
| 2. Conversions at existing hospitals_                            | 2, 088, 737    |
| 3. Major rehabilitation and modernization at existing hospitals_ | 19, 170, 100   |
| 4. Nonbed producing projects_                                    | 3, 896, 442    |
| 5. Construction of administrative facilities at hospital sites_  | 74, 702        |
| 6. Initial portable equipment_                                   | 1, 894, 141    |

Total obligations, 1953\_ 89, 683, 482

The Administration advised the committee of the extreme difficulties that would be caused by the reductions made by the House in the operating expenses, which would involve the closing down of 21 existing hospitals and being unable to properly staff the 24 new hospitals scheduled to open during 1953. In view of these difficulties, it does not seem to the committee to be advisable to allow the construction of hospitals on which contracts have not yet been made.

Total decreases\_ 88, 284, 000

Title I increases\_ 108, 748, 850

Title II increases\_ 4, 127, 750

Total increases\_ 112, 876, 600

Less decreases\_ 88, 284, 000

Net increase\_ 24, 592, 600

Amount of bill as reported to the Senate\_ 6, 278, 808, 228

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952 AND ESTIMATES FOR 1953, PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

| Object                                                                                   | Appropriations, 1952 | Estimates, 1953 | Increase (+) or decrease (—) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Atomic Energy Commission: Replacement of personal property sold.....                     | \$125, 000           | \$125, 000      | -----                        |
| Civil Service Commission: Replacement of personal property sold.....                     | 14, 000              | 14, 000         | -----                        |
| Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion: Disposition of materials removed..... | 24, 000              | -----           | —\$24, 000                   |
| Federal Communications Commission: Replacement of personal property sold.....            | 2, 500               | 3, 400          | + 900                        |
| Federal Power Commission:                                                                |                      |                 |                              |
| Payments to States under Federal Power Act.....                                          | 38, 200              | 37, 700         | — 500                        |
| Replacement of personal property sold.....                                               | 800                  | 1, 800          | + 1, 000                     |
| Federal Trade Commission: Replacement of personal property sold.....                     | 1, 800               | 1, 500          | — 300                        |
| General Services Administration: Replacement of personal property sold.....              | 1, 000               | 1, 000          | -----                        |
| Interstate Commerce Commission: Replacement of personal property sold.....               | 500                  | 6, 400          | + 5, 900                     |
| National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Replacement of personal property sold.....  | 25, 000              | 30, 000         | + 5, 000                     |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: Replacement of personal property sold.....           | 2, 250               | 3, 000          | + 750                        |
| Selective Service System: Replacement of personal property sold.....                     | 1, 000               | 1, 000          | -----                        |
| Tariff Commission: Replacement of personal property sold.....                            | 600                  | -----           | — 600                        |
| Veterans' Administration: Replacement of personal property sold.....                     | 60, 000              | 50, 000         | — 10, 000                    |
| Total.....                                                                               | 296, 650             | 274, 800        | — 21, 850                    |



## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

| Corporation or agency                                     | Authoriza-<br>tions, 1952 | Budget<br>estimates,<br>1953 | Recom-<br>mended in<br>House<br>bill for<br>1953 | Amount<br>recom-<br>mended by<br>Senate com-<br>mittee | Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill<br>compared with— |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                           |                           |                              |                                                  |                                                        | Authoriza-<br>tions, 1952                                  | Estimates,<br>1953 |
| Housing and Home Finance Agency:                          |                           |                              |                                                  |                                                        |                                                            |                    |
| Federal National Mortgage Association.....                | <sup>1</sup> \$3,647,600  | \$4,140,000                  | \$3,371,425                                      | \$3,647,600                                            | -----                                                      | -\$192,400         |
| Loans for prefabricated housing.....                      | <sup>2</sup> 241,200      | 268,000                      | 225,000                                          | 225,000                                                | -\$16,200                                                  | -43,000            |
| Home Loan Bank Board.....                                 | <sup>3</sup> 775,000      | 779,000                      | 725,000                                          | 725,000                                                | -50,000                                                    | -54,000            |
| Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....       | 435,000                   | 443,000                      | 425,000                                          | 425,000                                                | -10,000                                                    | -18,000            |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....                        | ( <sup>4</sup> )          | ( <sup>5</sup> )             | ( <sup>6</sup> )                                 | ( <sup>6</sup> )                                       | -----                                                      | -----              |
| Federal Housing Administration.....                       | <sup>6</sup> 5,290,600    | 5,631,000                    | 4,885,000                                        | 4,885,000                                              | -405,600                                                   | -746,000           |
| Public Housing Administration.....                        | <sup>7</sup> 13,904,700   | 15,033,000                   | <sup>9</sup> 10,455,000                          | <sup>10</sup> 12,613,000                               | -1,291,700                                                 | -2,420,000         |
| Inland Waterways Corporation: Department of Commerce..... | 481,200                   | 510,000                      | 467,350                                          | 481,200                                                | -----                                                      | -28,800            |
| Total.....                                                | 24,775,300                | 26,804,000                   | 20,553,755                                       | 23,001,800                                             | -1,773,500                                                 | -3,802,200         |

<sup>1</sup> Limitation on administrative expenses increased from \$3,060,000 to \$3,428,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and further increased to \$3,647,600 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>2</sup> Limitation on administrative expenses increased from \$157,250 to \$225,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and further increased to \$241,200 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>3</sup> Limitation on administrative expenses increased from \$750,000 to \$775,000 in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>4</sup> \$75,000 available for nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation.

<sup>5</sup> Unobligated balance of prior year funds continued available for nonadministrative expenses in connection with final liquidation.

<sup>6</sup> Limitation on administrative expenses increased from \$4,949,000 to \$4,990,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and further increased to \$5,290,600 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

<sup>7</sup> Limitation on administrative expenses increased from \$12,780,000 to \$13,155,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and further increased to \$13,904,700 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952. Amount includes \$9,875,000 of appropriated funds, including \$375,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and \$3,280,000 of corporate funds.

<sup>8</sup> Amount includes \$11,420,000 of appropriated funds, \$230,000 heretofore appropriated in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and \$3,383,000 of corporate funds.

<sup>9</sup> Amount includes \$8,000,000 of appropriated funds, \$205,000 heretofore appropriated in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and \$3,250,000 of corporate funds.

<sup>10</sup> Amount includes \$9,000,000 of appropriated funds, \$230,000 heretofore appropriated in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, and \$3,383,000 of corporate funds.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952, ESTIMATES FOR 1953, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1953

| Agency and item                                          | Appropriations,<br>1952 | Estimates,<br>1953 | Recommended<br>in House bill<br>for 1953 | Amount rec-<br>ommended by<br>Senate com-<br>mittee | Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared<br>with— |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                          |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     | Appropriations,<br>1952                                    | Estimates,<br>1953 |
| EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT                        |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |
| Compensation of the President.....                       | \$150,000               | \$150,000          | \$150,000                                | \$150,000                                           |                                                            |                    |
| The White House Office.....                              | 1,883,615               | 1,907,643          | 1,907,643                                | 1,907,643                                           | + \$24,028                                                 |                    |
| Emergency fund for the President (national defense)..... | 1 1,000,000             | 5,000,000          | 1,000,000                                | (1)                                                 | —1,000,000                                                 | —\$1,000,000       |
| Executive Mansion and grounds.....                       | 335,600                 | 367,200            | 2 341,200                                | 2 341,200                                           | +5,600                                                     | —26,000            |
| Bureau of the Budget.....                                | 3,608,000               | 3,850,000          | 3,314,400                                | 3,608,000                                           |                                                            | +283,600           |
| Council of Economic Advisers.....                        | 317,800                 | 349,000            | 208,900                                  | 225,000                                             | —92,280                                                    | +16,100            |
| Total, Executive Office of the President.....            | 7,295,015               | 11,623,843         | 6,922,143                                | 6,231,843                                           | —1,063,172                                                 | —690,300           |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES                                      |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |
| AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION                     |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |
| Salaries and expenses.....                               | 719,000                 | 779,000            | 619,550                                  | 619,550                                             | —99,450                                                    |                    |
| Construction of memorials and cemeteries.....            | 3,000,000               | 5,000,000          | 1,000,000                                | 1,000,000                                           | —2,000,000                                                 |                    |
| Total, American Battle Monuments Commission.....         | 3,719,000               | 5,779,000          | 1,619,550                                | 1,619,550                                           | —2,099,450                                                 |                    |
| ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION                                 |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |
| Salaries and expenses.....                               | 1,605,897,750           | 1,312,000,000      |                                          |                                                     | —1,605,897,750                                             | —1,312,000,000     |
| Operating expenses.....                                  |                         |                    | 708,986,500                              | 708,986,500                                         | +708,986,500                                               | +708,986,500       |
| Plant and equipment.....                                 |                         |                    | 371,471,000                              | 371,471,000                                         | +371,741,000                                               | +371,471,000       |
| Liquidation of contract authority.....                   |                         |                    | 57,000,000                               | 57,000,000                                          | +57,000,000                                                | +57,000,000        |
| Total, Atomic Energy Commission.....                     | 1,605,897,750           | 1,312,000,000      | 1,137,727,500                            | 1,137,727,500                                       | —468,170,250                                               | —174,272,500       |

See footnotes at end of table, p. 31.



*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.*

| Agency and item                                                                      | Appropriations,<br>1952 | Estimates,<br>1953 | Recommended<br>in House bill<br>for 1953 | Amount rec-<br>ommended by<br>Senate com-<br>mittee | Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared<br>with— |                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                      |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     | Appropriations,<br>1952                                    | Estimates,<br>1953 |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued                                                        |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |
| CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION                                                             |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |
| Salaries and expenses.....                                                           | \$19,860,000            | \$22,097,000       | \$18,703,350                             | \$18,703,350                                        | –\$1,156,650                                               | –\$3,393,650       |
| Investigations.....                                                                  | 4,000,000               |                    |                                          |                                                     | –4,000,000                                                 |                    |
| Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and<br>Lighthouse Service widows..... | 2,955,900               | 2,707,000          | 2,707,000                                | 2,707,000                                           | –248,900                                                   |                    |
| Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund.....                         | 310,000,000             | 457,869,000        | 321,000,000                              | 321,900,000                                         | +11,900,000                                                | +135,969,000       |
| Total Civil Service Commission.....                                                  | 336,815,900             | 482,673,000        | 342,410,350                              | 343,310,350                                         | +6,494,450                                                 | +139,362,650       |
| COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.....                               | 45,000                  |                    |                                          |                                                     | –45,000                                                    |                    |
| DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION.....                                                    | 10,074,500              |                    |                                          |                                                     | –10,074,500                                                |                    |
| FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.....                                               | 6,585,550               | 8,075,000          | 6,108,460                                | 6,708,460                                           | +122,910                                                   | +600,000           |
| FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION                                                             |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |
| Salaries and expenses.....                                                           | 4,118,325               | 4,540,000          | 3,935,700                                | 4,235,700                                           | +117,375                                                   | +300,000           |
| Flood-control surveys.....                                                           | 212,600                 | ( <sup>4</sup> )   | ( <sup>4</sup> )                         | ( <sup>4</sup> )                                    | –212,600                                                   |                    |
| Total, Federal Power Commission.....                                                 | 4,330,925               | 4,540,000          | 3,935,700                                | 4,235,700                                           | –95,225                                                    | +300,000           |
| FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.....                                                        | 4,314,400               | 4,667,000          | 3,978,800                                | 4,128,800                                           | –185,600                                                   | +150,000           |
| GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE                                                            |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |
| Salaries.....                                                                        | 30,894,000              | 30,100,000         | 28,600,000                               | 30,100,000                                          | –794,000                                                   | +1,500,000         |
| Miscellaneous expenses.....                                                          | 1,600,000               | 2,125,000          | 1,835,000                                | 2,085,000                                           | +485,000                                                   | +250,000           |
| Total, General Accounting Office.....                                                | 32,494,000              | 32,225,000         | 30,435,000                               | 32,185,000                                          | –309,000                                                   | +1,750,000         |

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

|                                                                                 |             |                  |             |                  |              |             |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Operating expenses.....                                                         | 113,109,000 | 128,000,000      |             | 115,209,080      | +2,100,080   | -12,790,920 | +115,209,080 |
| Executive direction and staff operations.....                                   |             |                  | 4,029,750   |                  |              |             | -4,029,750   |
| Public Buildings Service.....                                                   |             |                  | 98,346,030  |                  |              |             | -98,346,030  |
| Federal Supply Service.....                                                     |             |                  | 2,094,100   |                  |              |             | -2,094,100   |
| National Archives and Records Service.....                                      |             |                  | 4,739,200   |                  |              |             | -4,739,200   |
| Emergency operating expenses.....                                               | 31,500,000  | 27,845,000       | 22,668,250  | 22,668,250       | -8,831,750   | -5,176,750  |              |
| Renovation and improvement, Federal buildings outside District of Columbia..... | 4,500,000   | 5,500,000        | 4,500,000   | 5,000,000        | +500,000     | -500,000    | +500,000     |
| Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia.....      | 9,000,000   | 10,000,000       | 9,000,000   | 9,500,000        | +500,000     | -500,000    | +500,000     |
| Federal Supply and Records Building.....                                        | 4,400,000   |                  |             |                  | -4,400,000   |             |              |
| Refunds under Renegotiation Act.....                                            | 8,500,000   | 9,300,000        | 9,300,000   | 9,300,000        | +800,000     |             |              |
| Expenses, General Supply Fund.....                                              | 15,075,000  | 19,613,000       | 13,998,000  | 15,075,000       |              | -4,538,000  | +1,077,000   |
| Strategic and critical materials.....                                           | 790,216,500 | 225,000,000      | 203,979,000 | 203,979,000      | -586,237,500 | -21,021,000 |              |
| Archival drawings, Executive Mansion.....                                       |             | 40,000           |             |                  |              | -40,000     |              |
| Acquisition, Post Office building, Chicago, Ill.....                            | 8,768,000   |                  |             |                  | -8,768,000   |             |              |
| Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion.....                            | 331,000     |                  |             |                  | -361,000     |             |              |
| General supply fund.....                                                        | 1,100,000   |                  |             |                  | -1,100,000   |             |              |
| Total, General Services Administration.....                                     | 986,529,500 | 425,298,000      | 372,654,330 | 380,731,330      | -605,798,170 | -44,566,670 | +8,077,000   |
| HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY                                                 |             |                  |             |                  |              |             |              |
| Office of the Administrator:                                                    |             |                  |             |                  |              |             |              |
| Salaries and expenses.....                                                      | 3,196,300   | 6,250,000        | 3,606,000   | 5,606,000        | +2,409,700   | -644,000    | +2,000,000   |
| Defense Housing.....                                                            | 37,500,000  |                  |             |                  | -37,500,000  |             |              |
| Defense Community facilities and services.....                                  | 20,625,000  | ( <sup>1</sup> ) |             | ( <sup>2</sup> ) | -20,625,000  |             |              |
| Public works advance planning.....                                              | 607,150     |                  |             |                  | -607,150     |             |              |

See footnotes at end of table, p. 31.



*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.*

| Agency and item                                                                      | Appropriations,<br>1952 | Estimates,<br>1953 | Recommended<br>in House bill<br>for 1953 | Amount rec-<br>ommended by<br>Senate com-<br>mittee | Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared<br>with— |                    |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
|                                                                                      |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     | Appropriations,<br>1952                                    | Estimates,<br>1953 | House bill   |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued                                                        |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |              |
| HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—Continued                                            |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |              |
| Office of the Administrator—Continued                                                |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |              |
| Salaries and expenses, Defense Housing and Community<br>facilities and services..... | \$643,230               |                    |                                          |                                                     | —\$643,230                                                 |                    |              |
| Alaska Housing.....                                                                  | 5,000,000               |                    |                                          |                                                     | —5,000,000                                                 |                    |              |
| Revolving fund for isolated defense sites.....                                       | 6,250,000               |                    |                                          |                                                     | —6,250,000                                                 |                    |              |
| Total, Office of the Administrator.....                                              | 73,821,680              | \$6,250,000        | \$3,606,000                              | \$5,606,000                                         | —68,215,680                                                | —\$644,000         | +\$2,000,000 |
| Public Housing Administration:                                                       |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |              |
| Annual contributions.....                                                            | 13,600,000              | 36,000,000         | 29,880,000                               | 29,880,000                                          | +16,280,000                                                | —6,120,000         |              |
| Administrative expenses.....                                                         | 10,040,900              | 11,420,000         | 7,000,000                                | 9,000,000                                           | —1,040,900                                                 | —2,420,000         | +2,000,000   |
| Total, Public Housing Administration.....                                            | 23,640,900              | 47,420,000         | 36,880,000                               | 38,880,000                                          | +15,239,100                                                | —8,540,000         | +2,000,000   |
| Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency.....                                          | 97,462,580              | 53,670,000         | 40,486,000                               | 44,486,000                                          | —52,976,580                                                | —9,184,000         | +4,000,000   |
| INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.....                                                        | 93,500                  | 104,700            | 89,300                                   | 93,500                                              |                                                            | —11,200            | +4,200       |
| INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION                                                       |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |              |
| General expenses.....                                                                | 9,479,935               | 9,975,000          | 8,935,000                                | 9,704,000                                           | +224,065                                                   | —271,000           | +769,000     |
| Railroad safety.....                                                                 | 1,037,000               | 1,042,000          | 907,000                                  | 1,042,000                                           | +5,000                                                     |                    | +135,000     |
| Locomotive inspection.....                                                           | 747,100                 | 761,000            | 664,000                                  | 755,000                                             | +7,900                                                     | —6,000             | +91,000      |
| Total, Interstate Commerce Commission.....                                           | 11,264,035              | 11,778,000         | 10,506,000                               | 11,501,000                                          | +236,965                                                   | —277,000           | +995,000     |

|                                                                  |               |               |               |               |       |       |       |       |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN.....            | 5,000         | 5,000         | 5,000         | 5,000         | 5,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | -----       |
| MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION.....                             | 186,000       | -----         | -----         | -----         | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | -----       |
| NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS                      |               |               |               |               |       |       |       |       |             |
| Salaries and expenses.....                                       | 50,650,000    | 57,834,000    | 46,522,200    | 50,650,000    | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | +4,127,800  |
| Construction and equipment at laboratories.....                  | 18,350,000    | 20,700,000    | 17,700,000    | 17,700,000    | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | -----       |
| Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....          | 69,000,000    | 78,534,000    | 64,222,200    | 68,350,000    | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | +4,127,800  |
| NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY                               | 35,640        | 47,000        | 45,000        | 45,000        | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | -----       |
| NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION.....               | 155,000       | 600,000       | 66,000        | 66,000        | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | -----       |
| NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.....                                 | 3,500,000     | 15,000,000    | 3,500,000     | 5,500,000     | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | +1,500,000  |
| RENEGOTIATION BOARD.....                                         | 1,100,000     | 7,500,000     | 4,907,800     | 5,907,800     | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | +1,000,000  |
| SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.....                          | 5,813,480     | 5,950,000     | 5,245,080     | 5,245,080     | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | -----       |
| SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM.....                                    | 33,009,000    | 39,861,000    | 36,597,000    | 36,772,000    | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | +175,000    |
| SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION                                          |               |               |               |               |       |       |       |       |             |
| Salaries and expenses.....                                       | 2,553,200     | 2,565,000     | 2,274,000     | 2,565,000     | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | +291,000    |
| National Gallery of Art, salaries and expenses.....              | 1,240,000     | 1,300,000     | 1,181,100     | 1,300,000     | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | +118,900    |
| Total, Smithsonian Institution.....                              | 3,793,200     | 3,865,000     | 3,455,100     | 3,865,000     | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | +409,900    |
| SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BOARD.....                                 | 235,000       | 470,000       | 6 291,305     | 6 291,305     | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | -----       |
| TARIFF COMMISSION.....                                           | 1,250,600     | 1,388,000     | 1,194,750     | 1,388,000     | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | +133,250    |
| TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY.....                                  | 238,389,600   | 200,027,000   | 171,270,000   | 180,027,000   | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | +14,757,000 |
| THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.....                          | 859,000       | 900,000       | 900,000       | 900,000       | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | -----       |
| VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION                                         |               |               |               |               |       |       |       |       |             |
| Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services..... | 905,359,770   | 895,000,000   | 7 809,382,260 | 877,382,260   | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | +68,000,000 |
| Compensation and pensions.....                                   | 2,172,230,000 | 2,204,351,000 | 2,204,351,000 | 2,204,351,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | -----       |
| Readjustment benefits.....                                       | 1,009,640,000 | 698,634,000   | 558,907,200   | 558,907,200   | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | -----       |
| Military and naval insurance.....                                | 6,000,000     | 6,854,000     | 6,854,000     | 6,854,000     | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | -----       |
| Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....                         | 27,505,080    | 153,600,000   | 153,600,000   | 66,316,000    | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | -87,284,000 |

See footnotes at end of table, p. 31:



*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.*

| Agency and item                                                                     | Appropriations,<br>1952 | Estimates,<br>1953 | Recommended<br>in House bill<br>for 1953 | Amount re-<br>commended by<br>Senate com-<br>mittee | Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared<br>with— |                    |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
|                                                                                     |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     | Appropriations,<br>1952                                    | Estimates,<br>1953 | House bill   |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued                                                       |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |              |
| VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION—Continued                                                  |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |              |
| Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....                                   |                         | \$ 9,500,000       | \$8,000,000                              | \$9,500,000                                         | +\$9,500,000                                               |                    | +\$1,500,000 |
| National service life insurance.....                                                | \$233,570,000           | 54,072,000         | 54,072,000                               | 54,072,000                                          | –179,498,000                                               |                    |              |
| Servicemen's indemnities.....                                                       | 7,300,000               | 8,595,000          | 8,595,000                                | 8,595,000                                           | +1,295,000                                                 |                    |              |
| Service-disabled Veterans Insurance Fund.....                                       | 250,000                 |                    |                                          |                                                     | –250,000                                                   |                    |              |
| Veterans' miscellaneous benefits.....                                               | 21,060,370              | 27,206,000         | 17,206,000                               | 17,206,000                                          | –3,854,370                                                 | –\$10,000,000      |              |
| Veterans' Special Term Insurance Fund.....                                          | 250,000                 |                    |                                          |                                                     | –250,000                                                   |                    |              |
| Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....                                      | 1,100,000               | 1,861,500          | 1,861,500                                | 1,861,500                                           | +761,500                                                   |                    |              |
| Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans.....                        | 25,000,000              | 5,000,000          | 5,000,000                                | 5,000,000                                           | –20,000,000                                                |                    |              |
| Total, Veterans' Administration.....                                                | 4,409,265,220           | 4,064,673,500      | 3,827,828,960                            | 3,810,044,960                                       | –599,220,260                                               | –254,628,540       | –17,784,000  |
| WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION                                                               |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |              |
| Payment of claims.....                                                              | (9)                     | (9)                | (9)                                      | (9)                                                 |                                                            |                    |              |
| Administrative expenses.....                                                        | (10)                    | (11)               | (12)                                     | (13)                                                |                                                            |                    |              |
| Total, title I, Executive Office of the President and inde-<br>pendent offices..... | 7,873,518,395           | 6,771,254,013      | 6,076,401,328                            | 6,096,816,178                                       | –1,776,702,217                                             | –674,437,865       | +20,414,850  |
| TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE                                                     |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |              |
| MARITIME ACTIVITIES                                                                 |                         |                    |                                          |                                                     |                                                            |                    |              |
| Ship construction.....                                                              | 165,000,000             | 140,000,000        | 140,000,000                              | 140,000,000                                         | –25,000,000                                                |                    |              |
| Operating-differential subsidies.....                                               | 20,000,000              | 50,000,000         | 20,000,000                               | 20,000,000                                          |                                                            | –30,000,000        |              |
| Salaries and expenses.....                                                          | 16,370,700              | 14,860,000         | 14,375,700                               | 14,860,000                                          | +489,300                                                   |                    | +2,484,300   |

|                                              |               |               |               |                |             |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| Maritime training.....                       | 3,990,000     | 2,795,200     | 3,990,000     | +224,000       | +1,194,800  |
| State marine schools.....                    | 683,000       | 643,400       | 1,092,050     | +409,050       | +448,650    |
| War Shipping Administration liquidation..... | (14)          | (16)          | (16)          |                |             |
| Construction fund.....                       | 12,500,000    |               |               | -12,500,000    |             |
| Total, title II, Maritime activities.....    | 218,319,700   | 177,814,300   | 181,942,050   | -36,377,650    | +4,127,750  |
| Total, titles I and II.....                  | 8,091,838,095 | 6,254,215,628 | 6,278,808,228 | -1,813,029,867 | +24,592,600 |

<sup>1</sup> Unexpended balance to remain available.  
<sup>2</sup> And reappropriation of \$26,000 of unobligated 1952 funds.  
<sup>3</sup> To remain available until March 31, 1953.  
<sup>4</sup> Consolidated with above item.  
<sup>5</sup> Not to exceed \$225,000 of prior year appropriation made available for administrative expenses.  
<sup>6a</sup> Includes \$175,000 contained in S. Doc. No. 136.  
<sup>6</sup> And reappropriation of \$20,000 of unobligated 1952 funds.  
<sup>7</sup> And reappropriation of \$12,500,000 of unobligated 1952 funds.  
<sup>8</sup> Includes \$5,500,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 369.  
<sup>9</sup> Funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund available for payment of claims.

<sup>10</sup> Amount of \$850,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.  
<sup>11</sup> Amount of \$965,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.  
<sup>12</sup> Amount of \$683,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.  
<sup>13</sup> Amount of \$786,100 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.  
<sup>14</sup> And \$1,200,000 of prior year unobligated balances continued available for reserve fleet expenses.  
<sup>15</sup> Includes \$65,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 362, and \$125,000 contained in S. Doc. No. 133.  
<sup>16</sup> Unexpended balance continued available.

○





Calendar No. 1533

82<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 7072

[Report No. 1603]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 24, 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 28, 1952

Reported by Mr. MAYBANK, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2   *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3   That the following sums are appropriate, out of any money  
4   in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-  
5   tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,  
6   commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal  
7   year ending June 30, 1953, namely:



1

## TITLE I

2

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

## COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

8

## THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

9

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$1,907,643.

19

## EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

20

## NATIONAL DEFENSE

21

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government

1 service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for  
2 emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or de-  
3 fense which may arise at home or abroad during the current  
4 fiscal year, ~~\$1,000,000~~ *the unexpended balance in this*  
5 *fund on June 30, 1952, is hereby continued available during*  
6 *the fiscal year 1953: Provided, That no part of this appro-*  
7 *priation shall be available for allocation to finance a func-*  
8 *tion or project for which function or project a budget*  
9 *estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law*  
10 *during the second session of the Eighty-second Congress or*  
11 *the first session of the Eighty-third Congress and such*  
12 *appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Sen-*  
13 *ate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on*  
14 *Appropriations of either body.*

#### 15 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

16 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-  
17 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric  
18 power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Execu-  
19 tive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended  
20 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the pro-  
21 visions of this or any other Act, \$341,200, together with not  
22 to exceed \$26,000 of the unobligated balance of funds ap-  
23 propriated for such purpose in the "Independent Offices  
24 Appropriation Act, 1952".



1 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
 3 Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals  
 4 (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceeding  
 5 \$900) ; not to exceed ~~\$54,000~~ \$64,500 for expenses of travel;  
 6 and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by  
 7 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ,  
 8 at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals;  
 9 ~~\$3,314,400~~ \$3,608,000.

10 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 12 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment  
 13 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021) , including newspapers and  
 14 periodicals (not exceeding \$200) ; not to exceed ~~\$2,200~~  
 15 \$2,750 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not  
 16 exceeding \$300) ; ~~\$208,900~~ \$225,000, *to remain available*  
 17 *until March 31, 1953.*

18 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

19 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-  
 21 thorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,  
 22 123-132, 138) , including the acquisition of land or interest  
 23 in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms  
 24 for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside  
 25 of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a

1 cost not exceeding \$500; not to exceed ~~\$10,300~~ \$12,865 for  
2 expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign  
3 countries; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign  
4 countries when required by law of such countries; \$619,550:  
5 *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized  
6 by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serv-  
7 ing the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance  
8 shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned  
9 to the Commission while serving at the same foreign sta-  
10 tions, and this appropriation is hereby made available for  
11 the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That  
12 when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the  
13 Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of the  
14 Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for  
15 civilian members of the Commission.

16 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses  
17 necessary for the permanent design and construction of  
18 memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized  
19 by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132,  
20 138), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. 1819),  
21 \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
22 That foreign currencies available to the credit of the  
23 Treasury shall be used to defray expenses incurred for this  
24 purpose wherever practicable.



## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including the employment of aliens; services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); ~~purchase of not to exceed two hundred and twenty-five passenger motor vehicles, of which one hundred and sixty-five shall be for replacement only; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; maintenance and operation of aircraft;~~ publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$4,000); official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$5,000); not to exceed ~~\$2,230,500~~ \$2,788,200 for expenses of travel; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; ~~not to exceed \$7,290,800 for program direction and administration personnel in the District of Columbia and extensions; and not to exceed \$16,273,475 for program direction and administration personnel outside the District of Columbia; and not to exceed \$23,564,275 for program direction and administration personnel;~~ \$708,986,500, together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1952, of prior year appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission, and such balances shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred by the

1 Commission in connection with the construction of plants  
2 and the acquisition and installation of equipment: *Provided*,  
3 That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects  
4 of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of  
5 the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that  
6 it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be  
7 deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed  
8 to have been expended: *Provided further*, That from this  
9 appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agen-  
10 cies of the Government for the performance of the work  
11 for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the  
12 sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation  
13 to which transferred: *Provided further*, That no part of this  
14 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any officer  
15 or employee (except such officers and employees whose  
16 compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical  
17 personnel) whose position would be subject to the Classi-  
18 fication Act of 1949, as amended, if such Act were appli-  
19 cable to such position, at a rate in excess of the rate  
20 payable under such Act for positions of equivalent diffi-  
21 culty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That no part of  
22 this appropriation shall be used in connection with the pay-  
23 ment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors  
24 engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts  
25 at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for



1 community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000  
2 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system  
3 where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

4 Plant and equipment: For expenses of the Commission  
5 in connection with the *purchase and* construction of plant  
6 and the acquisition of equipment and other expenses inci-  
7 dental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of  
8 the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, ~~including purchase of land~~  
9 ~~and interests in land,~~ *including purchase of land and inter-*  
10 *ests in land; purchase of aircraft; and purchase of not to*  
11 *exceed two hundred and twenty-five passenger motor vehicles,*  
12 *of which one hundred and sixty-five shall be for replacement*  
13 *only; \$371,741,000: Provided, That there shall be trans-*  
14 *ferred to and merged with this appropriation that portion*  
15 *of the unexpended balances of prior year appropriations in-*  
16 *cluded under the appropriation for Operating Expenses*  
17 *which is applicable to Plant and Equipment, and amounts so*  
18 *transferred together with the foregoing appropriation shall*  
19 *remain available until expended: Provided further, That*  
20 no part of this appropriation shall be used—

21 (A) to start any new construction project for which  
22 an estimate was not included in the budget for the current  
23 fiscal year;

24 (B) to start any new construction project the currently

1 estimated cost of which exceeds by thirty-five per centum  
2 the estimated cost included therefor in such budget.

3 Liquidation of contract authority: For expenditure by  
4 the Commission to liquidate obligations incurred under prior  
5 year contract authority, \$57,000,000.

6 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Atomic  
7 Energy Commission shall be available for payments under  
8 any contract hereafter negotiated without advertising by the  
9 Commission, *except contracts with any foreign government*  
10 *or any agency thereof and contracts for source material with*  
11 *foreign producers*, unless such contract includes a clause to the  
12 effect that the Comptroller General of the United States or  
13 any of his duly authorized representatives shall until the  
14 expiration of three years after final payment have access to  
15 and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, docu-  
16 ments, papers, and records of the contractor or any of his  
17 subcontractors engaged in the performance of and involving  
18 transactions related to such contracts or subcontracts: *Pro-*  
19 *vided*, That no part of such appropriations shall be available  
20 for payments under any such contract which includes any  
21 provision precluding an audit by the General Accounting  
22 Office of any transaction under such contract.

23 *Any appropriation available under this Act or heretofore*  
24 *made to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be*



1 *used to finance the procurement of materials, services, or*  
2 *other costs which are a part of work or activities for which*  
3 *funds have been provided in any other appropriation avail-*  
4 *able to the Commission: Provided, That appropriate transfers*  
5 *or adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently*  
6 *be made for such costs on the basis of actual application*  
7 *determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting*  
8 *principles.*

9 *Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation under*  
10 *this head may be transferred to any other such appropriation*  
11 *but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5*  
12 *per centum by any such transfers.*

13 Reduction in contract authority: Contract authority  
14 available to the Commission is hereby reduced by \$635,623.

15 **CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION**

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-  
17 ing not to exceed \$29,000 for services as authorized by  
18 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;  
19 not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed  
20 for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel  
21 expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the  
22 Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations  
23 held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$100 for  
24 the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scien-  
25 tific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use) ;

1 payment in advance for library membership in societies  
2 whose publications are available to members only or to  
3 members at a price lower than to the general public; not to  
4 exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the  
5 Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; re-  
6 imbursement of the General Services Administration for  
7 security guard services for protection of confidential files;  
8 not to exceed ~~\$426,000~~ \$532,500 for expenses of travel; and  
9 not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, with-  
10 out regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended;  
11 \$18,703,350: *Provided*, That no details from any execu-  
12 tive department or independent establishment in the Dis-  
13 trict of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's cen-  
14 tral office in Washington or to any of its regional offices  
15 shall be made during the current fiscal year, but this shall  
16 not affect the making of details for service as members of  
17 the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the  
18 Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor  
19 shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to  
20 serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided fur-*  
21 *ther*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in  
22 case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees  
23 to or from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That  
24 members of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of  
25 the regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual



1 transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence  
2 authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949 while travel-  
3 ing on official business away from their homes or regular  
4 places of business, and while en route to and from and at the  
5 place where their services are to be performed: *Provided*  
6 *further*, That nothing in section 281 or 283 of title 18,  
7 United States Code. or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes  
8 (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person  
9 because of his appointment for part-time or intermittent  
10 service as a member of the Loyalty Review Board or a  
11 regional loyalty board in the Civil Service Commission.

12 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil  
13 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and  
14 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and  
15 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established  
16 pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1,  
17 1943, or for the compensation or expenses of any member  
18 of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit  
19 that he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within  
20 the preceding two years, and will not thereafter while a  
21 board member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party,  
22 or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency  
23 in which an applicant is employed who has been rated or will  
24 be rated by such member; or (2) who, after making such  
25 affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating

1 is employed by an agency before which the board member  
2 has appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the  
3 preceding two years: *Provided*, That the definitions of  
4 “agency”, “agency proceeding”, and “party” in section 2  
5 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these  
6 terms as used herein.

7 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay  
8 the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil  
9 Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory  
10 positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of  
11 the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or  
12 on the number of subordinates supervised. References to  
13 size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit  
14 or the number of subordinates supervised may be given  
15 effect only to the extent warranted by the workload of such  
16 organization unit and then only in combination with other  
17 factors, such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work  
18 supervised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated  
19 to the supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the  
20 supervision actually exercised.

21 The Civil Service Commission shall not impose a re-  
22 quirement or limitation of maximum age with respect to the  
23 appointment of persons to positions in the competitive service,  
24 except such positions as the Civil Service Commission may  
25 publish from time to time in such form and manner as it may



1 determine: *Provided*, That no person who has reached his  
2 seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive civil  
3 service on other than a temporary basis.

4 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and  
5 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities  
6 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48  
7 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat.  
8 465), \$2,707,000.

9 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:  
10 For financing the liability of the United States, created by  
11 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory  
12 thereof (5 U. S. C. ch. 14), ~~\$321,000,000~~ \$321,900,000,  
13 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-  
14 service retirement and disability fund".

#### 15 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in  
17 performing the duties imposed by the Communications  
18 Act of 1934 (47 U. S. C. 151), the Ship Act of 1910,  
19 as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International  
20 Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat. pt. 2, p. 2760),  
21 Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended  
22 under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for  
23 submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions  
24 of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea (50  
25 Stat. 1121), including newspapers (not to exceed \$175),

1 land and structures (not to exceed \$3,000), special counsel  
 2 fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to build-  
 3 ings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of not to exceed  
 4 ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and  
 5 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
 6 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$6,108,460~~ \$6,708,460, of which  
 7 not to exceed ~~\$78,700~~ \$98,350 shall be available for ex-  
 8 penses of travel.

### 9 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
 11 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including  
 12 not to exceed ~~\$180,000~~ \$225,000 for expenses of travel;  
 13 purchase (not to exceed one for replacement only) and  
 14 hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500  
 15 for newspapers; ~~\$3,935,700~~ \$4,235,700, of which not to  
 16 exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special counsel and  
 17 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
 18 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50  
 19 per diem for individuals.

### 20 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 22 Federal Trade Commission, including contract stenographic  
 23 reporting services, not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, and  
 24 not to exceed ~~\$126,470~~ \$158,000 for expenses of travel,  
 25 ~~\$3,978,800~~ \$4,128,800: *Provided*, That no part of the funds



1 appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission  
2 shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter pro-  
3 vided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds  
4 are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such  
5 resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

## 6 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

7 Salaries: For personal services, ~~\$28,600,000~~ \$30,-  
8 100,000.

9 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, in-  
10 cluding not to exceed ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,125,000 for expenses  
11 of travel, ~~\$1,835,000~~ \$2,085,000.

12 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall  
13 be available for newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding  
14 \$500), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
15 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

16 The fourth paragraph under the heading "General  
17 Accounting Office" in Public Law 137, approved August  
18 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 274), is amended by changing "two  
19 positions in grade GS-18" to "four positions in grade  
20 GS-18" and "seven positions in grade GS-16" to "thirteen  
21 positions in grade GS-16".

## 22 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

23 Executive direction and staff operations: For necessary  
24 expenses in the performance of executive direction and staff  
25 operations for activities under the control of the General

1 Services Administration; including not to exceed \$86,565  
2 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of  
3 newspapers and periodicals; and processing and determining  
4 net renegotiation rebates; \$4,029,750.

5 Public Buildings Service; For necessary expenses of  
6 real property management and related activities as provided  
7 by law; including the salary of the Commissioner of Public  
8 Buildings at the rate of \$16,500 per annum so long as the  
9 position is held by the present incumbent; repair and im-  
10 provement of public buildings and grounds (including fur-  
11 nishings and equipment) under the control of the General  
12 Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District  
13 of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Govern-  
14 ment agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation,  
15 and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; ac-  
16 quisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or  
17 otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of  
18 not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
19 only; and not to exceed \$157,630 for expenses of travel;  
20 \$98,346,030: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation  
21 shall not be available to effect the moving of Government  
22 agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings ac-  
23 quired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions



1 of the executive establishment into areas outside of but  
2 accessible to the District of Columbia.

3 Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of per-  
4 sonal property management and related activities as pro-  
5 vided by law; including not to exceed \$250 for the pur-  
6 chase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$69,000  
7 for expenses of travel; and the purchase of not to exceed one  
8 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$2,094,100.

9 National Archives and Records Service: For necessary  
10 expenses in connection with Federal records management  
11 and related activities as provided by law; including prepara-  
12 tion of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second  
13 World War; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor  
14 vehicle for replacement only; and not to exceed \$20,750  
15 for expenses of travel; \$4,739,200.

16 *Operating expenses: For necessary expenses of the Gen-*  
17 *eral Services Administration not otherwise provided for,*  
18 *including: Repair and improvement of public buildings and*  
19 *grounds (including furnishings and equipment) under the*  
20 *control of the General Services Administration; rental of*  
21 *buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased*  
22 *premises; moving Government agencies in connection with*  
23 *the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space;*  
24 *demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise*  
25 *and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests*

1 *therein; not to exceed \$417,370 for expenses of travel; not to*  
2 *exceed \$800 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals;*  
3 *processing and determining net renegotiation rebates; and*  
4 *preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of*  
5 *the Second World War; \$115,209,080.*

6 *The foregoing appropriation shall not be available to*  
7 *effect the moving of Government agencies from the District*  
8 *of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dis-*  
9 *persal of departmental functions of the executive establish-*  
10 *ment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of*  
11 *Columbia.*

12 *The appropriate foregoing appropriation to the General*  
13 *Services Administration shall be credited with (1) advances*  
14 *or reimbursements for salaries and administrative expenses*  
15 *chargeable against other appropriations of the General Serv-*  
16 *ices Administration, and such salaries and expenses may be*  
17 *paid from such foregoing appropriation; (2) cost of mainte-*  
18 *nance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals re-*  
19 *ceived from Government corporations pursuant to law (40*  
20 *U. S. C. 129); (3) reimbursements for services performed*  
21 *in respect to bonds and other obligations under the juris-*  
22 *diction of the General Services Administration, issued by*  
23 *public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such*  
24 *services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Ad-*  
25 *ministrator deems necessary and in the public interest may,*



1 upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies,  
2 be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation;  
3 and (4) appropriations or funds available to other agencies,  
4 and transferred to the General Services Administration, in  
5 connection with property transferred to the General Services  
6 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50  
7 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may, with  
8 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

9       During the current fiscal year, no part of any money  
10 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during  
11 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the con-  
12 tinental limits of the United States typewriting machines  
13 (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which  
14 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus  
15 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored  
16 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-  
17 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting ma-  
18 chines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of  
19 such machines during the six-month period immediately  
20 preceding such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utiliza-  
21 tion, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be per-  
22 formed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal  
23 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as  
24 amended.

25       For necessary emergency expenses of the General Serv-

ices Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation,  
maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improve-  
ments of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings  
and equipment) to the extent that such buildings and grounds  
are under the control of the General Services Administration  
for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152,  
Eighty-first Congress, as amended; rental of buildings or parts  
thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including  
repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper  
use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the  
Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a);  
restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies  
in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of  
building space; not to exceed ~~\$21,600~~ \$27,000 for expenses  
of travel; and payment of per diem employees employed  
in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates  
approved by the Administrator of General Services or his  
designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in  
places where such services are employed; \$22,668,250:  
*Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as may be deter-  
mined by the General Services Administrator to be necessary  
may be paid into other appropriations of the General Services  
Administration only for purposes of accounting: *Provided*  
*further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available  
to effect the moving of Government agencies from the Dis-



1    trict of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental  
2    functions.

3        Renovation and improvement of federally owned  
4    buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses  
5    necessary for continuing the program for the renovation  
6    and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the  
7    District of Columbia, for which funds are not otherwise avail-  
8    able, including appurtenances and approaches thereto, that  
9    are under the control of the General Services Administra-  
10   tion for repair and preservation, as authorized by title III of  
11   the Act of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), ~~\$4,500,000~~  
12   ~~\$5,000,000~~, to remain available until expended, of which not  
13   to exceed ~~\$33,400~~ \$41,700 shall be available for expenses  
14   of travel.

15        Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-  
16   trict of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the repair,  
17   alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not  
18   otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the  
19   grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together  
20   with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and  
21   safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; the  
22   demolition of buildings thereon; and the purchase and repair  
23   of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administra-  
24   tion of the General Services Administration; ~~\$9,000,000~~

1 \$9,500,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$66,000~~ \$83,000 shall  
 2 be available for expenses of travel.

3 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under  
 4 section 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, \$9,300,-  
 5 000, which, together with the unobligated balance of the  
 6 appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year  
 7 1952, shall remain available until June 30, 1954: *Provided*,  
 8 That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation  
 9 of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and  
 10 retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any  
 11 of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation  
 12 or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appro-  
 13 priation.

14 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary  
 15 for operation of the general supply fund (except those  
 16 authorized by law to be charged to said fund), *including*  
 17 *contractual services incident to receiving, handling and ship-*  
 18 *ping warehouse items, and including not to exceed \$450*  
 19 *for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to ex-*  
 20 *ceed \$119,000 \$148,800 for expenses of travel; \$13,998,000*  
 21 *\$15,075,000: Provided*, That the general supply fund shall  
 22 be available for the purchase of not to exceed ~~five~~ *twelve*  
 23 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for the pur-  
 24 poses of this appropriation.

25 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions



1 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of  
 2 July 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section  
 3 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to  
 4 exceed ~~\$142,600~~ \$178,250 for expenses of travel, and the  
 5 purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for  
 6 replacement only, \$203,979,000, to remain available until  
 7 expended, of which \$70,000,000 is for liquidation of obli-  
 8 gations incurred pursuant to authority heretofore granted  
 9 under this head: *Provided*, That any funds received as pro-  
 10 ceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account  
 11 of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited  
 12 to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the pur-  
 13 poses, of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during  
 14 the current fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the  
 15 value of surplus strategic and critical materials which, in  
 16 accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23,  
 17 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a) ), may be transferred to stock-  
 18 piles established in accordance with said Act.

19                   REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

20           Contract authorizations available to the General Serv-  
 21 ices Administration under the headings hereinafter set forth  
 22 are hereby reduced in the following amounts:

23           “Construction of public buildings outside the District of  
 24 Columbia”, \$29,500,000.

1 "Federal Courts Building, District of Columbia",  
2 \$3,875,000.

3 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
6 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District  
7 of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of  
8 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed  
9 ~~\$210,000~~ \$265,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of  
10 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
11 work of the agency; and transportation expenses and not  
12 to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized  
13 by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
14 73b-2) , for persons serving without compensation as mem-  
15 bers of any advisory committee established pursuant to Title  
16 VI of the Housing Act of 1949; ~~\$3,606,000~~ \$5,606,000:  
17 *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of  
18 providing representatives at the site of projects being un-  
19 dertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the  
20 Housing Act of 1949 and of projects financed through loans  
21 to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Hous-  
22 ing Act of 1950, shall be compensated by such agencies or  
23 institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggre-  
24 gate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and ex-



1   penses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministra-  
2   tive; and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the  
3   Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may  
4   accept reimbursement or payment for such services from  
5   such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such  
6   amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such  
7   charges have been made, ~~but such nonadministrative ex-~~  
8   ~~penses shall not exceed \$374,000.~~

9       *Defense Community Facilities and Services: During the*  
10   *current fiscal year not to exceed \$225,000 of the appropria-*  
11   *tion granted under this head in the Second Supplemental*  
12   *Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available for administra-*  
13   *tive expenses in connection with the construction of facilities*  
14   *under such appropriation.*

15                   PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

16       Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contri-  
17   butions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-  
18   tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as  
19   amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$29,880,000: *Provided,*  
20   That except for payments required on contracts entered into  
21   prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall  
22   be available for payment to any public housing agency for  
23   expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,  
24   unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regula-  
25   tions prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental

1 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United  
2 States, but such prohibition shall not be applicable in the  
3 case of a family of any serviceman or the family of any  
4 veteran who has been discharged (other than dishonorably)  
5 from, or the family of any serviceman who died in, the  
6 Armed Forces of the United States within four years prior  
7 to the date of application for admission to such housing:  
8 *Provided further*, That all expenditures of this appropria-  
9 tion shall be subject to audit and final settlement by the  
10 Comptroller General of the United States under the  
11 provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as  
12 amended: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provi-  
13 sions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended,  
14 the Public Housing Administration shall not, with re-  
15 spect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) author-  
16 ize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of  
17 construction of in excess of five thousand dwelling units,  
18 or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any  
19 agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind  
20 the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans,  
21 annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of  
22 construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of  
23 five thousand to be authorized for commencement of con-  
24 struction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal  
25 year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter



1 authorized by the Congress: *Provided further, That not-*  
2 *withstanding the provisions of the United States Housing*  
3 *Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administra-*  
4 *tion shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March*  
5 *1, 1949, authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the com-*  
6 *mencement of construction of in excess of forty-five thousand*  
7 *dwelling units: Provided further, That the Public Housing*  
8 Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this  
9 Act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated  
10 before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which  
11 such projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by  
12 the governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless  
13 such projects have been subsequently approved by the  
14 same procedure through which such rejection was expressed:  
15 *Provided further, That no part of any appropriation con-*  
16 *tained in this section shall be used to pay annual contribu-*  
17 *tions on any housing unit of a project assisted under the*  
18 *United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, which*  
19 *is occupied by a person who is a member of an organization*  
20 *designated as subversive by the Attorney General.*

21 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses  
22 of the Public Housing Administration, \$7,000,000  
23 \$9,000,000, to be merged with and expended under the au-  
24 thorization for such expenses contained in title III of this Act.

## 1 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry  
3 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C.  
4 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, ~~\$89,300~~  
5 ~~\$93,500~~, of which not to exceed ~~\$2,000~~ \$2,550 shall be  
6 available for expenses of travel.

## 7 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

8 General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing  
9 the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C.  
10 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those other-  
11 wise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general  
12 administration, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the  
13 employment of special counsel; contract stenographic re-  
14 porting services; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); not to  
15 exceed ~~\$205,000~~ \$256,300 for expenses of travel; and pur-  
16 chase of nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;  
17 ~~\$8,935,000~~ \$9,704,000, of which \$100,000 shall be avail-  
18 able for valuations of pipe lines: *Provided*, That Joint Board  
19 members and cooperating State commissioners may use  
20 Government transportation requests when traveling in con-  
21 nection with their duties as such.

22 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing  
23 functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,  
24 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of  
25 safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to



1 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and  
 2 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the  
 3 safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to  
 4 block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the  
 5 joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry  
 6 Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to  
 7 require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install auto-  
 8 matic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the  
 9 Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment  
 10 of inspectors and engineers, and including not to exceed  
 11 ~~\$145,000~~ \$181,100 for expenses of travel, ~~\$907,000~~  
 12 \$1,042,000.

13 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the  
 14 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An  
 15 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon  
 16 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-  
 17 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and  
 18 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45  
 19 U. S. C. 22-34), including not to exceed ~~\$100,000~~  
 20 \$125,240 for expenses of travel, ~~\$664,000~~ \$755,000.

## 21 INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC 22 RIVER BASIN

23 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac  
 24 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to  
 25 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac

1 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses  
2 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the  
3 administration of its business in the conservancy district  
4 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.  
5 748), \$5,000.

6 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR  
7 AERONAUTICS

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
9 Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500  
10 per annum so long as the position is held by the present  
11 incumbent, and including contracts for the making of special  
12 investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and  
13 computing services; equipment; not to exceed ~~\$213,400~~  
14 ~~\$266,700~~ for expenses of travel; maintenance and operation  
15 of aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for  
16 replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and  
17 periodicals; and services as authorized by section 15 of the  
18 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; ~~\$46,522,200~~  
19 ~~\$50,650,000~~.

20 Construction and equipment: For construction and  
21 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-  
22 mittee, to remain available until expended, \$17,700,000, of  
23 which \$1,000,000 shall be available for payments under  
24 contracts entered into pursuant to the contract authority  
25 heretofore granted under this head.



1 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

2 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the  
3 maintenance and operation of properties under title I of  
4 the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,  
5 \$45,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,  
6 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury  
7 of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so  
8 long as funds are available from appropriations for the fore-  
9 going purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing  
10 Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall  
11 not be effective.

12 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING  
13 COMMISSION

14 Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and  
15 playground system: For necessary expenses for the Na-  
16 tional Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection  
17 with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and play-  
18 ground system of the National Capital, as authorized by  
19 section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482),  
20 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
21 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real estate appraisers,  
22 by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service  
23 and classification laws, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed  
24 those usual for similar services; and purchase of options;  
25 \$66,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*

1 That not exceeding ~~\$22,375~~ \$27,500 of the funds available  
 2 for land acquisition purposes shall be used during the current  
 3 fiscal year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other  
 4 than payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

## 5 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry  
 7 out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of  
 8 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate  
 9 fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
 10 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50  
 11 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
 12 not to exceed ~~\$95,000~~ \$142,500 for expenses of travel; and  
 13 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for  
 14 security guard services; ~~\$3,500,000~~ \$5,000,000, to remain  
 15 available until expended.

## 16 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

### 17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board,  
 19 including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
 20 the purposes of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor  
 21 vehicles; not to exceed ~~\$180,000~~ \$291,000 for expenses of  
 22 travel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
 23 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50



1 per diem for individuals; and rents in the District of Colum-  
2 bia; ~~\$4,907,800~~ \$5,907,800.

### 3 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-  
5 ing not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers; not  
6 to exceed ~~\$90,000~~ \$112,500 for expenses of travel; and  
7 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
8 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$5,245,080.

### 9 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

#### 10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for the operation and mainte-  
12 nance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by  
13 title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act  
14 (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including services as authorized  
15 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
16 55a) ; not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers  
17 and periodicals; not to exceed ~~\$69,500~~ for expenses of  
18 travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and  
19 Records Management; not to exceed ~~\$363,500~~ for expenses  
20 of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and  
21 Records Servicing; ~~\$92,500~~ for the National Selective Serv-  
22 ice Appeal Board, of which not to exceed ~~\$3,500~~ shall be  
23 available for expenses of travel; and ~~\$215,200~~ for the  
24 National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors,  
25 Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed

1 ~~\$40,000~~ shall be available for expenses of travel; not to  
2 exceed \$779,300 for expenses of administrative travel;  
3 \$36,772,000: *Provided, That during the current fiscal year,*  
4 *the President may exempt this appropriation from the provi-*  
5 *sions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised*  
6 *Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be*  
7 *necessary in the interest of national defense.*

8 *Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be*  
9 *used for the destruction of records accumulated under the*  
10 *Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,*  
11 *which are hereby authorized to be destroyed by the Director*  
12 *of Selective Service after compliance with the procedures*  
13 *for the destruction of records prescribed pursuant to the*  
14 *Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44 U. S. C.*  
15 *366-380): Provided, That no records may be transferred*  
16 *to any other agency without the approval of the Director*  
17 *of Selective Service.*

#### 18 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

19 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For  
20 all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and  
21 increase of collections from the surveying and exploring  
22 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for  
23 the system of international exchanges between the United  
24 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches  
25 among the American Indians and the natives of lands under



1 the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independ-  
2 ently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scien-  
3 tific organizations in the United States, and the excavation  
4 and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance  
5 of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary  
6 observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the  
7 National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration,  
8 and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory  
9 and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone,  
10 under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended  
11 by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of  
12 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national  
13 air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946  
14 (20 U. S. C. 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for  
15 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
16 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed ~~\$9,100~~ \$11,350 for  
17 expenses of travel; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms  
18 for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations  
19 of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts,  
20 drawings, and illustrations for publication; ~~\$2,274,000~~  
21 \$2,565,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be  
22 available for the repair, alteration, improvement, preserva-  
23 tion, and equipment of leased premises, and the construction  
24 of auxiliary and appurtenant temporary structures, ramps,  
25 roadways, and approaches thereto, at the Chicago Interna-

1 tional Airport, O'Hare Field, Park Ridge, Illinois, to house  
2 the National Air Museum storage collections.

3 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For  
4 the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art,  
5 the protection and care of the works of art therein, and  
6 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by  
7 the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by  
8 the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution  
9 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized  
10 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
11 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer  
12 of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art  
13 associations or societies whose publications or services are  
14 available to members only, or to members at a price lower  
15 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning  
16 of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; purchase or  
17 rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and  
18 contents thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings,  
19 approaches, and grounds; not to exceed ~~\$1,600~~ \$2,000 for  
20 expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$15,000 for  
21 restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery  
22 of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with indi-  
23 viduals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and  
24 under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem  
25 proper; ~~\$1,181,100~~ \$1,300,000.



## 1      SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

2      Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
3 Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as  
4 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed ~~\$4,000~~ \$7,000 for expenses of  
6 travel, and not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of news-  
7 papers and periodicals, \$291,305, together with not to ex-  
8 ceed \$20,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appro-  
9 priated for this purpose in the "Independent Offices  
10 Appropriation Act, 1952".

## 11                      TARIFF COMMISSION

12      Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
13 Tariff Commission, including subscriptions to newspapers  
14 (not to exceed \$200), not to exceed ~~\$12,000~~ \$15,000 for  
15 expenses of travel, and contract stenographic reporting serv-  
16 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
17 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$1,194,750~~ \$1,388,000: *Provided*, That  
18 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary  
19 of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall here-  
20 after participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337,  
21 and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any mem-  
22 ber of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary  
23 interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special  
24 representative.

## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two) and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; the purchase (not to exceed ~~one hundred and ten~~ *two hundred and twenty*, of which *one hundred and fifty* shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, ~~\$171,270,000~~ *\$186,027,000*, to remain available until expended, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against prior appropriations: *Provided*, That no funds appropriated for the Tennessee Valley Authority by this paragraph shall be used for the maintenance or operation of any aircraft for passenger service that is not specifically confined to the active operation of the official business of the Tennessee Valley Authority by officers or employees of such Authority, and not to exceed ~~\$1,375,000~~ *\$1,718,300* of funds available to the Tennessee Valley Authority shall be used for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That no funds appropriated for the Tennessee Valley Authority by this paragraph shall be used for the purchase of coal unless the purchase is made under a contract with a contractor who has furnished a performance bond or other satisfactory warranty for the proper performance of the contract; and not



1 to exceed \$99,131,125 of funds available under this section  
2 shall be used for personal services.

3 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-  
5 ing contract stenographic reporting services and not to  
6 exceed \$35,000 for travel expenses, \$900,000: *Provided*,  
7 That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the  
8 written certificate of the judge.

9 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

10 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-  
11 ices: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administra-  
12 tion, including maintenance and operation of medical, hos-  
13 pital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions  
14 pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged  
15 with administering, including purchase of thirty-eight  
16 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; serv-  
17 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
18 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; maintenance and operation of farms;  
19 recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained  
20 by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to  
21 securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and  
22 other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the  
23 Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized by  
24 Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as  
25 amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity

1 with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24  
2 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for  
3 admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital  
4 or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$6,000 for newspapers  
5 and periodicals; not to exceed ~~\$3,138,400~~ \$3,923,000 for  
6 expenses of travel of employees; not to exceed \$45,300 for  
7 the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of ex-  
8 hibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other  
9 visual educational information and descriptive material,  
10 including the purchase or rental of equipment; ~~\$809,-~~  
11 ~~382,260~~ \$877,382,260, together with not to exceed \$12,-  
12 500,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated  
13 for this purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation  
14 Act, 1952", from which allotments and transfers may be  
15 made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health  
16 Service), the Army, Navy, and Interior Departments,  
17 for disbursements by them under the various headings  
18 of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as  
19 are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries  
20 of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That no part  
21 of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of seventy  
22 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*,  
23 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the  
24 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any  
25 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital



1 or home; and this appropriation may be used to repair, alter,  
2 improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and  
3 homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration,  
4 not otherwise provided for, either by contract or by the hire  
5 of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

6 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-  
7 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including  
8 subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans'  
9 Regulation 1a, as amended), authorized under any Act of  
10 Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon,  
11 including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities,  
12 the administration of which is now or may hereafter be  
13 placed in the Veterans' Administration, and for the pay-  
14 ment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401  
15 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38  
16 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,204,351,000, to be immediately  
17 available and to remain available until expended.

18 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to  
19 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III,  
20 and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,  
21 \$558,907,200, to be immediately available and to remain  
22 available until expended.

23 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval  
24 insurance, \$6,854,000, to remain available until expended.

25 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and

1 domiciliary facilities, for extending, with the approval of the  
2 President, any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the  
3 Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set  
4 forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931  
5 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's  
6 Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain  
7 available until expended, ~~\$153,600,000~~ \$66,316,000, of  
8 which \$59,000,000 is for payment of obligations heretofore  
9 authorized to be incurred under this head: *Provided*, That no  
10 part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence  
11 any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are  
12 available for the completion of such work; and no funds shall  
13 be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans' Admin-  
14 istration is reasonably certain that the installation will be  
15 abandoned in the near future: *Provided further*, That not to  
16 exceed 5.5 per centum of the amounts available under this  
17 head shall be available for the employment of all necessary  
18 technical and clerical personnel for the preparation of plans  
19 and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and  
20 in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for all travel  
21 expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection  
22 therewith, except that whenever the Veterans' Administra-  
23 tion finds it necessary in the construction of any project to  
24 employ other Government agencies or persons outside the  
25 Federal service to perform such services not to exceed



1 9 per centum of the cost of such projects may be expended  
2 for such services: *Provided further*, That amounts available  
3 under this head for portable initial equipment are increased  
4 from \$31,455,440 to \$33,349,581 including the purchase of  
5 one hundred and ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles.

6 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all  
7 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and  
8 repairs to hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$8,000,000  
9 \$9,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
10 That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to  
11 commence any major alteration, improvement, or repair  
12 unless funds are available for the completion of such work;  
13 and no funds shall be used for such work at any facility if  
14 the Veterans' Administration is reasonably certain that the  
15 installation will be abandoned in the near future.

16 National service life insurance: For the payment of  
17 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insur-  
18 ance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life  
19 Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$54,072,000, to  
20 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That certain  
21 premiums shall be credited to this appropriation as pro-  
22 vided by the Act.

23 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities  
24 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$8,595,-  
25 000, to remain available until expended.

1       Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of  
2 burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regu-  
3 lation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equip-  
4 ment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments  
5 authorized by part IX of Veterans' Administration Regula-  
6 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, \$17,206,000, to remain  
7 available until expended.

8       Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For pay-  
9 ment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accord-  
10 ance with the Act of July 1, 1948 (50 U. S. C. App.  
11 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and  
12 treatment of veterans, \$1,861,500.

13       Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled vet-  
14 erans: To enable the Administrator to provide, or assist in  
15 providing, automobiles or other conveyances for disabled  
16 veterans as authorized by the act of October 20, 1951  
17 (Public Law 187), \$5,000,000, to remain available until  
18 expended.

19       No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-  
20 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except  
21 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits  
22 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the  
23 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-  
24 istrator of Veterans' Affairs.



## WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

## PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through (e), 6, and 7 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That no claims shall be allowed or paid under the provisions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from any funds other than those covered into the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as provided by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; expenses of attendance

1 at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
 2 tion; not to exceed ~~\$8,000~~ \$10,000 for expenses of travel;  
 3 and advances or reimbursements to other Government  
 4 agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying  
 5 out the functions of the Commission; ~~\$683,000~~ \$786,100, to  
 6 be derived from the war claims fund created by section  
 7 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896,  
 8 approved July 3, 1948).

9 *REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION*

10 *The unobligated balance of the funds available for nec-*  
 11 *essary expenses of the National Capital Sesquicentennial*  
 12 *Commission, as authorized by the Acts of July 18, 1947*  
 13 *(Public Law 203), and May 31, 1949 (Public Law 78), is*  
 14 *hereby rescinded effective July 1, 1952, except for necessary*  
 15 *liquidating expenses, and such sum shall be carried to the*  
 16 *surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon*  
 17 *the approval of this Act.*

18 **INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

19 **SEC. 102.** No part of any appropriation contained in  
 20 this title for the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used  
 21 to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who  
 22 is a member of an organization or party that advocates the  
 23 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
 24 or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds,  
 25 upon investigation and report by the Federal Bureau of



1 Investigation on the character, associations and loyalty of  
2 whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such  
3 person is disloyal to the Government of the United States:  
4 *Provided*, That any person who advocates or who is a  
5 member of an organization or party that advocates the  
6 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
7 or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship the  
8 salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are  
9 paid from any appropriation contained in this title shall  
10 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not  
11 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one  
12 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause  
13 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other  
14 provisions of existing law.

15 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-  
16 able for travel expenses of employees and no specific limita-  
17 tion has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such  
18 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth there-  
19 for in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

20 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this title are expend-  
21 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no  
22 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures  
23 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the  
24 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not  
25 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic

1 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance  
2 of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds  
3 are herein provided.

4 SEC. 105. No part of any appropriation contained in  
5 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person  
6 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly  
7 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed  
8 Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed  
9 his period of active military or naval service and has within  
10 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-  
11 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not  
12 more than one year made application for restoration to his  
13 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service  
14 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his  
15 former position and has not been restored thereto.

16 SEC. 106. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-  
17 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifi-  
18 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment  
19 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organi-  
20 zations concerned with the function or activity for which the  
21 appropriation concerned is made: *Provided*, That appropria-  
22 tions contained in this title shall be available for the exami-  
23 nation of estimates of appropriations and activities in the  
24 field without regard to limitations on travel contained in  
25 such appropriations.



1        SEC. 107. No part of any appropriations made available  
2 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase  
3 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new  
4 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That  
5 this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been  
6 approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

7        SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in  
8 this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any em-  
9 ployee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number  
10 that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to  
11 one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-  
12 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:  
13 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall  
14 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend  
15 half time or more in personnel administration consisting of  
16 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-  
17 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and  
18 classification; employee relations and services; training;  
19 ~~committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service~~  
20 ~~examiners~~; wage administration; and processing, recording,  
21 and reporting.

22        SEC. 109. None of the sections under the head  
23 "Independent offices, General provisions" in this title shall  
24 apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or the  
25 Tennessee Valley Authority.

## 1 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## 2 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

3 Ship construction: For an additional amount for "Ship  
4 construction," for the payment of obligations incurred on  
5 or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, reconditioning,  
6 and betterments, \$140,000,000, to remain available until  
7 expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the  
8 \$105,000,000 appropriated under this head in the Inde-  
9 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall remain avail-  
10 able for expenditure without fiscal year limitation.

## 11 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

12 Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of  
13 obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies  
14 granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the  
15 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropria-  
16 tions heretofore made to the United States Maritime Com-  
17 mission, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended:  
18 *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential  
19 subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is repre-  
20 sented on the operator's books by a contingent accounts  
21 receivable item against the United States as a partial or  
22 complete offset to the recapture accrual, the operator (1)  
23 shall be excused from making deposits in the special reserve  
24 fund, and (2) as to the amount of such earnings the deposit  
25 of which is so excused shall be entitled to the same tax



1 treatment as though it had been deposited in said special  
2 reserve fund. To the extent that any amount paid to the  
3 operator by the United States reduces the balance in the  
4 operator's contingent receivable account against the United  
5 States, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited in the  
6 fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section 607  
7 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended:  
8 *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this Act, or in  
9 any prior appropriation Act, shall be construed to affect the  
10 authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant  
11 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-differ-  
12 ential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the  
13 United States to make future payments in accordance with the  
14 terms of such operating-differential subsidy contracts: *Pro-*  
15 *vided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation  
16 shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made,  
17 for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any  
18 number of voyages, during the current fiscal year, in excess  
19 of sixteen hundred, of which one hundred shall be for new  
20 operators, and which number shall include the number of  
21 voyages under contracts hereafter awarded of sixteen hun-  
22 dred, which number shall include the number of voyages  
23 under contracts hereafter awarded and of which one hundred  
24 shall be for operators who have not held contracts prior to  
25 July 1, 1951.

1       Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for  
2 carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and  
3 other laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and  
4 the Maritime Administration, ~~\$14,375,700~~ \$16,860,000,  
5 within limitations as follows:

6       Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000  
7 for newspapers and periodicals; purchase of one passenger  
8 motor vehicle, for replacement only; services as authorized  
9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
10 55a); not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials  
11 of other countries when specifically authorized by the Mari-  
12 time Administrator; not to exceed ~~\$130,700~~ \$160,350 for  
13 expenses of travel; and \$75,000 to be available exclusively  
14 for ship structure research, testing and models; ~~\$8,099,700~~  
15 \$9,212,000: *Provided*, That the Maritime Administration  
16 is authorized to dispense with the administrative audit of  
17 agents' accounts covering voyages beginning prior to April  
18 1, 1949: *Provided further*, That funds transferred to this  
19 appropriation from the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund  
20 established under the provisions of Public Law 45, Eighty-  
21 second Congress, shall not exceed a sum sufficient to provide  
22 for the employment of in excess of ~~three hundred~~ *five hun-*  
23 *dred* employees at any time during the current fiscal year;

24       Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of ware-  
25 houses, and maintenance and operation of terminals, includ-



1 ing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-  
 2 ment only, and not to exceed ~~\$2,200~~ \$2,775 for expenses  
 3 of travel, ~~\$1,764,000~~ \$2,078,000;

4 Reserve fleet expenses, ~~\$4,512,000~~ \$5,570,000, of which  
 5 not to exceed ~~\$6,650~~ \$8,325 shall be available for expenses  
 6 of travel: *Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed  
 7 \$1,200,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation  
 8 made available under this head for the fiscal year 1952 shall  
 9 remain available during the current fiscal year.

10 Maritime training: For training personnel for the man-  
 11 ning of the merchant marine (including operation of training  
 12 stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay, New  
 13 York; Alameda, California, and the United States Maritime  
 14 Service Institute), including not to exceed ~~\$1,881,600~~  
 15 \$2,474,100 for personal services in the District of Columbia  
 16 and elsewhere which may be used to provide pay and allow-  
 17 ances for personnel of the United States Maritime Service  
 18 comparable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law  
 19 (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707) ; purchase of two pas-  
 20 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; not to exceed  
 21 ~~\$1,500~~ \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent,  
 22 United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended  
 23 in his discretion; not to exceed ~~\$20,500~~ \$30,750 for expenses  
 24 of travel; and not to exceed ~~\$55,680~~ \$72,500 for transfer  
 25 to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for

1 services rendered the Maritime Administration; ~~\$2,795,200~~  
 2 ~~\$3,990,000~~, including uniforms and textbooks for cadet  
 3 midshipmen; to be provided in kind at an average yearly  
 4 cost of not to exceed \$200 per cadet: *Provided*, That this  
 5 appropriation shall not be used for compensation or allow-  
 6 ances for trainees or cadets *including the pay of cadet*  
 7 *midshipmen*.

8 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-  
 9 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of  
 10 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York,  
 11 \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and  
 12 support of marine schools in such States as provided in the  
 13 Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so  
 14 forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C.  
 15 1121-1123); \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of  
 16 vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for  
 17 use in connection with such State marine schools; and  
 18 ~~\$300,400~~ for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and sub-  
 19 sistence of cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in  
 20 accordance with regulations established pursuant to law  
 21 ~~(46 U. S. C. 1126 (b))~~; ~~\$643,400~~ and ~~\$749,050~~ for the  
 22 *pay of seven hundred and ten cadet midshipmen at \$65 per*  
 23 *month and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each cadet*  
 24 *midshipman*; \$1,092,050.

25 War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unex-



1    pendent balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the  
2    Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,  
3    1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General  
4    Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the  
5    War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is  
6    hereby continued available during the current fiscal year.

7       No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,  
8    nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of  
9    any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949,  
10   unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime Admin-  
11   istration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept  
12   or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items,  
13   except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as  
14   the Maritime Administration considers advisable to be re-  
15   tained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all  
16   consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunkers over and  
17   above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by  
18   the charterer at his own expense.

19       No money made available to the Department of Com-  
20   merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act shall  
21   be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired  
22   by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the  
23   use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or  
24   which is insured by the Government and lost while so in-

1   sured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except  
2   in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act,  
3   1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance  
4   with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection is  
5   interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

6       Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the  
7   Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and  
8   services and make necessary repairs in connection with any  
9   lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property  
10   under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments  
11   received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, serv-  
12   ices, and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to  
13   the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided*,  
14   That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or  
15   occupancy on account of items other than such utilities,  
16   services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as  
17   miscellaneous receipts.

18       No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal  
19   year from the construction fund established by the Merchant  
20   Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appro-  
21   priations and limitations contained in this Act, or in any  
22   prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise  
23   would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered  
24   into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

25       The general provisions applicable to appropriations



1 contained in title I of this Act shall apply to appropriations  
2 for Maritime Activities contained in this title.

3 TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

4 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,  
5 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within  
6 the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each  
7 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to  
8 make such contracts and commitments without regard to  
9 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the  
10 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may  
11 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the  
12 Budget for the fiscal year 1953 for each such corporation or  
13 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

14 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

15 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed  
16 ~~\$3,371,425~~ \$3,647,600 shall be available for administrative  
17 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall  
18 be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capi-  
19 talized expenditures, fees for servicing mortgages, expenses  
20 (including services performed on a force account, contract,  
21 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in  
22 connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, main-  
23 tenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal  
24 property belonging to said Association or in which it has an  
25 interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses

1 of persons employed outside of the continental United States,  
2 expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in  
3 connection with the performance of legal services, and all  
4 administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-  
5 ment agencies; and said Association may utilize and may  
6 make payment for services and facilities of the Federal  
7 Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government:  
8 *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses  
9 to the accounts of the Association shall be made in accord-  
10 ance with generally recognized accounting principles and  
11 practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$122,760  
12 \$153,450 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided*  
13 *further*, *That administrative expenses not under limitation*  
14 *for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the*  
15 *fiscal year 1953 shall not exceed \$150,000.*

16 Office of the Administrator (prefabricated housing) : Not  
17 to exceed \$225,000 shall be available for all administrative  
18 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of carrying out  
19 the functions of the Office of the Administrator under section  
20 102 of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended (12 U. S. C.  
21 1701g), and title V of the Defense Housing and Community  
22 Facilities and Services Act of 1951, but this amount shall be  
23 exclusive of costs of services performed on a contract or fee  
24 basis in connection with termination of contracts and legal  
25 services on a contract or fee basis: *Provided*, That no addi-



1 tional loan shall be made under the authority transferred  
2 to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganization Plan Num-  
3 bered 23 of 1950 for the foregoing purposes after the  
4 effective date of this Act unless the Administrator shall have  
5 determined that such loan is in the interest of the Govern-  
6 ment in the furtherance of any existing loan or for the re-  
7 financing of any existing loan: *Provided further*, That not  
8 to exceed ~~\$6,000~~ \$7,500 shall be available for expenses of  
9 travel.

10 Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of  
11 \$725,000 shall be available for administrative expenses  
12 of the Home Loan Bank Board, including the purchase  
13 of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only,  
14 and shall be derived from funds available to the Home  
15 Loan Bank Board, including those in the Home Loan  
16 Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal  
17 Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan  
18 Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the cur-  
19 rent fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board may  
20 utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of  
21 the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks,  
22 the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and  
23 other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That all neces-  
24 sary expenses in connection with the conservatorship of insti-  
25 tutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance

1 Corporation and all necessary expenses (including services  
2 performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other  
3 personal services) in connection with the handling, includ-  
4 ing the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf  
5 of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and  
6 retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds,  
7 under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall  
8 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes  
9 hereof: *Provided further*, That not to exceed ~~\$20,000~~  
10 ~~\$25,000~~ shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided*  
11 *further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this  
12 Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore  
13 specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations  
14 of the Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accord-  
15 ance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank  
16 Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-  
17 1449): *Provided further*, That the nonadministrative ex-  
18 penses for the examination of Federal and State chartered  
19 institutions shall not exceed \$1,664,000.

20 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:

21 Not to exceed \$425,000 shall be available for admin-  
22 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and  
23 shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly  
24 capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with liqui-  
25 dation of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets



1 of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance,  
2 and action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or mini-  
3 mizing of losses in the case of specific insured institutions,  
4 legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative  
5 expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said  
6 Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said  
7 Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services  
8 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal  
9 Reserve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other  
10 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
11 ~~\$3,700~~ \$4,600 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Pro-*  
12 *vided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of  
13 this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore  
14 specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of  
15 said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in  
16 accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as  
17 amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

18 Home Owners' Loan Corporation: The unobligated bal-  
19 ance of the item of \$75,000 made available under this head  
20 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall  
21 be available to the Home Loan Bank Board for expenditure  
22 as nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation  
23 of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

24 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the  
25 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be

1 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative ex-  
 2 penses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying  
 3 out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed  
 4 \$4,885,000 of the various funds of the Federal Hous-  
 5 ing Administration shall be available for expenditure,  
 6 in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended  
 7 (12 U. S. C. 1701) : *Provided*, That, except as herein other-  
 8 wise provided, all expenses and obligations of said Adminis-  
 9 tration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance  
 10 with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That not  
 11 to exceed ~~\$130,000~~ \$162,250 shall be available for expenses  
 12 of travel: *Provided further*, That funds available for expend-  
 13 iture shall be available for contract actuarial services (not  
 14 to exceed \$1,500) ; and purchase of periodicals and news-  
 15 papers (not to exceed \$500) ÷ ~~*Provided further*, That~~  
 16 expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by  
 17 section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949,  
 18 shall not exceed ~~\$25,175,000~~.

19 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-  
 20 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses  
 21 of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties  
 22 imposed by or pursuant to law including funds appropriated  
 23 by title I of this Act and not to exceed \$205,000 of the  
 24 funds appropriated for such expenses under the head "De-  
 25 fense Housing" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation



1 Act, 1952, not to exceed ~~\$10,455,000~~ \$12,613,000 shall be  
2 available for such expenses, including purchase of not to  
3 exceed three passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only;  
4 not to exceed ~~\$620,000~~ \$775,000 for expenses of travel; and  
5 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-  
6 cerned with the work of the Administration: *Provided*, That  
7 necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Ad-  
8 ministration at the sites of non-Federal projects in connec-  
9 tion with the construction of such non-Federal projects by  
10 public housing agencies with the aid of the Administration,  
11 shall be compensated by such agencies by the payment of  
12 fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to the develop-  
13 ment costs of such projects will cover the costs of rendering  
14 such services, and expenditures by the Administration for  
15 such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses,  
16 and funds received from such payments may be used only for  
17 the payment of necessary expenses of providing representa-  
18 tives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal  
19 projects: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public  
20 Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act,  
21 in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law  
22 shall not exceed \$31,690,000: *Provided further*, That not  
23 to exceed \$50,000 of funds made available by the Act  
24 of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035) shall be available for

1 necessary expenses, including administrative expenses, of  
2 the Public Housing Administration in carrying out the  
3 provisions of the Act of May 19, 1949 (Public Law 65).

4 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

5 Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the  
6 supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) :

7 Not to exceed ~~\$467,330~~ \$481,200 shall be available for  
8 administrative expenses, including not to exceed ~~\$9,560~~  
9 \$11,950 for expenses of travel, to be determined in the man-  
10 ner set forth under the title "General expenses" in the Uni-  
11 form System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the  
12 Interstate Commerce Commission (effective January 1,  
13 1947) ; *and funds available for operating expenses shall be*  
14 *available for purchase (not to exceed two, for replacement*  
15 *only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles: Provided, That*  
16 no funds shall be used to pay compensation of employees  
17 normally subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as  
18 amended, at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar  
19 services under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the  
20 compensation of vessel employees and such terminal and  
21 other employees as are not covered by said Act, at rates  
22 in excess of rates prevailing in the river transportation  
23 industry in the area (including prevailing leave allowances  
24 for vessel employees, but the granting of such allowances



1 shall not be construed as establishing a different leave system  
2 within the meaning of that term as used in section 3 of the  
3 Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d) ).

4 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 302. No part of the funds of, or available for  
6 expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this  
7 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee  
8 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that  
9 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one  
10 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,  
11 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Pro-*  
12 *vided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be  
13 considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend  
14 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of  
15 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-  
16 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and  
17 classification; employee relations and services; training; com-  
18 mittees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service ex-  
19 aminers; wage administration; and processing, recording, and  
20 reporting.

21 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 401. Hereafter no part of the funds of, or available  
23 for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this  
24 or any other Act, including the government of the District  
25 of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accu-

1 mulated by any civilian officer or employee during any calen-  
2 dar year and unused at the close of business on June 30th  
3 of the succeeding calendar year: *Provided*, That the head  
4 of any such corporation or agency shall afford an oppor-  
5 tunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave  
6 accumulated under this section prior to June 30th of such  
7 succeeding calendar year: *Provided further*, That this sec-  
8 tion shall not apply to officers and employees whose post  
9 of duty is outside the continental United States: *Pro-*  
10 *vided further*, That this section shall not apply with respect  
11 to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual  
12 leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their  
13 civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active  
14 military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United  
15 States.

16 SEC. 402 401. No part of any appropriation contained  
17 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
18 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
19 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
20 the Government of the United States or who is a member  
21 of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
22 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
23 States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization  
24 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
25 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the



1 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie  
2 evidence that the person making the affidavit has not con-  
3 trary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike  
4 against the Government of the United States, is not a mem-  
5 ber of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
6 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
7 States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a  
8 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of  
9 the Government of the United States by force or violence:  
10 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike  
11 against the Government of the United States or who is a  
12 member of an organization of Government employees that  
13 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the  
14 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an  
15 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
16 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
17 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any  
18 appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty  
19 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
20 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or  
21 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall  
22 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-  
23 visions of existing law.

24       SEC. 403. In no event shall the number of passenger-  
25 carrying vehicles which may be operated during the current

1   fiscal year at the seat of government under any appropriation  
2   or authorization in this Act exceed 50 per centum of the  
3   number in use as of June 30, 1951.

4       SEC. 404 402. No part of any appropriation contained  
5   in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
6   corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for  
7   publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or  
8   defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

9       SEC. 405 403. No part of any appropriation contained in  
10   this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
11   corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
12   compensation of any civilian employee of the Government,  
13   whose principal or primary duties consist of acting as chauff-  
14   eur or driver of any Government-owned passenger motor  
15   vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance). This section shall  
16   not apply with respect to any person whose duties consist of  
17   acting as chauffeur for the President of the United States  
18   or whose place of duty is in a foreign country.

19       SEC. 406. No part of any appropriation or authoriza-  
20   tion contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compen-  
21   sation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or  
22   position which may become vacant during the fiscal year  
23   beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition  
24   shall not apply—

25       (a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;



1           ~~(b)~~ to positions filled from within a department,  
2           independent executive bureau, board, commission, cor-  
3           poration, agency or office, provided for in this Act;

4           ~~(c)~~ to offices or positions required by law to be  
5           filled by appointment of the President by and with the  
6           advice and consent of the Senate;

7           ~~(d)~~ to all employees in veterans' medical facilities,  
8           exclusive of medical departmental personnel in the Dis-  
9           trict of Columbia;

10          ~~(e)~~ to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;

11          ~~(f)~~ to employees of the General Accounting Office;

12          ~~(g)~~ to employees of the Tax Court of the United  
13          States;

14          ~~(h)~~ to American Battle Monuments Commission:

15          *Provided further,* That when any department, inde-  
16          pendent executive bureau, board, commission, corpora-  
17          tion, agency or office, contained in this Act shall, as  
18          the result of the operation of this amendment reduce  
19          its personnel to a number not exceeding 90 per centum  
20          of the total number provided for in this Act, such  
21          amendment may cease to apply and said 90 per centum  
22          shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal  
23          year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal  
24          year 1953 this amendment shall again become operative.

1        *SEC. 404. (a) No part of any appropriation made by*  
2 *this Act for any purpose shall be used for the payment of*  
3 *personal services in excess of an amount equal to 90 per*  
4 *centum of the amount requested for personal services for*  
5 *such purpose in budget estimates heretofore submitted to*  
6 *the Congress for the fiscal year 1953: and the total amount*  
7 *of each appropriation, any part of which is available for*  
8 *the payment of personal services for any purpose, is hereby*  
9 *reduced by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount*  
10 *requested in such budget estimates for personal services for*  
11 *such purpose less an amount representing the reduction,*  
12 *if any, between the amount requested for personal services*  
13 *in the budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein*  
14 *for such services.*

15        *(b) This section shall not apply to—*

16            *1. Offices or positions required by law to be filled*  
17 *by appointment of the President by and with the advice*  
18 *and consent of the Senate.*

19            *2. Employees of the White House Office.*

20            *3. Employees engaged in the care, maintenance,*  
21 *and so forth, of the Executive Mansion and Grounds.*

22            *4. Employees in medical facilities, exclusive of*  
23 *administrative medical personnel in the District of*  
24 *Columbia.*



1           5. *Employees of the General Accounting Office.*

2           6. *Employees of the Smithsonian Institution, includ-*  
3           *ing the National Gallery of Art.*

4           7. *Employees of The Tax Court of the United*  
5           *States.*

6           8. *Employees in foreign countries of the American*  
7           *Battle Monuments Commission.*

8           9. *Employees of the Atomic Energy Commission.*

9           10. *Employees of the Selective Service System.*

10        *SEC. 405. No part of any appropriation contained in*  
11        *this Act, or any funds made available for expenditure by this*  
12        *Act, shall be used for the purpose of acquiring, seizing, or*  
13        *operating any plant, facility, or other property, unless the*  
14        *acquisition, seizure, or operation of such plant, facility, or*  
15        *other property is authorized by Act of Congress.*

16        *SEC. 406. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the*  
17        *maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year,*  
18        *in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946*  
19        *(5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor*  
20        *vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons).*  
21        *is hereby fixed at \$1,600.*

22        *SEC. 407. (a) No part of the money appropriated by*  
23        *this Act to any department, agency, or corporation or made*  
24        *available for expenditure by any department, agency, or cor-*  
25        *poration which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount*

1 required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget  
2 estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the  
3 Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be  
4 employed by such department, agency, or corporation during  
5 such fiscal year in the performance of—

6 (1) functions performed by a person designated as  
7 an information specialist, information and editorial  
8 specialist, publications and information coordinator, press  
9 relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert,  
10 television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity  
11 expert, or designated by any similar title, or

12 (2) functions performed by persons who assist per-  
13 sons performing the functions described in (1) in draft-  
14 ing, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or dissemi-  
15 nating public information publications or releases, radio  
16 or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs,  
17 motion pictures, and similar material,

18 shall be available to pay the compensation of persons perform-  
19 ing the functions described in (1) or (2).

20 (b) This section shall not apply: To persons employed  
21 by the General Services Administration in the performance  
22 of functions or related assisting or supporting functions in  
23 connection with the publication of the Federal Register, or to  
24 persons engaged in functions of the Civil Service Commission  
25 related to (1) the preparation and issuance of materials



1 *relating to the recruitment of personnel for the Federal*  
2 *service, and (2) the compilation of the Official Register of the*  
3 *United States.*

4 SEC. ~~407~~ 408. This Act may be cited as the “Independ-  
5 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 21, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*





82<sup>ND</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> Session

**H. R. 7072**

[Report No. 1603]

---

## **AN ACT**

---

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

---

MARCH 24, 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 28, 1952

Reported with amendments

Calendar No. 1533

82<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 7072

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 28, 1952

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAYBANK to the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, viz:

1       On page 5, line 19, strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert  
2   in lieu thereof the following: "\$500,000, to remain available  
3   until expended, and, in addition, the Commission is author-  
4   ized to utilize for carrying out the purposes of this appro-  
5   priation, without dollar reimbursement from this or any  
6   other appropriation, foreign currencies or credits owed to or  
7   owned by the Treasury of the United States in an amount  
8   not exceeding \$4,500,000".



82<sup>ND</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 7072

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAYBANK to the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

MAY 28, 1952

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

82<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

Calendar No. 1533

# H. R. 7072

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 28, 1952

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAYBANK to the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, viz:

1       On page 5, line 2, strike out "\$619,550" and insert in  
2       lieu thereof the following: "\$400,000, and in addition, the  
3       Commission is authorized to utilize for carrying out the  
4       purposes of this appropriation, without dollar reimburse-  
5       ment from this or any other appropriation, foreign curren-  
6       cies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the  
7       United States in an amount not exceeding \$219,550".



82<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>d</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 7072

---

## AMENDMENT

---

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAYBANK to the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

---

MAY 28, 1952

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 29, 1952

For actions of May 28, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 92

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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| Flood rehabilitation.....2  |                                        | Price control...6,18,28,29 |
| Forestry.....11,12,34       |                                        |                            |

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed foreign-aid bill. Senate made defense-production bill its unfinished business and Sen. Maybank inserted summary of bill. Senate committees reported independent offices appropriation bill, measures to appropriate funds for flood control and soil conservation and to make temporary appropriations pending enactment of supplemental appropriation bill, and bill to make agricultural education program available for University of Alaska. Senate committee ordered reported various transportation bills. House passed road authorization bill.

## SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Passed, 64-10, with amendments H. R. 7005; to extend the Mutual Security Program for the fiscal year 1953. Agreed, 37-34, to a Long amendment reducing the appropriation authorizations by \$200,000,000. Agreed to a Ferguson amendment providing that, when a commodity authorized for procurement outside the U. S. is under domestic allocation or price controls, it shall be furnished to the recipient country in lieu of dollar grants. (pp. 6218-89.)

2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7072, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1953 (S. Rept. 1603)(p. 6216). It is understood that the Committee voted to eliminate the rider to limit the taking of annual leave and eliminated the Jensen rider to restrict the filling of vacancies in the agencies covered by the bill, but that the Committee agreed to a Ferguson amendment making a 10% reduction in the budget estimates for personal services in various agencies covered by the bill.

The Committee reported with amendments H. J. Res. 426, making temporary appropriations available pending enactment of the third supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 6947, which is tied up in conference. That bill includes supplemental items for pay costs in this Department. (H. Rept. 1612.)(p. 6216.)

The Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 454, which provides \$20,000,000 for USDA flood rehabilitation (FMA and SCS) and \$35,000,000 for Army flood control (S. Rept. 1602)(p. 6216).

3. EDUCATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6922, to amend Sec. 22 (relating to the endowment and support of colleges



of agriculture and the mechanic arts) of the act of June 29, 1935, so as to extend the benefits of such section to certain colleges in Alaska (S. Rept. 1609) (p. 6216).

4. LAND TRANSFERS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 2603, to return to Oregon a tract of land which had been donated to the U. S. for fish-hatchery use (S. Rept. 1610) (p. 6216).

The Committee also reported without amendment H. R. 5314, to transfer a tract of land which has been used by DPISAE for grape research to the University of California (S. Rept. 1611) (p. 6216).

5. PROPERTY SEIZURE. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. J. Res. 158, to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the President from seizing private property except as may be prescribed by law (S. Rept. 1606) (p. 6216).

6. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. S. 2594, to extend the Defense Production Act, was made the unfinished business (p. 6289). Sen. Maybank obtained consent to make a correction in the committee report and inserted a summary of the committee bill (p. 6291).

As reported, the bill extends price and wage control authority until Mar. 1, 1953, and extends authority for priorities, allocations, loans and loan guarantees, and import controls until June 30, 1953. However, the import-control provision is amended by substituting the old law (Public Law 590) for the Magnuson amendments (Sec. 104 of the Act). The bill amends the Capehart amendment to make clear that it does not apply to retailers and wholesalers; strikes out the word "hereafter" from the Herlong amendment, thus extending to all retailers and wholesalers their historical mark-up; and sets forth criteria under which price and wage controls should be suspended.

7. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) various transportation bills, including S. 2357, amending the Interstate Commerce Act regarding the agricultural exemption clause, and S. 2653, to standardize rates on household goods shipped by the U.S. Government for its employees (p. D511).

8. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 3554, to provide that the carryover of Maryland tobacco for any marketing year shall be the quantity of such tobacco on hand in the U. S. on Jan. 1 of such marketing year (p. D510).

9. GRAIN-STORAGE INVESTIGATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "postponed for 2 weeks action to conclude hearings on grain shortage investigation, in order that the committee staff and the GAO have further opportunities to complete their investigations" (p. D510).

10. MIGRATORY LABOR. Sen. Humphrey inserted a N. J. Consumers' League resolution commending the report of the President's commission on migratory labor (p. 6215).

11. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. As reported (see Digest 90), S. 2437 authorizes appropriations for each of the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 including the following: Forest highways, \$25,000,000; forest development roads and trails, \$22,500,000; Federal-aid highways, \$270,000,000; Federal-aid secondary highways, \$180,000,000; national park roads and trails, \$10,000,000; parkways, \$10,000,000; and Indian reservation roads, \$10,000,000. It also authorizes \$50,000,000 for defense access roads.



# Senate

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1952

Rev. F. Norman Van Brunt, associate pastor, Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou great indwelling spirit, who art ever attempting to guide the spirit of man to the realization of abundant life, give us a greater sense of expectancy. Deliver us, we pray, from fears that paralyze the will and doubts that breed despair. Let us see Thee, the unchanging, secure foundation upon which we continue to build a glorious heritage of freedom and fidelity. We need the insight of Thy spirit and the all-pervading power of Thy love. To this end grant unto us the divine initiative that, as imitators of the infinite, we may be bearers of light and abundant life to our age. Help us to look upon our purpose and place in the sun with the same sense of mission of the One who staggered the world with the daringness of His faith, the Man of Galilee. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, May 27, 1952, was dispensed with.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 2552) to authorize the appointment of qualified women as physicians and specialists in the medical services of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. VINSON, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. SHORT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 4511. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Territory of Hawaii certain real property at Kahului, Wailuku, Maui, T. H.; and

H. R. 6811. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved April 23, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, Mr. GILLETTE was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate today.

## MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3086) to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate is now operating under a unanimous-consent agreement limiting debate on all amendments, motions, appeals, and the bill itself.

## TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to transact routine business, without debate. At the conclusion of the transaction of routine business, I shall suggest the absence of a quorum. I ask that the time consumed by the transaction of the routine business and the call of the roll not be charged to either side.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator now make the point of no quorum?

Mr. McFARLAND. No; I shall do so following the transaction of routine business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request of the Senator is granted.

## MIGRANT LABOR—RESOLUTION OF CONSUMERS' LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Record a resolution adopted by the Consumers' League of New Jersey commending the President's Commission on Migratory Labor and the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor Management Relations on its work for the protection of migrant labor.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION COMMENDING THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON MIGRATORY LABOR AND THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR AND LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Whereas the study made by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor has revealed that agricultural migrants in many sections of this country are denied decent housing, fair wages and working conditions, adequate health care, and the opportunity for a minimum education; and

Whereas migrants suffer these conditions in large part either because they are excluded from the protection which laws provide for residents or because existing laws do not cover their special and particular needs; and

Whereas the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor Management has been considering possible legislation providing for such protection particularly for decent hous-

ing, the licensing of labor contractors, and the establishment of a Federal Committee on Migratory Labor: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the New Jersey Consumers' League commend the President's Commission on Migratory Labor and the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor Management for its excellent work and that it states that it is awaiting with keen anticipation the introduction of such legislation into the United States Senate.

## IMMIGRATION—LETTER OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a letter which I have received from the American Bar Association dated May 22, 1952, and a letter dated March 10, 1952, also from the American Bar Association, in connection with the immigration bill recently debated and voted on by this body.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL,  
Cambridge, Mass., May 22, 1952.

Senator HUMPHREY,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: I am the chairman of the immigration committee of the administrative law section of the American Bar Association. It was pointed out to me by a member of my committee that you attributed to us certain constitutional views which in his opinion the committee did not adopt. He believes that the views which you attributed to us were in fact the views of another group, some of whom were on our committee. In examining the communication which I sent to Congress on behalf of the committee I find that we did express some constitutional opinions. I do not know which views were in question in your remarks to the Senate, but if they attributed to our committee any opinions other than those expressed in the enclosed communication, I would be very grateful to you if it were possible for you to correct the attribution.

You will understand that I do not mean by this personally to disassociate myself from any views that you may have expressed. It is simply that my authority only went so far as to express those things that the committee formally adopted.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS L. JAFFE.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,  
Cambridge, Mass., March 10, 1952.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The committee respectfully urges the following amendments to H. R. 5678: First, amend section 242b to provide for trial examiners appointed under section 11, Administrative Procedure Act, so as to restore law as settled by Supreme Court in Sung case, because the American Bar Association is firmly opposed to exceptions to the Administrative Procedure Act and believes it is contrary to our traditions to discriminate against resident aliens.



For similar reasons we suggest the following amendments: Amend 242a to maintain present authority of courts to review denial of bail; amend 242f to retain present right of hearing before deportation to alien previously deported; amend 242 so as to maintain present constitutional right of seamen to hearing before deportation.

Revise 360 to preserve the present satisfactory procedure for securing declaration of nationality; delete 342 providing for cancellation of certificates of citizenship with its unconstitutionally inadequate provisions for notice; amend 340b insofar as it permits substituted service without any showing that personal notice cannot be made.

We urge these amendments in the belief that the resident aliens, naturalized citizens, and citizens generally, wherever they may momentarily be, are entitled to the protection of fair procedure as established by the Constitution and the Administrative Procedure Act.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS L. JAFFE,  
Chairman, Immigration Committee,  
Administrative Law Section,  
American Bar Association.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 7593. A bill to amend paragraph 1774, section 201, title II, of the Tariff Act of 1930; without amendment (Rept. No. 1601).

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. J. Res. 426. Joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1612); and

H. J. Res. 454. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1602).

By Mr. MAYBANK, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 7072. A bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1603).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 2084. A bill for the relief of Mathilde Kohar Haleblan; without amendment (Rept. No. 1604);

S. 3195. A bill granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims; without amendment (Rept. No. 1605); and

S. J. Res. 158. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the taking of private property; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1606).

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 5633. A bill to approve a contract negotiated with the Irrigation districts on the Owyhee Federal project, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1607).

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

S. 2360. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to increase the amounts of securities issued by motor carriers without requiring approval by the Interstate Com-

merce Commission; with amendments (Rept. No. 1608).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 2603. A bill to authorize the transfer of certain lands to the State of Oregon; without amendment (Rept. No. 1610);

H. R. 5314. A bill to authorize the transfer to the regents of the University of California, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in Napa County, Calif.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1611); and

H. R. 6922. A bill to amend section 22 (relating to the endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts) of the act of June 29, 1935, so as to extend the benefits of such section to certain colleges in the Territory of Alaska; without amendment (Rept. No. 1609).

### ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, May 28, 1952, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1342. An act to amend acts relating to garage keepers and liverymen's liens and the enforcement thereof in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 1533. An act to designate a Floyd D. Olson Memorial Triangle in the District of Columbia, and to authorize the erection of a memorial plaque in such triangle;

S. 2735. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the recording and releasing of liens by entries on certificates of title for motor vehicles and trailers, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1940, as amended;

S. 2736. An act to amend the Code of Law of the District of Columbia in respect to the recording, in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, of bills of sale, mortgages, deeds of trust, and conditional sales of personal property, and for other purposes; and

S. 2871. An act relating to the manner of appointment of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, the deputy recorders, and the employees of the Office of Recorder, and for other purposes.

### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN:

S. 3241. A bill to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, so as to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to provide office space to State agencies charged with the duty of representing the interests of veterans; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 3242. A bill to amend the mineral leasing laws in order to eliminate the waiver of rentals for oil and gas leases; and

S. 3243. A bill to amend the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 3244. A bill for the relief of Rose L. Kerrigan; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (by request):

S. 3245. A bill to amend section 1 (b) (2) of the act entitled "An act to increase the basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes," approved October 24, 1951, so as to provide increases in compensa-

tion under such act for employees in grade GS-11 or above whose compensation is paid at rates other than the scheduled rates of such grade; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BENNETT:

S. 3246. A bill for the relief of Mr. Frans Gunnick; and

S. 3247. A bill for the relief of Mr. Gerrit Been; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAFT:

S. 3248. A bill for the relief of Mekaru Tat-subo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 3249. A bill for the relief of Achilleas M. Michailopoulos; and

S. 3250. A bill for the relief of Theresia Hotter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEELY (by request):

S. J. Res. 159. Joint resolution authorizing the District of Columbia to enter into interstate civil defense compacts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BRICKER:

S. J. Res. 160. Joint resolution designating a 7-day period beginning August 13, 1952, as National Clay Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HENRY BARANCZAK, ROMUALD SACEWICZ, KAZIMIERZ KIRAGA, AND JOZEF MACIEJEWSKI

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference four private bills for four Polish nationals now in this country who are under orders of deportation.

I want to make public reference to these bills and to these four cases because these four individuals are specifically typical of individuals the United States should by general law make eligible and for whom the United States should be safe asylum from the oppression and persecution and tyranny from which these individuals fled behind the iron curtain.

Two of the individuals for whom I am introducing these private bills are especially noteworthy.

The first of them is a young man 24 years old, Henry Baranczak by name, who should be wearing a decoration rather than be under warrant of deportation from the United States. This young man in August or late July of 1951 organized a mutiny on a Polish naval vessel and boldly seized control of the ship along with 11 other freedom-loving Poles and sailed into a Swedish harbor. This young man who had a long record of intransigence and resistance to the Communist ideology, was given asylum in Sweden, and then fearing reprisal, came to the United States as a stowaway. Just the other day it was announced that a Polish court had placed this young man, and his 11 brave comrades, under the sentence of death in absentia.

We should welcome him as a resident of the United States rather than deport him. He should be honored rather than detained on Ellis Island. However, our present immigration laws do not recognize such heroism. They make no special provision for refugees and escapees from Soviet tyranny and so a private bill is necessary. I wish it were otherwise.







82<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 7072

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 3, 1952

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2        *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3        That the following sums are appropriate, out of any money  
4        in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-  
5        tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,  
6        commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal  
7        year ending June 30, 1953, namely:



## TITLE I

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

## THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$1,907,643.

## EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

## NATIONAL DEFENSE

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government

1 service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for  
 2 emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or de-  
 3 fense which may arise at home or abroad during the current  
 4 fiscal year. ~~(1)\$1,000,000~~ *the unexpended balance in this*  
 5 *fund on June 30, 1952, is hereby continued available during*  
 6 *the fiscal year 1953: Provided, That no part of this appro-*  
 7 *priation shall be available for allocation to finance a func-*  
 8 *tion or project for which function or project a budget*  
 9 *estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law*  
 10 *during the second session of the Eighty-second Congress or*  
 11 *the first session of the Eighty-third Congress and such*  
 12 *appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Sen-*  
 13 *ate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on*  
 14 *Appropriations of either body.*

#### 15 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

16 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-  
 17 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric  
 18 power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Execu-  
 19 tive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended  
 20 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the pro-  
 21 visions of this or any other Act, \$341,200, together with not  
 22 to exceed \$26,000 of the unobligated balance of funds ap-  
 23 propriated for such purpose in the "Independent Offices  
 24 Appropriation Act, 1952".



1 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
 3 Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals  
 4 (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceeding  
 5 \$900) ; not to exceed ~~(2)\$54,000~~ \$64,500 for expenses of  
 6 travel; and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized  
 7 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),  
 8 at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals;  
 9 ~~(3)\$3,314,400~~ \$3,608,000.

10 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 12 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment  
 13 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021) , including newspapers and  
 14 periodicals (not exceeding \$200) ; not to exceed ~~(4)\$2,200~~  
 15 \$2,750 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not  
 16 exceeding \$300) ; ~~(5)\$208,900~~ \$225,000~~(6)~~, to remain  
 17 available until March 31, 1953.

18 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

19 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-  
 21 thorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,  
 22 123-132, 138) , including the acquisition of land or interest  
 23 in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms  
 24 for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside  
 25 of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a

1 cost not exceeding \$500; not to exceed ~~(7)\$10,300~~ \$12,865  
 2 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space in  
 3 foreign countries; and insurance of official motor vehicles in  
 4 foreign countries when required by law of such countries;  
 5 ~~(8)\$619,550~~ \$400,000 ~~(9)~~, and in addition, the Commission  
 6 is authorized to utilize for carrying out the purposes of this  
 7 appropriation, without dollar reimbursement from this or any  
 8 other appropriation, foreign currencies or credits owed to or  
 9 owned by the Treasury of the United States in an amount  
 10 not exceeding \$319,550, and the Secretary of the Treasury  
 11 is directed to make such foreign currencies or credits available  
 12 to the Commission in the amount stated: *Provided*, That  
 13 where station allowance has been authorized by the  
 14 Department of the Army for officers of the Army serv-  
 15 ing the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance  
 16 shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned  
 17 to the Commission while serving at the same foreign sta-  
 18 tions, and this appropriation is hereby made available for  
 19 the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That  
 20 when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the  
 21 Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of the  
 22 Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for  
 23 civilian members of the Commission.

24 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses  
 25 necessary for the permanent design and construction of



1 memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized  
 2 by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132,  
 3 138), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. 1819),  
 4 ~~(10)\$1,000,000~~ *\$500,000* ~~(11)~~, to remain available until  
 5 expended, and, in addition, the Commission is authorized to  
 6 utilize for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation,  
 7 without dollar reimbursement from this or any other appro-  
 8 priation, foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by  
 9 the Treasury of the United States in an amount not exceeding  
 10 \$4,500,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed  
 11 to make such foreign currencies or credits available to the  
 12 Commission in the amount stated, to remain available until  
 13 expended: *Provided*, That foreign currencies available to the  
 14 credit of the Treasury shall be used to defray expenses in-  
 15 curred for this purpose wherever practicable.

## 16 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

17 Operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses  
 18 of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic  
 19 Energy Act of 1946, including the employment of aliens;  
 20 services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
 21 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; ~~(12)~~purchase of not to exceed two  
 22 hundred and twenty-five passenger motor vehicles, of which  
 23 one hundred and sixty-five shall be for replacement only;  
 24 purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; mainte-  
 25 nance and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemina-

1 tion of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of  
 2 uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to  
 3 exceed \$4,000) ; official entertainment expenses (not to ex-  
 4 ceed \$5,000) ; not to exceed ~~(13)\$2,230,500~~ \$2,788,200 for  
 5 expenses of travel; reimbursement of the General Services  
 6 Administration for security guard services: ~~(14)not to exceed~~  
 7 \$7,290,800 for program direction and administration person-  
 8 nel in the District of Columbia and extensions; and not to ex-  
 9 ceed \$16,273,475 for program direction and administration  
 10 personnel outside the District of Columbia; and not to exceed  
 11 \$23,564,275 for program direction and administration per-  
 12 sonnel; \$708,986,500, together with the unexpended  
 13 balances, as of June 30, 1952, of prior year appropriations  
 14 to the Atomic Energy Commission, and such balances shall  
 15 be available for the payment of obligations incurred by the  
 16 Commission in connection with the construction of plants  
 17 and the acquisition and installation of equipment: *Provided*,  
 18 That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects  
 19 of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of  
 20 the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that  
 21 it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be  
 22 deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed  
 23 to have been expended: *Provided further*, That from this  
 24 appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agen-  
 25 cies of the Government for the performance of the work



1 for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the  
2 sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation  
3 to which transferred: *Provided further*, That no part of this  
4 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any officer  
5 or employee (except such officers and employees whose  
6 compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical  
7 personnel) whose position would be subject to the Classi-  
8 fication Act of 1949, as amended, if such Act were appli-  
9 cable to such position, at a rate in excess of the rate  
10 payable under such Act for positions of equivalent diffi-  
11 culty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That no part of  
12 this appropriation shall be used in connection with the pay-  
13 ment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors  
14 engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts  
15 at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for  
16 community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000  
17 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system  
18 where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

19 Plant and equipment: For expenses of the Commission  
20 in connection with the (15) *purchase and* construction of plant  
21 and the acquisition of equipment and other expenses inci-  
22 dental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of  
23 the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, (16) *including purchase of*  
24 ~~land and interests in land,~~ *including purchase of land and in-*  
25 *terests in land; purchase of aircraft; and purchase of not to*

1 *exceed two hundred and twenty-five passenger motor vehicles,*  
 2 *of which one hundred and sixty-five shall be for replacement*  
 3 *only; \$371,741,000: Provided, (17)That there shall be*  
 4 *transferred to and merged with this appropriation that portion*  
 5 *of the unexpended balances of prior year appropriations in-*  
 6 *cluded under the appropriation for Operating Expenses*  
 7 *which is applicable to Plant and Equipment, and amounts so*  
 8 *transferred together with the foregoing appropriation shall*  
 9 *remain available until expended: Provided further, That*  
 10 *no part of this appropriation shall be used—*

11 (A) to start any new construction project for which  
 12 an estimate was not included in the budget for the current  
 13 fiscal year;

14 (B) to start any new construction project the currently  
 15 estimated cost of which exceeds by thirty-five per centum  
 16 the estimated cost included therefor in such budget.

17 Liquidation of contract authority: For expenditure by  
 18 the Commission to liquidate obligations incurred under prior  
 19 year contract authority, \$57,000,000.

20 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Atomic  
 21 Energy Commission shall be available for payments under  
 22 any contract hereafter negotiated without advertising by the  
 23 Commission (18), *except contracts with any foreign govern-*  
 24 *ment or any agency thereof and contracts for source material*  
 25 *with foreign producers, unless such contract includes a clause to*



1 the effect that the Comptroller General of the United States or  
2 any of his duly authorized representatives shall until the  
3 expiration of three years after final payment have access to  
4 and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, docu-  
5 ments, papers, and records of the contractor or any of his  
6 subcontractors engaged in the performance of and involving  
7 transactions related to such contracts or subcontracts: *Pro-*  
8 *vided*, That no part of such appropriations shall be available  
9 for payments under any such contract which includes any  
10 provision precluding an audit by the General Accounting  
11 Office of any transaction under such contract.

12 ~~(19)~~ *Any appropriation available under this Act or heretofore*  
13 *made to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be*  
14 *used to finance the procurement of materials, services, or*  
15 *other costs which are a part of work or activities for which*  
16 *funds have been provided in any other appropriation avail-*  
17 *able to the Commission: Provided, That appropriate transfers*  
18 *or adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently*  
19 *be made for such costs on the basis of actual application*  
20 *determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting*  
21 *principles.*

22 *Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation under*  
23 *this head may be transferred to any other such appropriation*  
24 *but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5*  
25 *per centum by any such transfers.*

1       Reduction in contract authority: Contract authority  
2 available to the Commission is hereby reduced by \$635,623.

### 3                   CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

4       Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-  
5 ing not to exceed \$29,000 for services as authorized by  
6 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;  
7 not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed  
8 for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel  
9 expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the  
10 Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations  
11 held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$100 for  
12 the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scien-  
13 tific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use) ;  
14 payment in advance for library membership in societies  
15 whose publications are available to members only or to  
16 members at a price lower than to the general public; not to  
17 exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the  
18 Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; re-  
19 imbursement of the General Services Administration for  
20 security guard services for protection of confidential files;  
21 not to exceed ~~(20)\$426,000~~ \$532,500 for expenses of travel;  
22 and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract,  
23 without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended:  
24 \$18,703,350: *Provided*, That no details from any execu-  
25 tive department or independent establishment in the Dis-



1    trict of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's cen-  
2    tral office in Washington or to any of its regional offices  
3    shall be made during the current fiscal year, but this shall  
4    not affect the making of details for service as members of  
5    the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the  
6    Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor  
7    shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to  
8    serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided fur-*  
9    *ther*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in  
10   case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees  
11   to or from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That  
12   members of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of  
13   the regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual  
14   transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence  
15   authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949 while travel-  
16   ing on official business away from their homes or regular  
17   places of business, and while en route to and from and at the  
18   place where their services are to be performed: *Provided*  
19   *further*, That nothing in section 281 or 283 of title 18,  
20   United States Code. or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes  
21   (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person  
22   because of his appointment for part-time or intermittent  
23   service as a member of the Loyalty Review Board or a  
24   regional loyalty board in the Civil Service Commission.  
25        No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil

1 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and  
2 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and  
3 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established  
4 pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1,  
5 1943, or for the compensation or expenses of any member  
6 of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit  
7 that he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within  
8 the preceding two years, and will not thereafter while a  
9 board member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party,  
10 or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency  
11 in which an applicant is employed who has been rated or will  
12 be rated by such member; or (2) who, after making such  
13 affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating  
14 is employed by an agency before which the board member  
15 has appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the  
16 preceding two years: *Provided*, That the definitions of  
17 "agency", "agency proceeding", and "party" in section 2  
18 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these  
19 terms as used herein.

20 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay  
21 the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil  
22 Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory  
23 positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of  
24 the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or  
25 on the number of subordinates supervised. References to



1 size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit  
 2 or the number of subordinates supervised may be given  
 3 effect only to the extent warranted by the workload of such  
 4 organization unit and then only in combination with other  
 5 factors, such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work  
 6 supervised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated  
 7 to the supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the  
 8 supervision actually exercised.

9     The Civil Service Commission shall not impose a re-  
 10 quirement or limitation of maximum age with respect to the  
 11 appointment of persons to positions in the competitive service,  
 12 except such positions as the Civil Service Commission may  
 13 publish from time to time in such form and manner as it may  
 14 determine: *Provided*, That no person who has reached his  
 15 seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive civil  
 16 service on other than a temporary basis.

17     Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and  
 18 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities  
 19 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48  
 20 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat.  
 21 465), \$2,707,000.

22     Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:  
 23 For financing the liability of the United States, created by  
 24 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory  
 25 thereof (5 U. S. C. ch. 14), ~~(21)\$321,000,000~~ \$321,900,-

1 000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-  
2 service retirement and disability fund".

### 3 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in  
5 performing the duties imposed by the Communications  
6 Act of 1934 (47 U. S. C. 151), the Ship Act of 1910,  
7 as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International  
8 Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat. pt. 2, p. 2760),  
9 Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended  
10 under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for  
11 submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions  
12 of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea (50  
13 Stat. 1121), including newspapers (not to exceed \$175),  
14 land and structures (not to exceed \$3,000), special counsel  
15 fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to build-  
16 ings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of not to exceed  
17 ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and  
18 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
19 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(22)\$6,108,460~~ \$6,708,460, of  
20 which not to exceed ~~(23)\$78,700~~ \$98,350 shall be available  
21 for expenses of travel.

### 22 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the  
24 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including not  
25 to exceed ~~(24)\$180,000~~ \$225,000 for expenses of travel:



1 purchase (not to exceed one for replacement only) and  
 2 hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500  
 3 for newspapers; ~~(25)\$3,935,700~~ \$4,235,700, of which not to  
 4 exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special counsel and  
 5 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
 6 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50  
 7 per diem for individuals.

### 8 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 10 Federal Trade Commission, including contract stenographic  
 11 reporting services, not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, and  
 12 not to exceed ~~(26)\$126,470~~ \$158,000 for expenses of travel,  
 13 ~~(27)\$3,978,800~~ \$4,128,800: *Provided*, That no part of the  
 14 funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission  
 15 shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter pro-  
 16 vided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds  
 17 are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such  
 18 resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

### 19 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

20 Salaries: For personal services, ~~(28)\$28,600,000~~ \$30,-  
 21 100,000.

22 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, in-  
 23 cluding not to exceed ~~(29)\$1,000,000~~ \$1,125,000 for ex-  
 24 penses of travel, ~~(30)\$1,835,000~~ \$2,085,000.

25 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall

1 be available for newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding  
2 \$500), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
3 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

4 The fourth paragraph under the heading "General  
5 Accounting Office" in Public Law 137, approved August  
6 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 274), is amended by changing "two  
7 positions in grade GS-18" to "four positions in grade  
8 GS-18" and "seven positions in grade GS-16" to "thirteen  
9 positions in grade GS-16".

#### 10 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

11 ~~(31)~~Executive direction and staff operations: For necessary  
12 expenses in the performance of executive direction and staff  
13 operations for activities under the control of the General  
14 Services Administration; including not to exceed \$86,565  
15 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of  
16 newspapers and periodicals; and processing and determining  
17 net renegotiation rebates; \$4,029,750.

18 Public Buildings Service; For necessary expenses of  
19 real property management and related activities as provided  
20 by law; including the salary of the Commissioner of Public  
21 Buildings at the rate of \$16,500 per annum so long as the  
22 position is held by the present incumbent; repair and im-  
23 provement of public buildings and grounds (including fur-  
24 nishings and equipment) under the control of the General



1 Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District  
2 of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Govern-  
3 ment agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation,  
4 and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; ac-  
5 quisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or  
6 otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of  
7 not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
8 only; and not to exceed \$157,630 for expenses of travel;  
9 \$98,346,030: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation  
10 shall not be available to effect the moving of Government  
11 agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings ac-  
12 quired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions  
13 of the executive establishment into areas outside of but  
14 accessible to the District of Columbia.

15 Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of per-  
16 sonal property management and related activities as pro-  
17 vided by law; including not to exceed \$250 for the pur-  
18 chase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$69,000  
19 for expenses of travel; and the purchase of not to exceed one  
20 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$2,094,100.

21 National Archives and Records Service: For necessary  
22 expenses in connection with Federal records management  
23 and related activities as provided by law; including prepara-  
24 tion of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second  
25 World War; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor

1 vehicle for replacement only; and not to exceed \$20,750  
2 for expenses of travel; \$4,739,200.

3       *Operating expenses: For necessary expenses of the Gen-*  
4 *eral Services Administration not otherwise provided for,*  
5 *including: Repair and improvement of public buildings and*  
6 *grounds (including furnishings and equipment) under the*  
7 *control of the General Services Administration; rental of*  
8 *buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased*  
9 *premises; moving Government agencies in connection with*  
10 *the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space;*  
11 *demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise*  
12 *and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests*  
13 *therein; not to exceed \$417,370 for expenses of travel; not to*  
14 *exceed \$800 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals;*  
15 *processing and determining net renegotiation rebates; and*  
16 *preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of*  
17 *the Second World War; \$115,209,080.*

18       *The foregoing appropriation shall not be available to*  
19 *effect the moving of Government agencies from the District*  
20 *of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dis-*  
21 *persal of departmental functions of the executive establish-*  
22 *ment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of*  
23 *Columbia.*

24       The appropriate foregoing appropriation to the General  
25 Services Administration shall be credited with (1) advances



1 or reimbursements for salaries and administrative expenses  
2 chargeable against other appropriations of the General Serv-  
3 ices Administration, and such salaries and expenses may be  
4 paid from such foregoing appropriation; (2) cost of mainte-  
5 nance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals re-  
6 ceived from Government corporations pursuant to law (40  
7 U. S. C. 129) ; (3) reimbursements for services performed  
8 in respect to bonds and other obligations under the juris-  
9 diction of the General Services Administration, issued by  
10 public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such  
11 services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Ad-  
12 ministrator deems necessary and in the public interest may,  
13 upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies,  
14 be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation;  
15 and (4) appropriations or funds available to other agencies,  
16 and transferred to the General Services Administration, in  
17 connection with property transferred to the General Services  
18 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50  
19 U. S. C. 451ff) , and such appropriations or funds may, with  
20 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

21 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money  
22 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during  
23 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the con-  
24 tinental limits of the United States typewriting machines  
25 (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which

1 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus  
2 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored  
3 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-  
4 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting ma-  
5 chines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of  
6 such machines during the six-month period immediately  
7 preceding such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utiliza-  
8 tion, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be per-  
9 formed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal  
10 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as  
11 amended.

12 For necessary emergency expenses of the General Serv-  
13 ices Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation,  
14 maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improve-  
15 ments of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings  
16 and equipment) to the extent that such buildings and grounds  
17 are under the control of the General Services Administration  
18 for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152,  
19 Eighty-first Congress, as amended; rental of buildings or parts  
20 thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including  
21 repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper  
22 use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the  
23 Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a);  
24 restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies  
25 in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of



1 building space; not to exceed ~~(32)\$21,600~~ \$27,000 for ex-  
 2 penses of travel; and payment of per diem employees employed  
 3 in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates  
 4 approved by the Administrator of General Services or his  
 5 designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in  
 6 places where such services are employed; \$22,668,250:  
 7 *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as may be deter-  
 8 mined by the General Services Administrator to be necessary  
 9 may be paid into other appropriations of the General Services  
 10 Administration only for purposes of accounting: *Provided*  
 11 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available  
 12 to effect the moving of Government agencies from the Dis-  
 13 trict of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental  
 14 functions.

15 Renovation and improvement of federally owned  
 16 buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses  
 17 necessary for continuing the program for the renovation  
 18 and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the  
 19 District of Columbia, for which funds are not otherwise avail-  
 20 able, including appurtenances and approaches thereto, that  
 21 are under the control of the General Services Administra-  
 22 tion for repair and preservation, as authorized by title III of  
 23 the Act of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), ~~(33)\$4,500,000~~  
 24 \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not

1 to exceed ~~(34)\$33,400~~ \$41,700 shall be available for ex-  
 2 penses of travel.

3 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-  
 4 trict of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the repair,  
 5 alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not  
 6 otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the  
 7 grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together  
 8 with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and  
 9 safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; the  
 10 demolition of buildings thereon; and the purchase and repair  
 11 of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administra-  
 12 tion of the General Services Administration; ~~(35)\$9,000,000~~  
 13 \$9,500,000, of which not to exceed ~~(36)\$66,000~~ \$83,000  
 14 shall be available for expenses of travel.

15 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under  
 16 section 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, \$9,300,-  
 17 000, which, together with the unobligated balance of the  
 18 appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year  
 19 1952, shall remain available until June 30, 1954: *Provided,*  
 20 That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation  
 21 of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and  
 22 retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any  
 23 of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation



1 or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appro-  
 2 priation.

3 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary  
 4 for operation of the general supply fund (except these  
 5 authorized by law to be charged to said fund), ~~(37)~~including  
 6 contractual services incident to receiving, handling and ship-  
 7 ping warehouse items, and including not to exceed \$450  
 8 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to ex-  
 9 ceed ~~(38)\$119,000~~ \$148,800 for expenses of travel;  
 10 ~~(39)\$13,998,000~~ \$15,075,000: *Provided*, That the general  
 11 supply fund shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed  
 12 ~~(40)five~~ twelve passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
 13 only for the purposes of this appropriation.

14 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions  
 15 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of  
 16 July 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section 15  
 17 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed  
 18 ~~(41)\$142,600~~ \$178,250 for expenses of travel, ~~(42)and the~~  
 19 purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for  
 20 replacement only, \$203,979,000, to remain available until  
 21 expended, of which \$70,000,000 is for liquidation of obli-  
 22 gations incurred pursuant to authority heretofore granted  
 23 under this head: *Provided*, That any funds received as pro-  
 24 ceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account  
 25 of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited

to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in accordance with said Act.

#### REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Contract authorizations available to the General Services Administration under the headings hereinafter set forth are hereby reduced in the following amounts:

“Construction of public buildings outside the District of Columbia”, \$29,500,000.

“Federal Courts Building, District of Columbia”, \$3,875,000.

#### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

##### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed ~~(43)\$210,000~~ \$265,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; and transportation expenses and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized



1 by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
2 73b-2), for persons serving without compensation as mem-  
3 bers of any advisory committee established pursuant to Title  
4 VI of the Housing Act of 1949: ~~(44)\$3,606,000~~ \$5,606,000:  
5 *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of  
6 providing representatives at the site of projects being un-  
7 dertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the  
8 Housing Act of 1949 and of projects financed through loans  
9 to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Hous-  
10 ing Act of 1950, shall be compensated by such agencies or  
11 institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggre-  
12 gate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and ex-  
13 penses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministra-  
14 tive; and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the  
15 Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may  
16 accept reimbursement or payment for such services from  
17 such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such  
18 amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such  
19 charges have been made ~~(45)~~, but such nonadministrative  
20 expenses shall not exceed \$374,000.

21 ~~(46)~~ *Defense Community Facilities and Services: During the*  
22 *current fiscal year not to exceed \$225,000 of the appropria-*  
23 *tion granted under this head in the Second Supplemental*  
24 *Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available for administra-*

1 *tive expenses in connection with the construction of facilities*  
2 *under such appropriation.*

3 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

4 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contri-  
5 butions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-  
6 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as  
7 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$29,880,000: *Provided*,  
8 That except for payments required on contracts entered into  
9 prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall  
10 be available for payment to any public housing agency for  
11 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,  
12 unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regula-  
13 tions prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental  
14 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United  
15 States, but such prohibition shall not be applicable in the  
16 case of a family of any serviceman or the family of any  
17 veteran who has been discharged (other than dishonorably)  
18 from, or the family of any serviceman who died in, the  
19 Armed Forces of the United States within four years prior  
20 to the date of application for admission to such housing:  
21 *Provided further*, That all expenditures of this appropria-  
22 tion shall be subject to audit and final settlement by the  
23 Comptroller General of the United States under the  
24 provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as



1 amended (47): *Provided further, That notwithstanding the*  
2 *provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as*  
3 *amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with*  
4 *respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) author-*  
5 *ize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of*  
6 *construction of in excess of five thousand dwelling units,*  
7 *or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any*  
8 *agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind*  
9 *the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans,*  
10 *annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of*  
11 *construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of*  
12 *five thousand to be authorized for commencement of con-*  
13 *struction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal*  
14 *year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter*  
15 *authorized by the Congress: Provided further, That not-*  
16 *withstanding the provisions of the United States Housing*  
17 *Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administra-*  
18 *tion shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March*  
19 *1, 1949, authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the com-*  
20 *mencement of construction of in excess of forty-five thousand*  
21 *dwelling units: Provided further, That the Public Housing*  
22 *Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this*  
23 *Act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated*  
24 *before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which*  
25 *such projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by*

1 the governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless  
 2 such projects have been subsequently approved by the  
 3 same procedure through which such rejection was expressed  
 4 ~~(48): Provided further,~~ That no part of any appropriation  
 5 contained in this section shall be used to pay annual contribu-  
 6 tions on any housing unit of a project assisted under the  
 7 United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, which  
 8 is occupied by a person who is a member of an organization  
 9 designated as subversive by the Attorney General.

10 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses  
 11 of the Public Housing Administration, ~~(49)\$7,000,000~~  
 12 ~~\$9,000,000~~, to be merged with and expended under the au-  
 13 thorization for such expenses contained in title III of this Act.

#### 14 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry  
 16 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C.  
 17 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, ~~(50)\$89,300~~  
 18 ~~\$93,500~~, of which not to exceed ~~(51)\$2,000~~ \$2,550 shall be  
 19 available for expenses of travel.

#### 20 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

21 General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing  
 22 the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C.  
 23 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those other-  
 24 wise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general  
 25 administration, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the



1 employment of special counsel; contract stenographic re-  
 2 porting services; newspapers (not to exceed \$200) ; not to  
 3 exceed ~~(52)\$205,000~~ \$256,300 for expenses of travel; and  
 4 purchase of nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
 5 only; ~~(53)\$8,935,000~~ \$9,704,000, of which \$100,000 shall  
 6 be available for valuations of pipe lines: *Provided*, That  
 7 Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners  
 8 may use Government transportation requests when traveling  
 9 in connection with their duties as such.

10 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing  
 11 functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,  
 12 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of  
 13 safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to  
 14 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and  
 15 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the  
 16 safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to  
 17 block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the  
 18 joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry  
 19 Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to  
 20 require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install auto-  
 21 matic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the  
 22 Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment  
 23 of inspectors and engineers, and including not to exceed  
 24 ~~(54)\$145,000~~ \$181,100 for expenses of travel, ~~(55)\$907,-~~  
 25 ~~000~~ \$1,042,000.

1       Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the  
 2 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An  
 3 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon  
 4 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-  
 5 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and  
 6 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45  
 7 U. S. C. 22-34), including not to exceed ~~(56)\$100,000~~  
 8 ~~\$125,240~~ for expenses of travel, ~~(57)\$664,000~~ \$755,000.

## 9       INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC

### 10                       RIVER BASIN

11       Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac  
 12 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to  
 13 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac  
 14 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses  
 15 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the  
 16 administration of its business in the conservancy district  
 17 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.  
 18 748), \$5,000.

## 19       NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR

### 20                       AERONAUTICS

21       Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 22 Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500  
 23 per annum so long as the position is held by the present  
 24 incumbent, and including contracts for the making of special  
 25 investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and



1 computing services; equipment; not to exceed ~~(58)\$213,400~~  
 2 \$266,700 for expenses of travel; maintenance and operation  
 3 of aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for  
 4 replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and  
 5 periodicals; and services as authorized by section 15 of the  
 6 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; ~~(59)\$46,522,200~~  
 7 \$50,650,000.

8 Construction and equipment: For construction and  
 9 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-  
 10 mittee, to remain available until expended, \$17,700,000, of  
 11 which \$1,000,000 shall be available for payments under  
 12 contracts entered into pursuant to the contract authority  
 13 heretofore granted under this head.

#### 14 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

15 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the  
 16 maintenance and operation of properties under title I of  
 17 the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,  
 18 \$45,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,  
 19 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury  
 20 of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so  
 21 long as funds are available from appropriations for the fore-  
 22 going purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing  
 23 Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall  
 24 not be effective.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING  
2 COMMISSION

3 Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and  
4 playground system: For necessary expenses for the Na-  
5 tional Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection  
6 with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and play-  
7 ground system of the National Capital, as authorized by  
8 section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482),  
9 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
10 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real estate appraisers,  
11 by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service  
12 and classification laws, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed  
13 those usual for similar services; and purchase of options;  
14 \$66,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
15 That not exceeding ~~(60)\$22,375~~ \$27,500 of the funds avail-  
16 able for land acquisition purposes shall be used during the  
17 current fiscal year for necessary expenses of the Commis-  
18 sion (other than payments for land) in connection with land  
19 acquisition.

20 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry  
22 out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of  
23 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate  
24 fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of



1 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , at rates not to exceed \$50  
 2 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
 3 not to exceed ~~(61)\$95,000~~ \$142,500 for expenses of travel;  
 4 and reimbursement of the General Services Administration  
 5 for security guard services; ~~(62)\$3,500,000~~ \$5,000,000, to  
 6 remain available until expended.

## 7 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

### 8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board,  
 10 including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
 11 the purposes of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor  
 12 vehicles; not to exceed ~~(63)\$180,000~~ \$291,000 for expenses  
 13 of travel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
 14 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , at rates not to exceed \$50  
 15 per diem for individuals; and rents in the District of Colum-  
 16 bia; ~~(64)\$4,907,800~~ \$5,907,800.

## 17 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-  
 19 ing not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers; not  
 20 to exceed ~~(65)\$90,000~~ \$112,500 for expenses of travel; and  
 21 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
 22 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$5,245,080.

## SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; ~~(\$66)~~not to exceed \$69,500 for expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Management; not to exceed \$363,500 for expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing; \$92,500 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,500 shall be available for expenses of travel; and \$215,200 for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for expenses of travel; *not to exceed \$963,250 for expenses of administrative travel;*

~~(\$67)\$36,597,000~~ \$36,772,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of



1 the Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such  
 2 action to be necessary in the interest of national defense.  
 3 **(68)** *Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be*  
 4 *used for the destruction of records accumulated under the*  
 5 *Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,*  
 6 *which are hereby authorized to be destroyed by the Director*  
 7 *of Selective Service after compliance with the procedures*  
 8 *for the destruction of records prescribed pursuant to the*  
 9 *Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44 U. S. C.*  
 10 *366-380): Provided, That no records may be transferred*  
 11 *to any other agency without the approval of the Director*  
 12 *of Selective Service.*

### 13 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

14 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For  
 15 all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and  
 16 increase of collections from the surveying and exploring  
 17 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for  
 18 the system of international exchanges between the United  
 19 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches  
 20 among the American Indians and the natives of lands under  
 21 the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independ-  
 22 ently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scien-  
 23 tific organizations in the United States, and the excavation  
 24 and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance  
 25 of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary

1 observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the  
 2 National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration,  
 3 and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory  
 4 and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone,  
 5 under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended  
 6 by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of  
 7 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national  
 8 air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946  
 9 (20 U. S. C. 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for  
 10 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
 11 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed ~~(69)\$9,100~~ \$11,350  
 12 for expenses of travel; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uni-  
 13 forms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and altera-  
 14 tions of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manu-  
 15 scripts, drawings, and illustrations for publication; ~~(70)\$2,~~  
 16 ~~274,000~~ \$2,565,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall  
 17 be available for the repair, alteration, improvement, preserva-  
 18 tion, and equipment of leased premises, and the construction  
 19 of auxiliary and appurtenant temporary structures, ramps,  
 20 roadways, and approaches thereto, at the Chicago Interna-  
 21 tional Airport, O'Hare Field, Park Ridge, Illinois, to house  
 22 the National Air Museum storage collections.

23 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For  
 24 the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art,  
 25 the protection and care of the works of art therein, and



1 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by  
 2 the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by  
 3 the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution  
 4 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized  
 5 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
 6 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer  
 7 of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art  
 8 associations or societies whose publications or services are  
 9 available to members only, or to members at a price lower  
 10 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning  
 11 of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; purchase or  
 12 rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and  
 13 contents thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings,  
 14 approaches, and grounds; not to exceed ~~(71)\$1,600~~ \$2,000  
 15 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$15,000 for  
 16 restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery  
 17 of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with indi-  
 18 viduals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and  
 19 under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem  
 20 proper; ~~(72)\$1,181,400~~ \$1,300,000.

## 21 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 23 Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as  
 24 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
 25 U. S. C. 55a) , not to exceed ~~(73)\$4,000~~ \$7,000 for expenses

1 of travel, and not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of news-  
 2 papers and periodicals, \$291,305, together with not to ex-  
 3 ceed \$20,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appro-  
 4 priated for this purpose in the "Independent Offices  
 5 Appropriation Act, 1952".

## 6 TARIFF COMMISSION

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 8 Tariff Commission, including subscriptions to newspapers  
 9 (not to exceed \$200), not to exceed ~~(74)\$12,000~~ \$15,000  
 10 for expenses of travel, and contract stenographic reporting  
 11 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
 12 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(75)\$1,194,750~~ \$1,388,000: *Pro-*  
 13 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay  
 14 the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall  
 15 hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336,  
 16 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any  
 17 member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary  
 18 interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special  
 19 representative.

## 20 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

21 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the  
 22 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16  
 23 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two)  
 24 and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; the pur-  
 25 chase (not to exceed ~~(76)one hundred and ten~~ two hundred



1 *and twenty, of which one hundred and fifty shall be for re-*  
2 *placement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles,*  
3 ~~(77)\$171,270,000~~ \$186,027,000, to remain available until  
4 expended and to be available for the payment of obligations  
5 chargeable against prior appropriations: *Provided*, That no  
6 funds appropriated for the Tennessee Valley Authority by  
7 this paragraph shall be used for the maintenance or operation  
8 of any aircraft for passenger service that is not specifically  
9 confined to the active operation of the official business of the  
10 Tennessee Valley Authority by officers or employees of such  
11 Authority, and not to exceed ~~(78)\$1,375,000~~ \$1,718,300 of  
12 funds available to the Tennessee Valley Authority shall be  
13 used for expenses of travel ~~(79):~~ *Provided further*, That no  
14 funds appropriated for the Tennessee Valley Authority by  
15 this paragraph shall be used for the purchase of coal unless the  
16 purchase is made under a contract with a contractor who  
17 has furnished a performance bond or other satisfactory war-  
18 ranty for the proper performance of the contract; and not  
19 to exceed \$99,131,125 of funds available under this section  
20 shall be used for personal services.

## 21 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-  
23 ing contract stenographic reporting services and not to  
24 exceed \$35,000 for travel expenses, \$900,000: *Provided*,

1 That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the  
2 written certificate of the judge.

### 3 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

4 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-  
5 ices: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administra-  
6 tion, including maintenance and operation of medical, hos-  
7 pital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions  
8 pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged  
9 with administering, including purchase of thirty-eight  
10 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; serv-  
11 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
12 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; maintenance and operation of farms;  
13 recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained  
14 by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to  
15 securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and  
16 other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the  
17 Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized by  
18 Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as  
19 amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity  
20 with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24  
21 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for  
22 admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital  
23 or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$6,000 for newspapers  
24 and periodicals; not to exceed (80)\$3,138,400 \$3,923,000



1 for expenses of travel of employees; not to exceed \$45,300  
2 for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of ex-  
3 hibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other  
4 visual educational information and descriptive material,  
5 including the purchase or rental of equipment; ~~(81)\$809,-~~  
6 ~~382,260~~ \$877,382,260, together with not to exceed \$12,-  
7 500,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated  
8 for this purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation  
9 Act, 1952", from which allotments and transfers may be  
10 made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health  
11 Service), the Army, Navy, and Interior Departments,  
12 for disbursements by them under the various headings  
13 of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as  
14 are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries  
15 of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That no part  
16 of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of seventy  
17 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*,  
18 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the  
19 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any  
20 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital  
21 or home; and this appropriation may be used to repair, alter,  
22 improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and  
23 homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration.  
24 not otherwise provided for, either by contract or by the hire  
25 of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

1        Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-  
2        pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including  
3        subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans'  
4        Regulation 1a, as amended), authorized under any Act of  
5        Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon,  
6        including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities,  
7        the administration of which is now or may hereafter be  
8        placed in the Veterans' Administration, and for the pay-  
9        ment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401  
10       and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38  
11       U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,204,351,000, to be immediately  
12       available and to remain available until expended.

13       Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to  
14       or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III,  
15       and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,  
16       \$558,907,200, to be immediately available and to remain  
17       available until expended.

18       Military and naval insurance: For military and naval  
19       insurance, \$6,854,000, to remain available until expended.

20       Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and  
21       domiciliary facilities, for extending, with the approval of the  
22       President, any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the  
23       Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set  
24       forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931  
25       (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's



1 Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain  
2 available until expended, ~~(82)\$153,600,000~~ \$66,316,000, of  
3 which \$59,000,000 is for payment of obligations heretofore  
4 authorized to be incurred under this head: *Provided*, That no  
5 part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence  
6 any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are  
7 available for the completion of such work; and no funds shall  
8 be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans' Admin-  
9 istration is reasonably certain that the installation will be  
10 abandoned in the near future: *Provided further*, That not to  
11 exceed 5.5 per centum of the amounts available under this  
12 head shall be available for the employment of all necessary  
13 technical and clerical personnel for the preparation of plans  
14 and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and  
15 in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for all travel  
16 expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection  
17 therewith, except that whenever the Veterans' Administra-  
18 tion finds it necessary in the construction of any project to  
19 employ other Government agencies or persons outside the  
20 Federal service to perform such services not to exceed  
21 9 per centum of the cost of such projects may be expended  
22 for such services: *Provided further*, That amounts available  
23 under this head for portable initial equipment are increased  
24 from \$31,455,440 to \$33,349,581 including the purchase of  
25 one hundred and ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles.

1 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all  
2 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and  
3 repairs to hospital and domiciliary facilities, ~~(83)~~\$8,000,000  
4 \$9,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
5 That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to  
6 commence any major alteration, improvement, or repair  
7 unless funds are available for the completion of such work;  
8 and no funds shall be used for such work at any facility if  
9 the Veterans' Administration is reasonably certain that the  
10 installation will be abandoned in the near future.

11 National service life insurance: For the payment of  
12 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insur-  
13 ance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life  
14 Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$54,072,000, to  
15 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That certain  
16 premiums shall be credited to this appropriation as pro-  
17 vided by the Act.

18 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities  
19 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$8,595,-  
20 000, to remain available until expended.

21 Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of  
22 burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regu-  
23 lation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equip-  
24 ment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments  
25 authorized by part IX of Veterans' Administration Regula-



1 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, \$17,206,000, to remain  
2 available until expended.

3 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For pay-  
4 ment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accord-  
5 ance with the Act of July 1, 1948 (50 U. S. C. App.  
6 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and  
7 treatment of veterans, \$1,861,500.

8 Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled vet-  
9 erans: To enable the Administrator to provide, or assist in  
10 providing, automobiles or other conveyances for disabled  
11 veterans as authorized by the act of October 20, 1951  
12 (Public Law 187), \$5,000,000, to remain available until  
13 expended.

14 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-  
15 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except  
16 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits  
17 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the  
18 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-  
19 istrator of Veterans' Affairs.

## 20 WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

### 21 PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

22 For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims  
23 Act of 1948, as amended, from funds deposited in the Treas-  
24 ury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section  
25 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be

1 available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of  
 2 claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through  
 3 (e), 6, and 7 of said Act to the payees named and in the  
 4 amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commis-  
 5 sion and the Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized  
 6 representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any  
 7 vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That  
 8 this appropriation shall not be available for administrative  
 9 expenses: *Provided further*, That no claims shall be allowed  
 10 or paid under the provisions of said War Claims Act of  
 11 1948 from any funds other than those covered into the  
 12 Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 39 of the  
 13 Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as  
 14 amended, as provided by section 13 (a) of said War Claims  
 15 Act of 1948.

#### 16 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commission,  
 18 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
 19 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; expenses of attendance  
 20 at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
 21 tion; not to exceed ~~(84)\$8,000~~ \$10,000 for expenses of  
 22 travel; and advances or reimbursements to other Government  
 23 agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out  
 24 the functions of the Commission; ~~(85)\$683,000~~ \$786,100, to  
 25 be derived from the war claims fund created by section



1 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896,  
2 approved July 3, 1948).

3 (86)REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

4 *The unobligated balance of the funds available for nec-*  
5 *essary expenses of the National Capital Sesquicentennial*  
6 *Commission, as authorized by the Acts of July 18, 1947*  
7 *(Public Law 203), and May 31, 1949 (Public Law 78), is*  
8 *hereby rescinded effective July 1, 1952, except for necessary*  
9 *liquidating expenses, and such sum shall be carried to the*  
10 *surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon*  
11 *the approval of this Act.*

12 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in  
14 this title for the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used  
15 to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who  
16 is a member of an organization or party that advocates the  
17 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
18 or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds,  
19 upon investigation and report by the Federal Bureau of  
20 Investigation on the character, associations and loyalty of  
21 whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such  
22 person is disloyal to the Government of the United States:  
23 *Provided*, That any person who advocates or who is a  
24 member of an organization or party that advocates the  
25 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force

1 or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship the  
2 salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are  
3 paid from any appropriation contained in this title shall  
4 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not  
5 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one  
6 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause  
7 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other  
8 provisions of existing law.

9       SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-  
10 able for travel expenses of employees and no specific limita-  
11 tion has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such  
12 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth there-  
13 for in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

14       SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this title are expend-  
15 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no  
16 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures  
17 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the  
18 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not  
19 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic  
20 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance  
21 of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds  
22 are herein provided.

23       SEC. 105. No part of any appropriation contained in  
24 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person



1 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly  
2 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed  
3 Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed  
4 his period of active military or naval service and has within  
5 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-  
6 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not  
7 more than one year made application for restoration to his  
8 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service  
9 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his  
10 former position and has not been restored thereto.

11 SEC. 106. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-  
12 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifi-  
13 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment  
14 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organi-  
15 zations concerned with the function or activity for which the  
16 appropriation concerned is made: *Provided*, That appropria-  
17 tions contained in this title shall be available for the exami-  
18 nation of estimates of appropriations and activities in the  
19 field without regard to limitations on travel contained in  
20 such appropriations.

21 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriations made available  
22 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase

1 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new  
2 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided, That*  
3 this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been  
4 approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

5 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in  
6 this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any em-  
7 ployee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number  
8 that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to  
9 one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-  
10 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:  
11 *Provided, That* for purposes of this section employees shall  
12 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend  
13 half time or more in personnel administration consisting of  
14 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-  
15 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and  
16 classification; employee relations and services; training;  
17 ~~(87)~~committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-  
18 ~~service examiners~~; wage administration; and processing,  
19 recording, and reporting.

20 SEC. 109. None of the sections under the head  
21 "Independent offices, General provisions" in this title shall  
22 apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or the  
23 Tennessee Valley Authority.



## 1 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## 2 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

3 Ship construction: For an additional amount for “Ship  
4 construction,” for the payment of obligations incurred on  
5 or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, reconditioning,  
6 and betterments, \$140,000,000, to remain available until  
7 expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the  
8 \$105,000,000 appropriated under this head in the Inde-  
9 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall remain avail-  
10 able for expenditure without fiscal year limitation.

## 11 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

12 Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of  
13 obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies  
14 granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the  
15 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropria-  
16 tions heretofore made to the United States Maritime Com-  
17 mission, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended:  
18 *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential  
19 subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is repre-  
20 sented on the operator's books by a contingent accounts  
21 receivable item against the United States as a partial or  
22 complete offset to the recapture accrual, the operator (1)  
23 shall be excused from making deposits in the special reserve  
24 fund, and (2) as to the amount of such earnings the deposit  
25 of which is so excused shall be entitled to the same tax

1 treatment as though it had been deposited in said special  
2 reserve fund. To the extent that any amount paid to the  
3 operator by the United States reduces the balance in the  
4 operator's contingent receivable account against the United  
5 States, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited in the  
6 fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section 607  
7 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended:  
8 *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this Act, or in  
9 any prior appropriation Act, shall be construed to affect the  
10 authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant  
11 Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-differ-  
12 ential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the  
13 United States to make future payments in accordance with the  
14 terms of such operating-differential subsidy contracts: *Pro-*  
15 *vided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation  
16 shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made,  
17 for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any  
18 number of voyages, during the current fiscal year, in excess  
19 ~~(88) of sixteen hundred, of which one hundred shall be for new~~  
20 ~~operators, and which number shall include the number of~~  
21 ~~voyages under contracts hereafter awarded of sixteen hun-~~  
22 ~~dred, which number shall include the number of voyages~~  
23 ~~under contracts hereafter awarded and of which one hundred~~  
24 ~~shall be for operators who have not held contracts prior to~~  
25 *July 1, 1951.*



1       Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for  
 2 carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and  
 3 other laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and  
 4 the Maritime Administration, ~~(89)\$44,375,700~~ \$16,860,000,  
 5 within limitations as follows:

6       Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000  
 7 for newspapers and periodicals; purchase of one passenger  
 8 motor vehicle, for replacement only; services as authorized  
 9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
 10 55a); not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials  
 11 of other countries when specifically authorized by the Mari-  
 12 time Administrator; not to exceed ~~(90)\$130,700~~ \$160,350  
 13 for expenses of travel; and \$75,000 to be available ex-  
 14 clusively for ship structure research, testing and models;  
 15 ~~(91)\$8,099,700~~ \$9,212,000: *Provided*, That the Maritime  
 16 Administration is authorized to dispense with the administra-  
 17 tive audit of agents' accounts covering voyages beginning  
 18 prior to April 1, 1949: *Provided further*, That funds trans-  
 19 ferred to this appropriation from the Vessel Operations Re-  
 20 volving Fund established under the provisions of Public Law  
 21 45, Eighty-second Congress, shall not exceed a sum sufficient  
 22 to provide for the employment of in excess of ~~(92)three~~  
 23 ~~hundred~~ five hundred employees at any time during the  
 24 current fiscal year;

25       Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of ware-

1 houses, and maintenance and operation of terminals, includ-  
 2 ing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-  
 3 ment only, and not to exceed (93)~~\$2,200~~ \$2,775 for ex-  
 4 penses of travel (94)~~\$1,764,000~~ \$2,078,000;

5 Reserve fleet expenses, (95)~~\$4,512,000~~ \$5,570,000 of  
 6 which not to exceed (96)~~\$6,650~~ \$8,325 shall be available  
 7 for expenses of travel: *Provided*, That, in addition, not to  
 8 exceed \$1,200,000 of the unobligated balance of the appro-  
 9 priation made available under this head for the fiscal year  
 10 1952 shall remain available during the current fiscal year.

11 Maritime training: For training personnel for the man-  
 12 ning of the merchant marine (including operation of training  
 13 stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay, New  
 14 York; Alameda, California, and the United States Maritime  
 15 Service Institute), including not to exceed (97)~~\$1,881,600~~  
 16 \$2,474,100 for personal services (98)(*exclusive of pay of*  
 17 *cadet midshipmen*) in the District of Columbia and else-  
 18 where which may be used to provide pay and allow-  
 19 ances for personnel of the United States Maritime Service  
 20 comparable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law  
 21 (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707) ; purchase of two pas-  
 22 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; not to exceed  
 23 (99)~~\$1,500~~ \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent,  
 24 United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended  
 25 in his discretion; not to exceed (100)~~\$20,500~~ \$30,750 for



1 expenses of travel; and not to exceed ~~(101)\$55,680~~ \$72,-  
 2 500 for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public  
 3 Health Service for services rendered the Maritime Adminis-  
 4 tration; ~~(102)\$2,795,200~~ \$3,990,000, ~~(103)including uni-~~  
 5 forms and textbooks for cadet midshipmen, to be provided in  
 6 kind at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per  
 7 cadet: *Provided, That this appropriation shall not be used*  
 8 *for compensation or allowances for trainees or cadets includ-*  
 9 *ing the pay of cadet midshipmen.*

10 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-  
 11 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of  
 12 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York,  
 13 \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and  
 14 support of marine schools in such States as provided in the  
 15 Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so  
 16 forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C.  
 17 1121-1123) ; \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of  
 18 vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for  
 19 use in connection with such State marine schools; ~~(104)and~~  
 20 ~~\$300,400~~ for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and sub-  
 21 sistence of cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in  
 22 accordance with regulations established pursuant to law  
 23 ~~(46 U. S. C. 1126 (b))~~; \$643,400 and \$749,050 for the  
 24 *pay of seven hundred and ten cadet midshipmen at \$65 per*

1 *month and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each cadet*  
2 *midshipman; \$1,092,050.*

3 War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unex-  
4 pended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the  
5 Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,  
6 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General  
7 Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the  
8 War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is  
9 hereby continued available during the current fiscal year.

10 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,  
11 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of  
12 any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949,  
13 unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime Admin-  
14 istration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept  
15 or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items,  
16 except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as  
17 the Maritime Administration considers advisable to be re-  
18 tained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all  
19 consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunkers over and  
20 above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by  
21 the charterer at his own expense.

22 ~~(105) No money made available to the Department of Com-~~  
23 ~~merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act shall~~  
24 ~~be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired~~



1 by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the  
2 use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or  
3 which is insured by the Government and lost while so in-  
4 sured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except  
5 in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act,  
6 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance  
7 with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection is  
8 interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

9       Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the  
10 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and  
11 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any  
12 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property  
13 under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments  
14 received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, serv-  
15 ices, and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to  
16 the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided,*  
17 That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or  
18 occupancy on account of items other than such utilities,  
19 services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as  
20 miscellaneous receipts.

21       No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal  
22 year from the construction fund established by the Merchant  
23 Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appro-  
24 priations and limitations contained in this Act, or in any  
25 prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise

1 would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered  
 2 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

3 The general provisions applicable to appropriations  
 4 contained in title I of this Act shall apply to appropriations  
 5 for Maritime Activities contained in this title.

### 6 TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

7 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,  
 8 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within  
 9 the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each  
 10 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to  
 11 make such contracts and commitments without regard to  
 12 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the  
 13 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may  
 14 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the  
 15 Budget for the fiscal year 1953 for each such corporation or  
 16 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

#### 17 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

18 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed  
 19 ~~(106)\$3,371,425~~ \$3,647,600 shall be available for adminis-  
 20 trative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall  
 21 be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capi-  
 22 talized expenditures, fees for servicing mortgages, expenses  
 23 (including services performed on a force account, contract,  
 24 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in  
 25 connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, main-



1   tenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal  
 2   property belonging to said Association or in which it has an  
 3   interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses  
 4   of persons employed outside of the continental United States,  
 5   expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in  
 6   connection with the performance of legal services, and all  
 7   administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-  
 8   ment agencies; and said Association may utilize and may  
 9   make payment for services and facilities of the Federal  
 10   Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government:  
 11   *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses  
 12   to the accounts of the Association shall be made in accord-  
 13   ance with generally recognized accounting principles and  
 14   practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed ~~(107)~~~~\$122,~~  
 15   ~~760~~ \$153,450 shall be available for expenses of travel~~(108)~~÷  
 16   *Provided further, That administrative expenses not under*  
 17   *limitation* for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules  
 18   for the fiscal year 1953 shall not exceed \$150,000.

19       Office of the Administrator (prefabricated housing) : Not  
 20   to exceed \$225,000 shall be available for all administrative  
 21   expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of carrying out  
 22   the functions of the Office of the Administrator under section  
 23   102 of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended (12 U. S. C.  
 24   1701g), and title V of the Defense Housing and Community  
 25   Facilities and Services Act of 1951, but this amount shall be

1 exclusive of costs of services performed on a contract or fee  
2 basis in connection with termination of contracts and legal  
3 services on a contract or fee basis: *Provided*, That no addi-  
4 tional loan shall be made under the authority transferred  
5 to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganization Plan Num-  
6 bered 23 of 1950 for the foregoing purposes after the  
7 effective date of this Act unless the Administrator shall have  
8 determined that such loan is in the interest of the Govern-  
9 ment in the furtherance of any existing loan or for the re-  
10 financing of any existing loan: *Provided further*, That not  
11 to exceed (109)\$6,000 \$7,500 shall be available for ex-  
12 penses of travel.

13 Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of  
14 \$725,000 shall be available for administrative expenses  
15 of the Home Loan Bank Board, including the purchase  
16 of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only,  
17 and shall be derived from funds available to the Home  
18 Loan Bank Board, including those in the Home Loan  
19 Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal  
20 Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan  
21 Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the cur-  
22 rent fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board may  
23 utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of  
24 the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks,  
25 the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and



1 other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That all neces-  
 2 sary expenses in connection with the conservatorship of insti-  
 3 tutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance  
 4 Corporation and all necessary expenses (including services  
 5 performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other  
 6 personal services) in connection with the handling, includ-  
 7 ing the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf  
 8 of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and  
 9 retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds,  
 10 under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall  
 11 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes  
 12 hereof: *Provided further*, That not to exceed (110)\$20,000  
 13 \$25,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided*  
 14 *further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this  
 15 Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore  
 16 specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations  
 17 of the Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accord-  
 18 ance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank  
 19 Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-  
 20 1449) (11): *Provided further*, That the nonadministrative  
 21 expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered  
 22 institutions shall not exceed \$1,664,000.

23 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:  
 24 Not to exceed \$425,000 shall be available for admin-

1 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and  
 2 shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly  
 3 capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with liqui-  
 4 dation of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets  
 5 of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance,  
 6 and action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or mini-  
 7 mizing of losses in the case of specific insured institutions,  
 8 legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative  
 9 expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said  
 10 Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said  
 11 Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services  
 12 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal  
 13 Reserve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other  
 14 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
 15 (112)\$3,700 \$4,600 shall be available for expenses of travel:  
 16 *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions  
 17 of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore  
 18 specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of  
 19 said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in  
 20 accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as  
 21 amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

22 Home Owners' Loan Corporation: The unobligated bal-  
 23 ance of the item of \$75,000 made available under this head  
 24 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall



1 be available to the Home Loan Bank Board for expenditure  
 2 as nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation  
 3 of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

4 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the  
 5 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be  
 6 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative ex-  
 7 penses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying  
 8 out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed  
 9 \$4,885,000 of the various funds of the Federal Hous-  
 10 ing Administration shall be available for expenditure,  
 11 in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended  
 12 (12 U. S. C. 1701) : *Provided*, That, except as herein other-  
 13 wise provided, all expenses and obligations of said Adminis-  
 14 tration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance  
 15 with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That not  
 16 to exceed ~~(113)\$130,000~~ \$162,250 shall be available for ex-  
 17 penses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds available for  
 18 expenditure shall be available for contract actuarial serv-  
 19 ices (not to exceed \$1,500) ; and the purchase of periodicals  
 20 and newspapers (not to exceed \$500) ~~(114):~~ *Provided fur-*  
 21 *ther*, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classi-  
 22 fied by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25,  
 23 1949, shall not exceed \$25,175,000.

24 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-  
 25 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses

1 of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties  
 2 imposed by or pursuant to law including funds appropriated  
 3 by title I of this Act and not to exceed \$205,000 of the  
 4 funds appropriated for such expenses under the head "De-  
 5 fense Housing" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation  
 6 Act, 1952, not to exceed ~~(115)\$10,455,000~~ \$12,613,000  
 7 shall be available for such expenses, including purchase of not  
 8 to exceed three passenger motor vehicles, for replacement  
 9 only; not to exceed ~~(116)\$620,000~~ \$775,000 for expenses of  
 10 travel; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-  
 11 tions concerned with the work of the Administration: *Pro-*  
 12 *vided*, That necessary expenses of providing representatives of  
 13 the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects in con-  
 14 nection with the construction of such non-Federal projects by  
 15 public housing agencies with the aid of the Administration,  
 16 shall be compensated by such agencies by the payment of  
 17 fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to the develop-  
 18 ment costs of such projects will cover the costs of rendering  
 19 such services, and expenditures by the Administration for  
 20 such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses,  
 21 and funds received from such payments may be used only for  
 22 the payment of necessary expenses of providing representa-  
 23 tives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal  
 24 projects~~(117):~~ *Provided further*, That all expenses of the



1 Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this  
 2 Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law  
 3 shall not exceed \$31,690,000: *Provided further*, That  
 4 ~~(118)~~not to exceed \$50,000 of funds made available by the  
 5 Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035) shall be available for  
 6 necessary expenses, including administrative expenses, of  
 7 the Public Housing Administration in carrying out the  
 8 provisions of the Act of May 19, 1949 (Public Law 65).

#### 9 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

10 Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the  
 11 supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) :  
 12 Not to exceed ~~(119)\$467,330~~ \$481,200 shall be avail-  
 13 able for administrative expenses, including not to exceed  
 14 ~~(120)\$9,560~~ \$11,950 for expenses of travel, to be deter-  
 15 mined in the manner set forth under the title "General ex-  
 16 penses" in the Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by  
 17 Water of the Interstate Commerce Commission (effective  
 18 January 1, 1947) ~~(121)~~; and funds available for operating  
 19 expenses shall be available for purchase (not to exceed two, for  
 20 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Pro-*  
 21 *vided*, That no funds shall be used to pay compensation of  
 22 employees normally subject to the Classification Act of 1949,  
 23 as amended, at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar  
 24 services under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the  
 25 compensation of vessel employees and such terminal and

1 other employees as are not covered by said Act, at rates  
2 in excess of rates prevailing in the river transportation  
3 industry in the area (including prevailing leave allowances  
4 for vessel employees, but the granting of such allowances  
5 shall not be construed as establishing a different leave system  
6 within the meaning of that term as used in section 3 of the  
7 Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d) ).

8 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 302. No part of the funds of, or available for  
10 expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this  
11 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee  
12 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that  
13 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one  
14 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,  
15 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Pro-*  
16 *vided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be  
17 considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend  
18 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of  
19 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-  
20 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and  
21 classification; employee relations and services; training; com-  
22 mittees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service ex-  
23 aminers; wage administration; and processing, recording, and  
24 reporting.



# 1 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 (122)SEC. 401. Hereafter no part of the funds of, or available  
 3 for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this  
 4 or any other Act, including the government of the District  
 5 of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accu-  
 6 mulated by any civilian officer or employee during any calen-  
 7 dar year and unused at the close of business on June 30th  
 8 of the succeeding calendar year: *Provided*, That the head  
 9 of any such corporation or agency shall afford an oppor-  
 10 tunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave  
 11 accumulated under this section prior to June 30th of such  
 12 succeeding calendar year: *Provided further*, That this sec-  
 13 tion shall not apply to officers and employees whose post  
 14 of duty is outside the continental United States: *Pro-*  
 15 *vided further*, That this section shall not apply with respect  
 16 to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual  
 17 leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their  
 18 civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active  
 19 military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United  
 20 States.

21 SEC. (123)402 401. No part of any appropriation con-  
 22 tained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by  
 23 any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
 24 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
 25 the Government of the United States or who is a member

1 of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
2 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
3 States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization  
4 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
5 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the  
6 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie  
7 evidence that the person making the affidavit has not con-  
8 trary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike  
9 against the Government of the United States, is not a mem-  
10 ber of an organization of Government employees that asserts  
11 the right to strike against the Government of the United  
12 States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a  
13 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of  
14 the Government of the United States by force or violence:  
15 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike  
16 against the Government of the United States or who is a  
17 member of an organization of Government employees that  
18 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the  
19 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an  
20 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
21 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
22 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any  
23 appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty  
24 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
25 than \$1,000 or imprisoned ~~for~~ not more than one year, ~~or~~



1 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall  
 2 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-  
 3 visions of existing law.

4 ~~(124)SEC. 403.~~ In no event shall the number of passenger-  
 5 carrying vehicles which may be operated during the current  
 6 fiscal year at the seat of government under any appropriation  
 7 or authorization in this Act exceed 50 per centum of the  
 8 number in use as of June 30, 1951.

9 SEC. ~~(125)404~~ 402. No part of any appropriation con-  
 10 tained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure  
 11 by any corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be  
 12 used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to sup-  
 13 port or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

14 SEC. ~~(126)405~~ 403. No part of any appropriation con-  
 15 tained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure  
 16 by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay  
 17 the compensation of any civilian employee of the Government,  
 18 whose principal or primary duties consist of acting as chauf-  
 19 feur or driver of any Government-owned passenger motor  
 20 vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance). This section shall  
 21 not apply with respect to any person whose duties consist of  
 22 acting as chauffeur for the President of the United States  
 23 ~~(127)~~or whose place of duty is in a foreign country.

24 ~~(128)SEC. 406.~~ No part of any appropriation or authoriza-  
 25 tion contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compen-

1 sation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or  
 2 position which may become vacant during the fiscal year  
 3 beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition  
 4 shall not apply—

5       (a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;

6       (b) to positions filled from within a department,  
 7 independent executive bureau, board, commission, cor-  
 8 poration, agency or office, provided for in this Act;

9       (c) to offices or positions required by law to be  
 10 filled by appointment of the President by and with the  
 11 advice and consent of the Senate;

12       (d) to all employees in veterans' medical facilities,  
 13 exclusive of medical departmental personnel in the Dis-  
 14 trict of Columbia;

15       (e) to employees in grades GPC 1, 2, and 3;

16       (f) to employees of the General Accounting Office;

17       (g) to employees of the Tax Court of the United  
 18 States;

19       (h) to American Battle Monuments Commission:

20 *Provided further*, That when any department, independent  
 21 executive bureau, board, commission, corporation, agency or  
 22 office, contained in this Act shall, as the result of the opera-  
 23 tion of this amendment reduce its personnel to a number  
 24 not exceeding 90 per centum of the total number provided  
 25 for in this Act, such amendment may cease to apply and



1 said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for employment  
2 during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time dur-  
3 ing fiscal year 1953 this amendment shall again become  
4 operative.

5       *SEC. 404. (a) No part of any appropriation made by*  
6 *this Act for any purpose shall be used for the payment of*  
7 *personal services in excess of an amount equal to 90 per*  
8 *centum of the amount requested for personal services for*  
9 *such purpose in budget estimates heretofore submitted to*  
10 *the Congress for the fiscal year 1953; and the total amount*  
11 *of each appropriation, any part of which is available for*  
12 *the payment of personal services for any purpose, is hereby*  
13 *reduced by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount*  
14 *requested in such budget estimates for personal services for*  
15 *such purpose less an amount representing the reduction,*  
16 *if any, between the amount requested for personal services*  
17 *in the budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein*  
18 *for such services.*

19       *(b) This section shall not apply to—*

20             1. *Offices or positions required by law to be filled*  
21             *by appointment of the President by and with the advice*  
22             *and consent of the Senate.*

23             2. *Employees of the White House Office.*

24             3. *Employees engaged in the care, maintenance,*  
25             *and so forth, of the Executive Mansion and Grounds.*

1           4. *Employees in medical facilities, exclusive of*  
2           *administrative medical personnel in the District of*  
3           *Columbia.*

4           5. *Employees of the General Accounting Office.*

5           6. *Employees of the Smithsonian Institution, includ-*  
6           *ing the National Gallery of Art.*

7           7. *Employees of The Tax Court of the United*  
8           *States.*

9           8. *Employees in foreign countries of the American*  
10          *Battle Monuments Commission.*

11          9. *Employees of the Atomic Energy Commission.*

12          10. *Employees of the Selective Service System.*

13          11. *Employees of the Tariff Commission.*

14          12. *Employees of the Inland Waterways Corpora-*  
15          *tion.*

16          13. *Employees of the Interstate Commerce Com-*  
17          *mission.*

18 (129) SEC. 405. *Unless otherwise specifically provided, the*  
19 *maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year,*  
20 *in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946*  
21 *(5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor*  
22 *vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons),*  
23 *is hereby fixed at \$1,600.*

24 (130) SEC. 406. (a) *No part of the money appropriated by*  
25 *this Act to any department, agency, or corporation or made*



1 available for expenditure by any department, agency, or cor-  
2 poration which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount  
3 required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget  
4 estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the  
5 Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be  
6 employed by such department, agency, or corporation during  
7 such fiscal year in the performance of—

8           (1) functions performed by a person designated as  
9 an information specialist, information and editorial  
10 specialist, publications and information coordinator, press  
11 relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert,  
12 television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity  
13 expert, or designated by any similar title, or

14           (2) functions performed by persons who assist per-  
15 sons performing the functions described in (1) in draft-  
16 ing, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or dissemi-  
17 nating public information publications or releases, radio  
18 or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs,  
19 motion pictures, and similar material,

20 shall be available to pay the compensation of persons perform-  
21 ing the functions described in (1) or (2).

22           (b) This section shall not apply: To persons employed  
23 by the General Services Administration in the performance  
24 of functions or related assisting or supporting functions in  
25 connection with the publication of the Federal Register, or to

1 persons engaged in functions of the Civil Service Commission  
2 related to (1) the preparation and issuance of materials  
3 relating to the recruitment of personnel for the Federal  
4 service, and (2) the compilation of the Official Register of the  
5 United States.

6 (131)SEC. 407. (a) No appropriation or authorization con-  
7 tained in this Act shall be available to pay—

8 (1) for personal services of civilian personnel above  
9 basic rates, or

10 (2) for transportation of things (other than mail)  
11 more than 90 per centum of the amount which the budget  
12 estimates heretofore submitted in connection with such ap-  
13 propriations or authorization contemplated would be ex-  
14 pended therefrom for such purposes, respectively; and the  
15 total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is  
16 available for such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount  
17 equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in such  
18 budget estimates for such purpose less an amount representing  
19 the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for such  
20 purpose in the budget estimates and the amount appropriated  
21 herein for such purpose.

22 (b) This section shall not apply to—

23 (1) Atomic Energy Commission.

24 (2) American Battle Monuments Commission, con-  
25 struction of memorials and cemeteries.









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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 3, 1952

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered

# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 4, 1952  
For actions of June 3, 1952  
82nd-2nd, No. 95

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed road authorizations bill. Senate passed independent offices appropriation bill. House received conference report on third supplemental appropriation bill. Conferees agreed on foreign-aid bill. House debated cotton parity standards bill. Sen. Young urged import control on grains.

## SUMMARY

- ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS.** Passed with amendments H. R. 7340, authorizing appropriations for road construction in 1954 and 1955 (pp. 6505-21, 6527-31, 6536-43). Agreed, 54-14, to a Douglas amendment decreasing the highway authorizations by a total of \$100,000,000, after earlier rejecting a Douglas amendment to make a greater cut (pp. 6527-9). Agreed to a Cain amendment to require advisory public hearings before construction of timber access roads (p. 6529). Sens. Chavez, Holland, Kerr, Cain, and Case were appointed as Senate conferees. No changes were made in the amounts for forest highways or forest roads and trails.
- INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.** Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 7072 (pp. 6543-4, 6547-86). Sens. Maybank, O'Mahoney, McKellar, Hill, McElhannon, Saltonstall, Bridges, and Ferguson were appointed Senate conferees. Sen. Johnston inserted his statement commending the Senate committee for striking out the Thomas leave rider, and criticizing the rider (pp. 6565-6).
- IMPORT CONTROL.** Sen. Young recommended import controls on oats, barley, rye, and feed wheat in addition to the commodities already covered by Sec. 104 of the Defense Production Act (pp. 6531-6).
- ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY.** Sen. Wiley inserted various statements favoring this proposed project (pp. 6522-3).
- RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION.** As reported (see Digest 93), S. 515 increases from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000 the amount of disaster-relief loans which RFC may make, and also contains various provisions regarding the internal management of RFC.



HOUSE

6. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6947 (pp. 6597-9).

Actions by conferees:

Fixed the item for fighting forest fires at \$3,250,000 instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Made various reductions in specific appropriation items for pay costs, including several for this Department, instead of applying a straight percentage cut as previously proposed.

Items reported in disagreement:

Provision that the \$700,000 for snorkel jumper facilities "shall be the full cost of the acquisition of land and construction of facilities."

Provision for pay increases of \$800 for officials whose salaries are specified in the Executive Pay Act at \$14,000.

Various amounts for claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments.

Revolving fund of \$6,500,000 for Civil Service Commission investigations, to be reimbursed by the departments and agencies.

Other items in the bill which were not subject to conference action:

Modification of the Whitten personnel rider. Regarding this item the House conferees included the following comments in their statement: "It is the understanding of the conferees that the existing language of the Whitten amendment provides authority for the Civil Service Commission to authorize permanent appointments in the Post Office Department up to the number of permanent employees on the rolls as of September 1, 1950."

Prohibition against use of appropriations in this bill for "publicity or propaganda purposes not heretofore authorized by the Congress."

Federal-aid highways, \$69,500,000 additional.

Supply and records center, Kansas City, \$4,400,000.

7. FOREIGN AID. Conferees on H. R. 7005, to extend the Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1953, agreed to file (but did not actually file) a conference report authorizing an appropriation of \$6,447,730,750, as contrasted with \$6,765,861,500 as approved by the Senate, and \$6,219,600,000 as approved by the House (p. D5355).
8. COTTON PARITY. Began debate on H. R. 5713, providing Low Middling seven-eighths cotton as the standard grade for determining parity and price support for the 1952 cotton crop (pp. 6596-7).
9. IMMIGRATION. The Judiciary Committee concluded hearings on H. R. 7376, authorizing the issuance of 300,000 special nonquota immigration visas to certain refugees (p. D534).

BILL INTRODUCED

10. RECLAMATION. S. 3271, by Sen. O'Mahoney (for himself, Sen. Hunt, and Sen. Case), to provide that certain costs and expenses incurred in connection with repayment contracts with the Deaver, Wildwood, and Belle Fourche irrigation districts shall be nonreimbursable; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6524).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. TRANSPORTATION. Speech in the House by Rep. Rankin favoring recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission confirming by unanimous vote its recent order to eliminate, effective May 30, 1952, the one-way freight rate which has been in



for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Mexico.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I move to strike out all after the enacting clause of the House bill and inserting in lieu thereof the provisions of Senate bill 2437, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 7340) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. KERR, Mr. CAIN, and Mr. CASE conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### REHABILITATION OF FEDERAL PRISONERS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the leadership on both sides of the aisle.

Out of order, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill, and I am going to ask for its immediate consideration. Its consideration should take less than 5 minutes.

On May 15 the President signed an act which would authorize the Attorney General to make small loans to deserving Federal prisoners at the time of their release from prison. The act also provided that the Attorney General might accept gifts or bequests of money for credit to the "Commissary funds, Federal prisoners," which could be deducted from income for certain tax purposes.

The Joint Committee on Taxation has called my attention to the fact that this particular section, through a clerical error, contains the word "state" instead of "estate" with reference to a type of tax. The bill I am introducing would simply correct that error, and substitute the word "estate" for "state" in the original enactment.

The senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] the chairman of the Finance Committee, has been advised of this error, and the amendment is perfectly agreeable to him.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, if what the Senator from Nevada desires may be done by unanimous consent, I have no objection.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I do not intend to object to the request of the Senator from Nevada, but I should like to ascertain what effect it will have on House bill 7072, the independent offices appropriation bill. I have been here since 10 o'clock this morning, and we had hoped that that bill would be considered. It was expected that we would finish with the road bill last evening, but it is now 4 o'clock this afternoon, and I do not believe we should bring

up this very important appropriation bill unless we are to have a night session and get somewhere with it.

Mr. McFARLAND. I shall make an announcement as to that in a moment.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I send the bill to the desk and ask unanimous consent that the rule be suspended so that it may be immediately considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3276) to amend the act entitled "An act to assist Federal prisoners in their rehabilitation," was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 2 of the act of May 15, 1952 (Public Law 342, 82d Cong.), relating to the rehabilitation of Federal prisoners, is hereby amended by striking out the words "Federal income, State, and gift taxes" and inserting in lieu thereof "Federal income, estate and gift taxes."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 7072, the independent offices appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I made an announcement yesterday evening that in order to finish the road bill and the appropriation bill the Senate would have a night session, if necessary. So there will be a night session, and we will proceed with consideration of H. R. 7072. I hope we can finish it; if we do not, we will go as far as we can.

Mr. MAYBANK. That was exactly my understanding. We have been here all day accomplishing what could have been accomplished last evening in probably an hour or so.

I wish to make a unanimous-consent request, if it is agreeable to the majority leader and the minority leader. I should like to have the attention also of both leaders.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate first consider committee amendments to which there is no objection. I understand the amendment as to the TVA steam plants is quite controversial, and I understand there is quite a controversial issue as to the amount of public housing to be constructed. I have not heard that there is much controversy with respect to other amendments although there may be. There are some

slight amendments proposed with respect to the Selective Service System and the Battle Monuments Commission. I do not think there is any issue of consequence about them.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the amendments as I have suggested, so that we may really get under way. So far as I am concerned, I do not intend to make a speech. I do remind the Senate that the bill provides \$1,800,000,000 less than the amount appropriated last year, and approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars less than the President requested. So I shall talk only about amendments that are objected to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I hope the procedure outlined by the Senator from South Carolina will be followed. Then we will know what the debate will cover, and what we shall have to discuss. At least a part of the bill will be out of the way. I hope that procedure will be followed.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to inquire if we could agree by unanimous consent to limit debate upon this bill. I should like to see debate limited to 1 hour on the housing amendments, and 1 hour on the other amendment the Senator from South Carolina mentioned.

Mr. MAYBANK. The amendment affecting the TVA steam plants.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to see debate limited to 1 hour on that amendment. That would be 30 minutes to a side. Then I would propose a limitation of 30 minutes on all other amendments.

Mr. MAYBANK. I would have no objection to that, because I understand the mind of every member of the committee is pretty well made up. However, I would not suggest what the Senate should do.

Further, as the TVA amendment, I understood from the chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee—and if I am wrong, I hope the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] will correct me—that the members of his legislative committee first thought the appropriation should be \$800,000. The Appropriations Committee made it \$600,000, and I understood that that was acceptable, certainly to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That was acceptable, except that one member of our committee did not join us in our request.

Mr. MAYBANK. Why not limit the debate on housing amendments to 1 hour to each side?

Mr. McFARLAND. I had suggested 30 minutes to a side.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, am I to understand that the debate on housing amendments will be limited to 1 hour to each side?

Mr. McFARLAND. If that is what everyone wants, then I shall have no objection.

Mr. MAYBANK. I think, in view of the tremendous pressure there is upon all Senators, it should be an hour to each side.



Mr. McFARLAND. How much time is desired on the TVA amendment?

Mr. MAYBANK. Whatever the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee suggests. I intend to turn over to the Senator from Tennessee whatever time I do not use.

Mr. McFARLAND. Very well. I ask unanimous consent that on the pending bill there be a limitation of debate of 1 hour to a side upon any amendment involving housing, the time to be controlled by the proponents of the amendments and the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], in the event he is opposed to the amendment, and in the event he is in favor of the amendment, then the time to be controlled by the distinguished minority leader.

On the TVA amendment, I ask unanimous consent that there be a limitation of debate of 1 hour, 30 minutes to each side, the time to be controlled.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. McFARLAND. I see we are going to be here until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. If that is the wish of the Senate, we can do it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Oh, no; I think we can work this out harmoniously. Let us have an hour to each side. So far as the TVA is concerned, I intend to turn the time over to the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. McFARLAND. I will make it 1 hour to each side, but that will run into a long time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will request the Senator from Arizona to restate the agreement he requests.

Mr. McFARLAND. If I can get the floor, I will endeavor to restate the unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona has the floor.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I shall now endeavor to restate the unanimous-consent request.

I ask unanimous consent that there be a limitation on the debate on the pending bill as follows: Two hours on any amendment in the housing portion of the bill, to be divided equally between the proponent of the amendment and the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] in the event he is opposed to the amendment; and in the event he favors the amendment, then by the minority leader, or any Senator he may designate.

Two hours upon the TVA amendment, if one is offered, the time to be divided equally between the proponent of the amendment and the distinguished Senator from South Carolina in the event he is opposed to the amendment; and if he is in favor of the amendment, then by the minority leader or any Senator he may designate.

On all other amendments, 30 minutes, to be divided equally between the proponent of the amendment and the distinguished Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. Let me finish the unanimous-consent request.

I also ask unanimous consent that the time for debate on the bill be limited to 1 hour, to be controlled equally by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina and the minority leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona ask that all amendments be germane?

Mr. McFARLAND. I include in the request that all amendments must be germane.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am not quite clear what disposition the Senator proposes to make with regard to amendments offered from the floor. Is the time to be half an hour, 15 minutes to a side, or some other length of time?

Mr. McFARLAND. With respect to amendments offered to the housing portion of the bill, there will be an hour to each side. With respect to the TVA amendment, there will be an hour to each side. On all other amendments there will be 15 minutes to a side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the Chair to understand that the majority leader wishes to include motions and appeals?

Mr. McFARLAND. On all motions or appeals, 15 minutes to a side.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to make clear what is meant by an amendment to the TVA portion of the bill. Would a proposal to strike out a provision already in the bill be considered an amendment? In other words, when the Senator from Arizona uses the word "amendment" in connection with the TVA provision, does that mean that the limitation would apply to the debate which might arise in connection with a proposal to strike out a provision already in the bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. That would be an amendment, as I understand.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to submit a resolution which I think is of great importance, in the light of the Supreme Court decision in the Steel case. I wonder whether or not the proposed unanimous-consent agreement would preclude me from having that opportunity. I do not wish to submit it tomorrow. I wish to submit it today.

Mr. MAYBANK. How much time would the Senator require?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think I can finish in 15 minutes.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am agreeable to the Senator from Minnesota having 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, if I may have the opportunity to place two or three small items in the RECORD, I shall not object to the proposed unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. McFARLAND. I expect to yield to Senators before the request is sub-

mitted. Perhaps we can dispose of the Senator from Nevada in a few minutes.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. McFARLAND. I shall be glad to yield in just a moment.

I now yield to the Senator from Nevada.

(At this point Mr. McFARLAND yielded to Mr. McCARRAN, who submitted several matters for printing in the RECORD, which will be found under appropriate headings elsewhere in the RECORD.)

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. In a moment. As a part of the unanimous-consent request which I am submitting, I am about to ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to make insertions in the RECORD.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President—

Mr. McFARLAND. If the Senator will give me an opportunity, I should like to have the unanimous-consent request disposed of while there is a good attendance of Senators in the Chamber.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I ask one question?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. CAIN. The Senator from Washington expects to raise a point of order against a particular paragraph in the bill. He will need very little time. How much time will he be entitled to use to explain and defend his point of order?

Mr. McFARLAND. How much time does the Senator desire? I think the limitation of 15 minutes to a side would apply.

Mr. CAIN. That is entirely satisfactory to me. I thank the majority leader.

Mr. McFARLAND. Also, there would be a limitation of 15 minutes to a side on all amendments to amendments.

I also include in the unanimous-consent request the provision that immediately following the agreement of the Senate to the unanimous-consent request, Senators be permitted to make insertions in the RECORD, and, if they have brief statements, that they be allowed not to exceed 5 minutes to make them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### THE CURRENT STEEL DISPUTE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to submit a resolution and to speak on it for not exceeding 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is this the 15-minute period which the Senator from Minnesota mentioned previously?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes. I would rather take the time now than when the Senate is considering the appropriation bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have no objection, but I hope that the Senator will take 10 minutes



I remind this body that if this dispute persists too long, the security of the United States may be seriously jeopardized. It is the responsibility of the Senate to express the desire of the people of the United States that justice be done, that the dispute be settled, and that it be settled in the way that free men settle disputes and difficulties, namely through free and voluntary collective bargaining.

I warn this body that action which leads to seizure or that leads to enforceable judicial instruments, such as injunctions, does not really settle disputes. All too frequently such action merely aggravates the situation.

I say to the leaders of the steel companies, "If you want to preserve free enterprise, then make the free instrument of collective bargaining work."

I say to the leaders of the CIO steel workers, "If you want to have free trade unionism in the United States, keep free trade unionism responsible and make it work at the bargaining table."

Mr. President, the time is at hand for these two great participants, labor and industry, to sit down and bargain and give the American people an example of what the free citizens of a free country can do to preserve human freedom.

I, for one, appeal to them, as I have done on other occasions, to work as free men and to give fair play to the American people, so that by means of the instruments available to a society of free people, this tragic situation which threatens our security may be handled properly, in the interest of our Nation as a whole and all its free people.

#### EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The first committee amendment will be stated.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Executive Office of the President—Emergency fund for the President—National defense," on page 3, line 4, after the word "year", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "the unexpended balance in this fund on June 30, 1952, is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1953."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Budget," on page 4, line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$54,000" and insert "\$64,500"; and at the beginning of line 9, to strike out "\$3,314,400" and insert "\$3,608,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Council of Economic Advisers," on page 4, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,200" and insert "\$2,750"; and in line 16, after "(not exceeding \$300)", to strike out "\$208,900" and insert "\$225,000, to remain available until March 31, 1953."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent offices—American Battle Monuments Commission," on page 5, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$10,300" and insert "\$12,865."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Atomic Energy Commission," on page 6, line 6, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "purchase of not to exceed 225 passenger motor vehicles, of which 165 shall be for replacement only; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft;" and insert "maintenance and operation of aircraft;"; in line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,230,500" and insert "\$2,788,200"; and in line 16, after the word "services", to strike out "not to exceed \$7,290,800 for program direction and administration personnel in the District of Columbia and extensions; and not to exceed \$16,273,475 for program direction and administration personnel outside the District of Columbia;" and insert "and not to exceed \$23,564,275 for program direction and administration personnel."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 5, after the word "the", to insert "purchase and"; and in line 8, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "including purchase of land and interests in land" and insert "including purchase of land and interests in land; purchase of aircraft; and purchase of not to exceed 225 passenger motor vehicles, of which 165 shall be for replacement only; \$371,741,000: *Provided*, That there shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation that portion of the unexpended balances of prior year appropriations included under the appropriation for Operating Expenses which is applicable to Plant and Equipment, and amounts so transferred together with the foregoing appropriation shall remain available until expended."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 9, after the word "Commission", to insert "except contracts with any foreign government or any agency thereof and contracts for source material with foreign producers."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 22, to insert:

Any appropriation available under this act or heretofore made to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be used to finance the procurement of materials, services, or other costs which are a part of work or activities for which funds have been provided in any other appropriation available to the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate transfers or adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual application determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 8, to insert:

Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation under this head may be transferred to any other such appropriation but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 percent by any such transfers.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Civil Service Commission," on page 11, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$426,000" and insert "\$532,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 12, after "(5 U. S. C. ch. 14)", to strike out "\$321,000,000" and insert "\$321,900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Communications Commission," on page 15, line 6, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$6,108,460" and insert "\$6,783,460"; and in line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$78,700" and insert "\$98,350."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Power Commission," on page 15, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$180,000" and insert "\$225,000"; and in line 15, after the word "newspapers", to strike out "\$3,935,700" and insert "\$4,235,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Trade Commission," on page 15, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$126,470" and insert "\$158,000"; and in line 25, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$3,978,800" and insert "\$4,128,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General Accounting Office," on page 16, line 7, after the word "services", to strike out "\$28,600,000" and insert "\$30,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,125,000"; and in line 11, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$1,835,000" and insert "\$2,085,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was under the heading "General Services Administration," on page 16, after line 22, to strike out:

Executive direction and staff operations: For necessary expenses in the performance of executive direction and staff operations for activities under the control of the General Services Administration; including not to exceed \$86,565 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and processing and determining net renegotiation rebates; \$4,029,750.

Public Buildings Service: for necessary expenses of real-property management and related activities as provided by law; including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings at the rate of \$16,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) under the control of the General Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and not to exceed \$157,630 for expenses of travel; \$98,346,030: *Provided*, That for the foregoing appropriation shall



not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.

Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of personal-property management and related activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$69,000 for expenses of travel; and the purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$2,094,-100.

National Archives and Records Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal-records management and related activities as provided by law; including preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second World War; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; and not to exceed \$20,750 for expenses of travel; \$4,739,200.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Operating expenses: For necessary expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, including: Repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) under the control of the General Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; not to exceed \$417,370 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$800 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; processing and determining net renegotiation rebates; and preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second World War; \$115,-209,080.

The foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$21,600" and insert "\$27,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 11, after "(Public Law 105)", to strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert "\$5,-000,000"; and in line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$33,400" and insert "\$41,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 24, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$9,000,000" and insert "\$9,-500,000"; and on page 23, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$66,000" and insert "\$83,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 16, after the word "fund", to insert "including contractual services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping warehouse items, and"; in line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$119,-000" and insert "\$148,800"; in the same line, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$13,998,000" and insert "\$15,075,000"; and in line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "five" and insert "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$142,600" and insert "\$178,250"; and in the same line, after the word "travel", to strike out "and the purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Housing and Home Finance Agency—Office of the Administrator," on page 25, line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$210,000" and insert "\$265,-000"; in line 16, after the numerals "1949", to strike out "\$3,606,000" and insert "\$5,606,000"; and on page 26, line 7, after the word "made", to strike out the comma and "but such non-administrative expenses shall not exceed \$374,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 8, to insert:

Defense community facilities and services: During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$225,000 of the appropriation granted under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with the construction of facilities under such appropriation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Housing Administration," on page 27, line 12, after the word "amended", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in excess of 5,000 dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of 5,000 to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress" and in lieu thereof to insert the following: "Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in excess of 45,000 dwelling units."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the amendment?

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, is this the housing amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. LEHMAN. I object to this amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, let me say to my distinguished friend, the Senator from New York, that at this time we are merely adopting the committee amendments, which in many cases propose increases in items in which

the House of Representatives already has voted to make decreases.

Mr. LEHMAN. I realize that. However, the distinguished Presiding Officer asked whether there was objection to the amendment; and I did not want it to appear that there was no objection to it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I understand that. I have understood that there were two debatable committee amendments, one relating to the TVA and one relating to housing.

I understand that at this time we are approving the other committee amendments, with the understanding that thereafter we shall take up the so-called TVA and the so-called housing amendments.

There are some small committee amendments with regard to Selective Service, to which I have called attention, and also some committee amendments with respect to the Federal Trade Commission and the Maritime Administration.

Mr. LEHMAN. I fully understand, and I am grateful to the Senator from South Carolina for the explanation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Public Housing Administration amendments beginning on page 27 will be passed over. Is that in line with the request of the chairman of the subcommittee?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct—and also to pass over the TVA amendment.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, let me ask, so I shall not have to interrupt again, that the National Science Foundation committee amendment also be passed over, because I have an amendment which I wish to offer to that amendment, and perhaps other Senators will have amendments to offer to it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I intended to ask that that committee amendment be passed over.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments referred to are to be passed over until what time?

Mr. MAYBANK. They are to be passed over until all the other committee amendments have been agreed to.

Of course, it is to be understood that each Senator is privileged to be present and to object to any amendment. In other words, the unanimous-consent agreement was simply that we would proceed first to consider the committee amendments; but any Senator has a right to object to any of them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that it is understood that when all the other committee amendments are disposed of, the Senate will return to the ones which have been passed over at this time.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Very well.

The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Indian Claims Commission," on page 29, line 4, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$89,300" and insert "\$93,500", and in line 5, after the



word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$2,550."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission," on page 29, line 15, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$205,000" and insert "\$256,300", and in line 17, after the word "only", to strike out "\$3,935,000" and insert "\$9,704,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$145,000" and insert "\$181,100", and in the same line, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$907,000" and insert "\$1,042,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$125,240", and in line 20, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$664,000" and insert "\$755,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado subsequently said: Mr. President, I had a little difficulty in finding an amendment in which I was interested. It occurs on page 29, under the subtitle "Interstate Commerce Commission." I shall have certain amendments to propose with respect to the amounts of the appropriation at that point in the bill. I ask that we may revert to that amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I may say, with appreciation for the distinguished chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, that we have tried to go along as best we could. I believe that if we were to proceed under the unanimous-consent agreement, first, and then return to the Senator's amendments, it would possibly be better.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is satisfactory to me. I merely did not want final action to be taken on the amendments which appear on pages 29 and 30, under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the votes whereby those amendments were agreed to are reconsidered, and the amendments will be passed over for the present. Is that agreeable to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Chair. That is agreeable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics," on page 31, line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$213,400" and insert "\$266,700", and in line 18, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$46,522,200" and insert "\$50,650,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Capital Park and Planning Commission," on page 33, line 1, after the word "exceeding" to strike out "\$22,375" and insert "\$27,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Science Foundation," on page 33, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$95,000" and insert

"\$142,500", and in line 14, after the word "services", to strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I ask that the amendment be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, that amendment will be passed over, to take its regular turn when the other amendments shall have been disposed of.

The Clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Renegotiation Board—Salaries and expenses," on page 33, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$180,000" and insert "\$291,000", and on page 34, line 2, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$4,907,800" and insert "\$5,907,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Securities and Exchange Commission," on page 34, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$90,000" and insert "\$112,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Selective Service System—Salaries and expenses," on page 34, line 17, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "not to exceed \$69,500 for expenses of travel, national administration, planning, training, and records management; not to exceed \$363,500 for expenses of travel, State administration, planning, training, and records servicing; \$92,500 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,500 shall be available for expenses of travel; and \$215,200 for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for expenses of travel;" and insert "not to exceed \$779,300 for expenses of administrative travel; \$36,772,000."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] has an amendment to offer to this amendment which I am willing to accept. I ask the distinguished minority leader whether he will agree to it. It seems that a mistake was made in the estimates, and I think it would be well in order to accommodate the Armed Services Committee, which the Senator from Wyoming represents, to take to conference the amendment he desires to propose.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Does this item relate to Selective Service?

Mr. MAYBANK. It does.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Very well.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment to the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 35, in line 2, it is proposed to strike out the "\$779,300" and insert "\$963,250."

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, this amendment is necessary, in order to correct a technical error in the bill, which occurred through an oversight.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I shall be pleased to take the amendment

to conference, where I hope an agreement concerning it can be reached. I believe the distinguished minority leader feels the same way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 35, after line 7, to insert:

Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be used for the destruction of records accumulated under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, which are hereby authorized to be destroyed by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44 U. S. C. 366-380): *Provided*, That no records may be transferred to any other agency without the approval of the Director of Selective Service.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Smithsonian Institution", on page 36, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$9,100" and insert "\$11,350", and in line 20, after the word "publication", to strike out "\$2,274,000" and insert "\$2,565,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,600" and insert "\$2,000", and in line 25, after the word "proper", to strike out "\$1,181,100" and insert "\$1,300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Subversive Activities Control Board," on page 38, line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$4,000" and insert "\$7,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Tariff Commission," on page 38, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$12,000" and insert "\$15,000", and in line 17, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$1,194,750" and insert "\$1,388,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The first amendment under the heading "Tennessee Valley Authority" was, on page 39, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "one hundred and ten" and insert "two hundred and twenty, of which one hundred and fifty shall be"; in line 8 after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$171,270,000" and insert "\$186,027,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Veterans' Administration," on page 41, line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,133,400" and insert "\$3,923,000", and in line 10, after the word "equipment", to strike out "\$809,382,260" and insert "\$877,382,260."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 7, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$153,600,000" and insert "\$66,316,000."

The amendment was agreed to.



The next amendment was, on page 44, line 8, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$9,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Claims Commission—Administrative expenses," on page 47, line 2, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$8,000" and insert "\$10,000", and in line 5, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$683,000" and insert "\$786,100."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, after line 8, to insert:

#### REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

The unobligated balance of the funds available for necessary expenses of the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission, as authorized by the acts of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and May 31, 1949 (Public Law 78), is hereby rescinded effective July 1, 1952, except for necessary liquidating expenses, and such sum shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent offices—General provisions," on page 50, line 19, after the word "training", to strike out "committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service examiners."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Commerce—Maritime activities—Operating-differential subsidies," on page 52, line 19, after the word "excess," to strike out "of sixteen hundred, of which one hundred shall be for new operators, and which number shall include the number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded" and insert "of sixteen hundred, which number shall include the number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded and of which one hundred shall be for operators who have not held contracts prior to July 1, 1951."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 4, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$14,375,700" and insert "\$16,860,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$130,700" and insert "\$160,350"; in line 14, after the word "models", to strike out "\$8,099,700" and insert "\$9,212,000", and in line 22, after the words "excess of", to strike out "three hundred" and insert "five hundred."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, line 2, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,200" and insert "\$2,775," and in line 3, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$1,764,000" and insert "\$2,078,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, line 3, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$4,512,000" and insert "\$5,570,000", and in line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6,650" and insert "\$8,325."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,881,600" and insert "\$2,474,100."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I send to the desk a correcting amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 54, line 15, after the word "services", it is proposed to insert "exclusive of pay of cadet midshipmen."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question first on agreeing to the committee amendment, in line 14, changing the numeral. Without objection, that amendment is agreed to.

Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina is agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished acting minority leader if it is not a fact that it was not the intention to take the money away from the Maritime Commission.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, for the purpose of clarification, I see on page 54, line 10, the words "Maritime training." I have in my hand a memorandum which reads, in part, as follows:

For the fiscal year 1952 there was appropriated for the maritime training program of the Maritime Administration \$3,724,500. In his budget message the President recommended that for this program there be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953, \$3,865,000, a slight increase over 1952. Presumably this recommendation of the President was based upon the belief generally held in the maritime industry, in the fall of 1951, that because of the Mutual Security Program and the Korean situation, the maritime industry would be confronted with a manpower shortage. There was some ground for this belief. In order to carry out the Marshall plan, the Maritime Administration had been obliged to take out of reserve approximately 550 merchant ships to carry goods to countries participating in the plan. Coming suddenly after the shipping depression which followed the termination of World War II, this swift expansion of our merchant fleet was accompanied by recruitment difficulties, and some delays were encountered in manning ships. It was therefore probably sound policy for the Administration to look to the future and to develop a training program.

The point is that, because of the fact that thousands of maritime employees are now out of work, it is necessary, at least at the moment, to extend the training program. I wonder if the chairman of the subcommittee can advise me as to that.

Mr. MAYBANK. My information is that the men who are trained in the schools are placed in the Naval Reserves. That is my understanding of the testimony which was given before the committee. The schools were discontinued last year, much to the regret of many Senators, and the Kings Point Academy was the last Federal school to be operated. The Senator from New Hampshire can correct me if I am wrong.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, another statement made by the person who called this matter to my attention is this:

In brief, instead of a manpower shortage, the American maritime industry is now faced with a growing surplus of qualified seamen and increasing unemployment. To continue, and especially to enlarge the train-

ing program of the Maritime Administration, under these circumstances, would simply be to increase unemployment, and thus to intensify the depression which afflicts the maritime industry.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There is a Federal school at Kings Point. There are State schools, mainly supported by the Federal Government, in California, New York, Massachusetts, and Maine. Those schools train men to be officers in the merchant marine. As a whole, the graduates are being employed. I believe they all become Reserve officers in the Navy. The evidence before the committee would indicate that the demand for the graduates is still great.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Do I correctly understand the Senator from Massachusetts to mean that at Kings Point, Sheepshead Bay, Alameda, Calif., and the United States Maritime Service Institute they are still training boys to be Reserve officers in the Navy, or are they training them for the merchant marine?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In addition to the schools which I mentioned, there are two other schools, one in California, and one at Sheepshead Bay, where men are being trained for the maritime service. In other words, a man will receive instructions so that he can up his grade in the noncommissioned class.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It appears rather serious to me that there are thousands of maritime employees out of work. I think it would not be sound policy to continue to train others when there are so many unemployed.

Mr. MAYBANK. I do not think many are unemployed. I was distressed about certain things that happened in the old Maritime Commission, but this is not the time or the place to bring them up. The American Legion and various other organizations in the country support this amendment. I know nothing about it except what they tell me.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I am not complaining about the training if it is necessary, but I think they must have some justification for asking that the program be continued inasmuch as thousands of men in this line of work are unemployed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire memorandum submitted to me be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

#### MEMORANDUM

Subject: Maritime training program, independent offices appropriation bill, 1953.

For fiscal year 1952 there was appropriated for the maritime-training program of the Maritime Administration \$3,724,500. In his budget message, the President recommended that for this program there be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953 \$3,865,000, a slight increase over 1952. Presumably this recommendation of the President was based upon



the belief generally held in the maritime industry in the fall of 1951 that, because of the Mutual Security Program and the Korean situation, the maritime industry would be confronted with a manpower shortage. There was some ground for this belief. In order to carry out the Marshall plan, the Maritime Administration had been obliged to take out of reserve approximately 550 merchant ships to carry goods to countries participating in the plan. Coming suddenly after the shipping depression which followed the termination of World War II, this swift expansion of our merchant fleet was accompanied by recruitment difficulties, and some delays were encountered in manning ships. It was therefore probably sound policy for the Administration to look to the future and develop a training program.

However, the threatened maritime manpower shortage failed to develop. Early in 1952, with the rapid decline of the ECA program, the Maritime Administration commenced to return merchant ships to reserve. Since that time approximately 400 Government-owned ships, which had been operated under General Agency contracts, have been withdrawn from service and returned to reserve. Estimating conservatively, the average of these ships carried a crew of approximately 45, which means that since February 1952 approximately 16,000 seamen have become unemployed as a result of the withdrawal of General Agency ships. During this same period private shipping companies have reduced their fleets, with the result that there are many unemployed seamen in every port.

When this union was first informed by the Maritime Administration of the possibility of a manpower shortage, it endeavored to meet the situation by establishing training schools for seamen. Thus, while we were in fact entering a period of increasing unemployment, the union has been engaged in recruiting and training additional seamen, who now find themselves well-trained, qualified and unemployed. An examination of the record will disclose that a much higher percentage of SIU-trained seamen pass the Coast Guard examinations than of those trained by the Maritime Administration.

In brief, instead of a manpower shortage, the American maritime industry is now faced with a growing surplus of qualified seamen and increasing unemployment. To continue, and especially to enlarge the training program of the Maritime Administration under these circumstances, would simply be to increase unemployment, and thus intensify the depression which afflicts the maritime industry.

In the opinion of SIU members, the House Committee on Appropriations (see Rept. No. 1517 on H. R. 7072) acted wisely and in the best interests of the maritime industry when it recommended a reduction in the appropriation of maritime training from \$3,865,000 recommended by the President, to \$2,795,200. This reduced amount for maritime training is \$929,300 less than the appropriation for 1952, and \$1,069,800 less than the estimate for 1953. Certainly Congress should not appropriate money to increase unemployment. Certainly Congress should not appropriate money to further depress the American maritime industry. Indeed, this union firmly believes that the appropriation for maritime training at this time could be still further reduced with salutary effects upon the merchant marine.

Respectfully.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, in line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$2,500"; in line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$20,500" and insert "\$30,750"; in line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$55,680" and insert "\$72,500"; on page 55, line 1, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$2,795,200" and insert "\$3,990,000", and in line 2, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "including uniforms and textbooks for cadet midshipmen, to be provided in kind at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per cadet: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for compensation or allowances for trainees or cadets" and insert "including the pay of cadet midshipmen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 17, after the word "schools", to strike out "and \$300,400 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in accordance with regulations established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b)); \$643,400" and insert "and \$749,050 for the pay of seven hundred and ten cadet midshipmen at \$65 per month and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each cadet midshipman; \$1,092,050."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Corporations—Housing and Home Finance Agency," on page 58, line 16, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$3,371,425" and insert "\$3,647,600"; on page 59, line 11, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$122,760" and insert "\$153,450", and in line 12, after the word "travel", to strike out the colon and "*Provided further*, That administrative expenses not under limitation for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the fiscal year 1953 shall not exceed \$150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6,000" and insert "\$7,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$25,000", and in line 17, after "(12 U. S. C. 1421-1449)", to strike out the colon and "*Provided further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$1,664,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,700" and insert "\$4,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$130,000" and insert "\$162,250", and in line 15, after the figures "\$500" to strike out the colon and "*Provided further*, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$25,175,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$10,455,000" and insert "\$12,613,000"; in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$620,000" and insert "\$775,000"; in line 19, after the word "projects", to strike out the colon and "*Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$31,690,000", and in line 22, after the word "That", to strike out "not to exceed \$50,000 of."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I think this amendment should go over, inasmuch as it relates to public housing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be temporarily passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Inland Waterways Corporation," on page 65, line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$467,330" and insert "\$481,200"; in line 8, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$9,560" and insert "\$11,950", and in line 13, after the numerals "1947", to insert a semicolon and "and funds available for operating expenses shall be available for purchase (not to exceed two, for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—General provisions," on page 66, after line 21, to strike out:

SEC. 401. Hereafter no part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this or any other act, including the government of the District of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated by any civilian officer or employee during any calendar year and unused at the close of business on June 30 of the succeeding calendar year: *Provided*, That the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior to June 30 of such succeeding calendar year: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental United States: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply with respect to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 16, to change the section number from "402" to "401."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 68, after line 23, to strike out:

SEC. 403. In no event shall the number of passenger-carrying vehicles which may be operated during the current fiscal year at the seat of government under any appropriation or authorization in this act exceed 50 percent of the number in use as of June 30, 1951.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 4, to change the section number from "404" to "402."



The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 9, to change the section number from "405" to "403," and in line 18, after the word "States," to insert "or whose place of duty is in a foreign country."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, after line 18, to strike out:

SEC. 406. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply

(a) to not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

(b) to positions filled from within a department, independent executive bureau, board, commission, corporation, agency or office, provided for in this act;

(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

(d) to all employees in veterans' medical facilities, exclusive of medical departmental personnel in the District of Columbia;

(e) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;

(f) to employees of the General Accounting Office;

(g) to employees of the Tax Court of the United States;

(h) to American Battle Monuments Commission: *Provided further*, That when any department, independent executive bureau, board, commission, corporation, agency or office, contained in this act shall, as the result of the operation of this amendment reduce its personnel to a number not exceeding 90 per centum of the total number provided for in this act, such amendment may cease to apply and said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this amendment shall again become operative.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 404. (a) No part of any appropriation made by this act for any purpose shall be used for the payment of personal services in excess of an amount equal to 90 percent of the amount requested for personal services for such purpose in budget estimates heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for the payment of personal services for any purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount requested in such budget estimates for personal services for such purpose less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for personal services in the budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such services.

(b) This section shall not apply to—

1. Offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

2. Employees of the White House Office.

3. Employees engaged in the care, maintenance, and so forth, of the Executive Mansion and Grounds.

4. Employees in medical facilities, exclusive of administrative medical personnel in the District of Columbia.

5. Employees of the General Accounting Office.

6. Employees of the Smithsonian Institution, including the National Gallery of Art.

7. Employees of the Tax Court of the United States.

8. Employees in foreign countries of the American Battle Monuments Commission.

9. Employees of the Atomic Energy Commission.

10. Employees of the Selective Service System.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, after line 9, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 405. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or any funds made available for expenditure by this act, shall be used for the purpose of acquiring, seizing, or operating any plant, facility, or other property, unless the acquisition, seizure, or operation of such plant, facility, or other property is authorized by act of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, after line 15, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 406. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, after line 21, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 407. (a) No part of the money appropriated by this act to any department, agency, or corporation, or made available for expenditure by any department, agency, or corporation which is in excess of 75 percent of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press-relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material.

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

(b) This section shall not apply: To persons employed by the General Services Administration in the performance of functions or related assisting or supporting functions in connection with the publication of the Federal Register, or to persons engaged in functions of the Civil Service Commission related to (1) the preparation and issuance of materials relating to the recruitment of personnel for the Federal service, and (2) the compilation of the Official Register of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 4, to change the section number from "407" to "408."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. The committee amendment inserting section 405 should be rejected. Since the Supreme Court has rendered its decision in the steel case, section 405 should not be in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that amendment is rejected.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which, in my judgment, is legislation on an appropriation bill, but it is an amendment which was unanimously approved by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, most respectfully, I should like to ask for a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment inserting section 405 was rejected, in order that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], who is very much interested in it, may be in the Chamber. Therefore, I should like to ask to reconsider that vote and to let section 405 go over for the time being.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is perfectly agreeable. My only thought was that the section is no longer necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote whereby section 405 was rejected is reconsidered, and the amendment will be passed over for the present.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, with respect to section 404, known as the Ferguson amendment, I should like to know whether there has been any action taken to exclude employees of the Tariff Commission from the operation of that section. I ask the question because the Tariff Commission, as the result of additional work which has been placed upon it by reason of recent legislation, requiring special activity on the part of the Commission, has reached a point where the peril point problem is involved.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Oregon is correct.

Mr. CORDON. There is probably need for more employees than the total requested by the Bureau of the Budget, so I wish to know whether there has been any action taken to exclude the Tariff Commission from the operation of this section.

Mr. MAYBANK. It is my understanding that the distinguished Senator from Michigan, who was the author of the amendment, advised today that he intended to exempt the Tariff Commission in the free conference. But if the Senator from Oregon wishes to bring up the matter at this point, I think it would be perfectly agreeable to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. CORDON. If the Senator from Michigan is going to return to the floor, I prefer to wait until he arrives.

Mr. MAYBANK. The appropriation for the Tariff Commission is less than it was in 1940, if we consider the number of employees working for them. They surely should be exempt.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I agree with what the Senator from Oregon has said.



We restored the full amount of the estimate for the Tariff Commission, as the Senator will remember realizing that with the additional work the amount appropriated was barely sufficient. If the appropriation is reduced under the Ferguson amendment, we will be depriving ourselves of what we need from the Commission.

Mr. MAYBANK. They will never get the business done which Congress asked them to perform.

Mr. CORDON. Has action been taken yet with respect to section 404 from a parliamentary standpoint? May we still amend the section?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUNT in the chair). The amendment was agreed to, but the Senator can ask unanimous consent to take further action.

Mr. CORDON. In that event, I shall await the return of the Senator from Michigan, and then take it up.

Mr. MAYBANK. Let us have an understanding now, because if we open the door wide, we could make a mistake. Does the Senator from Oregon ask unanimous consent to amend the Ferguson amendment to exclude the Tariff Commission?

Mr. CORDON. I would prefer to withhold my request until the Senator from Michigan returns to the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish the Senator from Oregon to know that I thoroughly agree with him, and I feel certain the Senator from Michigan does also.

Mr. CORDON. I appreciate that.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I send to the desk the amendment to which I referred, which is really legislation on an appropriation bill. This amendment would provide for the use of counterpart funds. I should like to have the attention of the distinguished minority leader and of the Senator from Oregon, who worked so hard on this amendment. It is proposed to take from "Counterpart funds" in order to enable the American Battle Monuments Commission to pay their employees overseas, to place headstones on tombs, and to keep cemeteries in good order, such amount as may not be required for purposes of either mutual security or the State Department.

So, instead of asking for the appropriation of money, I send to the desk an amendment and ask the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], who has been over this matter with me, if he will agree to a certain change.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I will agree to both the Senator's amendments. They carry out the principle upon which we agreed.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask that my first amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 4, it is proposed to strike out "\$619,550" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$400,000, and in addition, the Commission is authorized to utilize for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, without dollar reimbursement from this or any other appropriation, foreign

currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States in an amount not exceeding \$219,550, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to make such foreign currencies or credits available to the Commission in the amount stated."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I send to the desk another amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 21, it is proposed to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$500,000, to remain available until expended, and, in addition, the Commission is authorized to utilize for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, without dollar reimbursement from this or any other appropriation, foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States in an amount not exceeding \$4,500,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to make such foreign currencies or credits available to the Commission in the amount stated."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, if it is proper, at this time I rise to make a point of order against the paragraph in title II, beginning on page 56, line 19, ending on page 57, line 5. I wonder if it would suit the convenience of the Chair to have the clerk read the paragraph in question.

Mr. MAYBANK. May I ask the distinguished Senator from Washington to state the paragraph again? Does he refer to page 55, line 25, War Shipping Administration liquidation?

Mr. CAIN. The page number is 56, beginning with line 19 and running through line 5, on page 57.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that, except by unanimous consent, an amendment at this point is not in order until committee amendments have been acted on.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, for the reason that it will take but a few minutes, I think I shall ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to raise the point of order at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the unanimous-consent request is agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, as I understand, the language to which the Senator's request refers is not subject to a point of order. It is a part of the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. CAIN. I did not understand the Senator.

Mr. MAYBANK. I said that since the language was in the bill as it came from the House, it is not subject to a point of order, if he raises the question.

Mr. CAIN. I may say to the Senator from South Carolina that I believe it would be of benefit to the Senate if the paragraph on which the Chair would rule were read to determine whether a point of order can validly be registered against it.

Mr. MAYBANK. My understanding was that individual amendments were not in order until we had finished the committee amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Except by unanimous consent.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have no objection to the Senator's raising the point now.

Mr. CAIN. The Senator from Washington had asked for unanimous consent, and it was granted. I sought only to dispose of this item as rapidly as possible.

Mr. MAYBANK. Certainly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the language to which the Senator from Washington refers.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

No money made available to the Department of Commerce, for maritime activities, by this or any other act shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance with subsection 902 (a) of said act, as that subsection is interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I wish to invite the attention of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina to this observation—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, if the Senator will bear with me, I appreciate his desire. The Senator can make a motion to strike out the provision, and we can take the question to conference; but no point of order can be raised with respect to the language, because it came to the Senate in the House bill. I understood the distinguished Presiding Officer to rule not with respect to a point of order, but that nothing further was in order until the committee amendments had been disposed of.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Except by unanimous consent.

Mr. MAYBANK. Of course.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington may, if he chooses, move to strike this paragraph from the bill.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, in order to be completely fair to all Members of the Senate, I should like to make a parliamentary inquiry. The Senator from Washington is thoroughly aware of the fact that a point of order cannot be raised against language which has come to the Senate from the House.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CAIN. But with respect to this language, which came to the Senate from the House had the Senate committee itself written the language, could a point of order legitimately be raised against such language?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that it could not, inasmuch as the Senate committee has not touched this particular wording.



Mr. CAIN. I understand that. I am asking, by way of argument, whether or not, if the language were before us as having been written by the appropriate Senate committee, a point of order could be raised against it. My feeling is that though a point of order cannot be raised against it because the language has come to the Senate from the House, it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and properly should be eliminated from the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands from the Parliamentarian that if the language had been written into the bill as a committee amendment, a point of order would lie.

Mr. CAIN. For that reason I should like to move that this paragraph be stricken from the bill so that further consideration of the question of whether or not it is actually legislation on an appropriation bill may be had in the conference.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I have no objection to taking to conference such an amendment as the Senator from Washington proposes, with the distinct understanding that the House placed the language in the bill, and if it is restored in conference, the Senator will understand that I am undertaking only to take it to conference.

Mr. CAIN. I shall be satisfied with any decision which is reached in the conference. But if the Senator from South Carolina agrees to strike out the language, the question will be subject to discussion in conference.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is the only ground on which I would agree to the amendment. I am willing to take it to conference in order that the question may be discussed more fully than I have heard it discussed. The question involved in the point of order which the Senator suggested was never fully considered in the committee.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. CAIN. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. The language in question first came into an appropriation bill in a conference, as a result of a difference in views between the two Houses. I thought perhaps the Senator might be interested in a brief statement with respect to the history of the language in question.

Mr. CAIN. Personally, I should be most grateful for such an explanation, and I know that other Members of the Senate share my interest and concern in this subject.

Mr. CORDON. As a result of the auditing by the General Accounting Office, of the War Shipping Board and the Maritime Commission which followed it, and a highly critical report by the General Accounting Office, a question arose as to whether the procedure adopted by the then Maritime Commission was in accord with a proper interpretation of the Ship Sales Act. The General Accounting Office took a different view than did counsel for the Commission. In the discussion in conference, the conferees agreed to accept

the interpretation of the General Accounting Office as to the meaning of the law; and upon an agreement at that time this language was placed in the bill in lieu of either the language of the House or the language of the Senate, the only difference being that as it appears here, it will become general law, whereas at that time it applied only to the bill then under consideration.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I appreciate the fullness of the response of the Senator from Oregon. I take it he does not resist the desire on the part of the Senator from Washington that this question be further explored in the conference.

Mr. CORDON. I can see no reason in the world why that should not be done. I am quite sure what the result will be.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, what is the status of the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] to strike from the bill the language beginning with line 19, on page 56, and continuing through line 5, on page 57.

Mr. MAYBANK. I shall be glad to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, since the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] has returned to the Chamber, I should like to take up at this time the proposed exemption of the Tariff Commission from the so-called Ferguson amendment. The Senator from Michigan has been working arduously all day long. I may say that a question arose as to exempting the Tariff Commission from the so-called Ferguson amendment. I had understood that the Senator from Michigan had no objection.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, because of the extra burden which has been placed upon the Tariff Commission, and the number of employees necessary to carry on its work, I am willing to make an exception of the Tariff Commission.

Mr. MAYBANK. It is my understanding that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] raised that question.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to section 404, beginning at the top of page 71 of the bill. I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to be reconsidered, and that section 404 be amended by adding, on page 72, after line 9, the following:

11. Employees of the Tariff Commission.

That amendment would exclude the employees of the Tariff Commission from the effect of the section.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote by which the committee amendment in section 404 was agreed to is reconsidered. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon to the committee amendment is agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to offer a further amendment to the committee amendment. I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

Unfortunately through some error the Inland Waterways Corporation, which was exempted last year because of its personnel being scattered up and down the rivers, was not included in the list of exemptions this year. I wonder if the Senator would object to including it?

Mr. FERGUSON. It was exempted last year, and I am agreeable to an amendment exempting it.

Mr. MAYBANK. I offer an amendment, on page 72, after line 9, following the previous amendment to the committee amendment, to insert the following:

12. Employees of the Inland Waterways Corporation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina to the committee amendment on page 72, in section 404.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendment, as amended, is agreed to.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, if it is in order, I should like to ask a question of the able Senator from South Carolina, who is in charge of the bill, with reference to the Veterans' Administration amendments which have already been adopted. Do I understand that that section of the bill, with the increases provided, practically restores to the measure all the cuts which were made by the House?

Mr. MAYBANK. I am very glad that my distinguished colleague and member of veterans' organizations, as I am, has asked the question. I can only say that we did the best we could to restore to the veterans, insofar as health benefits and care were concerned, \$37,000,000. The Ferguson amendment also applied to doctors and nurses who were aiding the sick veterans. The Veterans' Administration had \$12,500,000 of unexpended funds on hand, and we authorized them to use that amount, together with \$73,000,000, making a total of \$85,000,000. They have an ample amount of money on hand so far as running their present hospitals is concerned.

However, we cut out \$85,000,000 for new construction; the construction of new veterans' hospitals, many of which perhaps will be needed. We did not see how many new hospitals could be constructed, as provided in the House version, and at the same time not pay the doctors, nurses, dieticians, and those who decided the eligibility of persons to enter such hospitals. So we took the money allotted to the construction of new hospitals and used it to staff the present hospitals so that they could operate, according to the testimony of General Gray, at 100 percent efficiency.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I appreciate the explanation of the Senator from South Carolina. That is what I was concerned about.



Mr. MAYBANK. We did not authorize any more money.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Will the increases now in the bill accomplish and permit and provide for the staffing of the present hospitals with an adequate number of doctors and other personnel to take care of the veterans?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is my very definite understanding.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. They asked for a total amount in new money of \$73,000,000. We gave them \$68,000,000. In other words, in view of the enormous increases involved, we gave them almost all they asked for, within a small amount, on the theory that they could get along and would get along on that amount.

Mr. MAYBANK. We provided the full amount asked for by the members of the research board for prosthetics, and so forth.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator. I wanted to be sure about that.

Mr. MAYBANK. What is the use of having new hospitals when the ones we have cannot be properly operated? That was our thought. I know many people will be disappointed when they hear that we cut out the appropriation for the construction of new hospitals.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to say to the distinguished Senator from Kansas with respect to the money cut from the fund with which to build new hospitals, that the bids had not been let; therefore, there should be no appreciable loss to the Federal Government. What the House did was to provide a sum for construction of new hospitals, and cut out money for the operation of the present hospitals.

What we did was to put back the operating money and cut out the new construction.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I think the committee acted with wisdom in handling the matter in that way. We certainly want to care adequately for the present needs of our veterans and to provide for the future.

Mr. MAYBANK. There is no use in building new hospitals when we do not have sufficient money to operate efficiently the ones we have.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the Federal Trade Commission provision on page 15 of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUNT in the chair). The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 15, line 25, it is proposed to strike out "\$4,128,800" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$4,428,800."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment having been agreed to, the vote by which the Senate agreed to the committee amendment will have to be reconsidered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I rise to a question of parliamentary procedure. It was my understanding that after we went through the bill we would go back first to the amendments to the bill which were passed over and that after we had completed action on those amendments, we would then take up individual amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee is in order, inasmuch as it is an amendment to a committee amendment which has been adopted.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Do I understand correctly that the Senator from Tennessee must first move to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the committee amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Tennessee discussed his amendment with me. It relates to the Federal Trade Commission. Some years ago a similar amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee was accepted. The situation this year is that the Federal Trade Commission had a deficiency appropriation of approximately \$300,000. I am not in a position to accept the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee. I ask the Senator from Tennessee if he would mind letting us proceed with the committee amendments with reference to TVA and the housing program.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Would it not be much better to have the committee study the matter under the so-called deficiency appropriation?

Mr. MAYBANK. That was my attitude, because I believe in handling matters correctly. As I understand, the Federal Trade Commission received \$300,000 in a deficiency appropriation bill. Therefore, as I told the Senator from Tennessee, I would not vote for any more money for the Federal Trade Commission. I will not vote for the Senator's amendment, although I appreciate the integrity with which he proposes it. I have also spoken to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] about the amendment. I spoke to him about it yesterday.

Mr. FERGUSON. The figures in the amendment are also above the budget estimate; are they not?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. KEFAUVER. They are not above the budget estimate. I should like to have an opportunity to explain the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advised the Senator from Tennessee that the question is first on the reconsideration of the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to. That question must be disposed of first. Is there objection to the reconsideration of the vote by which the committee amendment on page 15, line 25, with

reference to the Federal Trade Commission, was agreed to?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I understand that the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] expects to leave the Senate Chamber at 7 o'clock this evening. I do not know whether I am correct in that statement, but he has been here and he wanted to get along with the committee amendments. I will say to the Senator from Tennessee that I shall have to object unless the Senator from New Hampshire does not intend to leave. Does the Senator from New Hampshire intend to leave at 7 o'clock?

Mr. TOBEY. Yes; I do.

Mr. KEFAUVER. If I could offer my amendment tomorrow I should be glad to withdraw it at this time. I understood, however, that it was in order to offer amendments to committee amendments.

Mr. MAYBANK. Let me say to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, who has been waging a great campaign, which all of us have followed, that beginning at 10 o'clock tomorrow we start consideration of the Defense Production Act, which will probably occupy the remainder of the week. Therefore, no amendment on this bill could be offered tomorrow.

Mr. KEFAUVER. After the other amendments are out of the way I could offer my amendment. Is that correct?

Mr. MAYBANK. Certainly. Let me ask the distinguished acting minority leader if it would be agreeable to permit the Senator from Tennessee to take up the amendment at this time. I believe it would not take more than 5 minutes to do so.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Not more than 5 minutes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have no objection at all. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As I understand, the time for debate on this amendment, as on all other amendments, except on the housing and TVA amendments, is limited to 15 minutes to a side.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct. The Senator from Tennessee believes it would not take more than 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, the vote by which the committee amendment on page 15, line 25, was agreed to, is reconsidered, and the clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 15, line 25, it is proposed to strike out "\$4,128,800" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,428,800."

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, in 1950 Congress passed the most important antitrust law since 1914, the antimerger bill. This law plugged up the loophole in section 7 of the Clayton Act, which permitted corporations to evade the intent of Congress by purchasing the assets rather than the stock of their competitors. As a result of the enactment of



the antimerger bill, the law now applies equally to both asset and stock acquisitions.

Although the great importance of the new law is generally recognized, the Federal Trade Commission has thus far had little success in obtaining funds for enforcement of the new law. To date what has happened is that Congress has passed an ordinance but has discharged the policemen. Now with this recommendation of the Appropriations Committee, Congress will have docked the policeman's back pay.

Mr. President, under the antimerger law, it is necessary for the Federal Trade Commission to determine in each case whether the effect of the merger is to substantially lessen competition or to tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce in any section of the country. In order to reach that determination it is necessary for the Commission to make a detailed inspection and analysis of the condition of competition in the particular section where the merger occurs. This takes money.

The Federal Trade Commission believes that approximately \$1,000,000 a year will be required for the enforcement of the new law. The Bureau of the Budget thinks it can be enforced with only half a million dollars; and in the last fiscal year, 1952, Congress provided less than \$200,000—\$198,000, to be exact. The President on May 8 submitted to the Congress a supplemental request of \$300,000, which, when added to the \$198,000 the Commission has already received, would provide, roughly, half a million

dollars for the enforcement of this law. If granted, this would provide the Commission with an appropriation of \$4,667,000 for the coming fiscal year, 1953.

However, the House of Representatives has approved only \$3,979,000, and the Senate Appropriations Committee only \$4,129,000. The latter figure is \$539,000 below the President's request and \$159,000 below what the Commission already has for the current fiscal year, 1952.

Thus, even if the Senate Appropriations Committee figure were approved by the conferees, the Commission would have only \$40,000 more than it had before the antimerger bill was passed.

If the President's supplementary request of \$300,000 were added to the Senate Appropriations Committee figure, it would yield a total of \$4,428,000, which would be \$239,000 below the President's total request for this agency, and only \$141,000 above what the Commission already has for the present year.

Apparently it is a known fact in industry that the Commission has not as yet been provided with adequate funds for the enforcement of the new law. This is indicated by the fact that the rate of mergers has nearly tripled since the act has been in effect. The number of industrial mergers has risen from an annual rate of around 200 prior to the passage of the bill in 1950 to a current rate of approximately 750 a year. At the present time mergers are taking place at a more rapid rate than at any time since the late 1920's. Moreover, with each passing month the number of important

mergers involving large firms is increasing very rapidly.

Mr. President, I have before me a chart which shows the current merger trend. Since the passage of the antimerger bill, mergers have increased rapidly, rising from a rate of about 30 a year in 1950 to approximately 200 a year in 1952.

The new law is unlike the other antitrust law, in that the pressure on the part of the respondents is all for speed, rather than delay, in its administration. The parties to a merger wish to know as quickly as possible whether their plans will run afoul of the law. The less the funds available to the Commission, the greater the delay in making these determinations, and thus the greater the inconvenience to industry.

Mr. President, since the Commission last year received \$198,000 for the enforcement of the antimerger law, and since the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee is \$158,000 below what the Commission already has, it follows that if the amount now provided in the Senate version of the bill is finally approved and enacted into law, the Commission will have only \$40,000 for the enforcement of the most important antitrust act since 1914.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a list of mergers taking place since the Antimerger Act was passed.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

| Acquiring company                                  | Company acquired                                                         | Source                                 | Date           | Page |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| 1. Adolphus Rice Mills.....                        | Walton Rice Mill, Inc.....                                               | WSJ.....                               | Feb. 16, 1951  | 5    |
| 2. Allied Stores Corp.....                         | Newcastle Dry Goods Co.....                                              | SCR.....                               | Feb. 5, 1951   | 6307 |
|                                                    | Stern Bros.....                                                          | Moody's.....                           | Apr. 4, 1951   | 1264 |
|                                                    | Kemp & Herbert.....                                                      | SCR.....                               | Aug. 10, 1951  | 4339 |
| 3. American Machine & Foundry Co.....              | Cleveland Welding Co.....                                                | Moody's.....                           | Mar. 28, 1951  | 1337 |
|                                                    | Junior Toy Corp.....                                                     | do.....                                | Apr. 7, 1951   | 1224 |
|                                                    | Sterling Engineering Co., Inc.....                                       | SCR.....                               | Sept. 10, 1951 | 4121 |
|                                                    | Monarch Woodworking Machinery line of American Sawmill Machinery Co..... | SCR.....                               | Oct. 9, 1951   | 3913 |
|                                                    | Leland Electric Co.....                                                  | SCR.....                               | Feb. 13, 1952  | 9617 |
|                                                    | Thompson-Bremer & Co.....                                                | Moody's.....                           | Mar. 5, 1952   | 3576 |
|                                                    | Float-Lock Corp.....                                                     | A. M. and F. Co. Ann. Rept., 1951..... | Oct. 1, 1951   | 12   |
| 4. American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp..... | Acme Metal Products Corp.....                                            | SCR.....                               | Aug. 23, 1951  | 4229 |
| 5. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.....                  | W. J. Small Co., Inc.....                                                | SCR.....                               | Aug. 27, 1952  | 4209 |
| 6. Atlas Plywood Corp.....                         | Plywood, Inc.....                                                        | SCR.....                               | Oct. 9, 1951   | 3913 |
| 7. Avco Manufacturing Corp.....                    | Horn Manufacturing Co.....                                               | Moody's.....                           | Apr. 21, 1951  | 1113 |
| 8. Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton.....                      | Austin-Western Co.....                                                   | do.....                                | Mar. 13, 1951  | 1511 |
| 9. Borden Co.....                                  | Datson Dairies.....                                                      | SCR.....                               | Aug. 17, 1951  | 4277 |
|                                                    | John W. Harms milk distributing business.....                            | SCR.....                               | Feb. 5, 1952   | 9680 |
|                                                    | Bassett Dairies, Inc.....                                                | SCR.....                               | Feb. 13, 1952  | 9618 |
|                                                    | Washington Better Foods.....                                             | Food Field Reporter.....               | Apr. 24, 1952  | 44   |
| 10. Burlington Mills Corp.....                     | Arthur Bone, Inc.....                                                    | SCR.....                               | Jan. 4, 1951   | 6567 |
|                                                    | Worth Bros., Inc.....                                                    | WSJ.....                               | June 28, 1951  | 4    |
|                                                    | National Mallison Fabrics.....                                           | SCR.....                               | Mar. 21, 1952  | 9139 |
|                                                    | Sarfert Hosiery Mills.....                                               | SCR.....                               | Apr. 1, 1952   | 8813 |
| 11. Burroughs Adding Machine Co.....               | Control Instrument Co.....                                               | SCR.....                               | July 11, 1951  | 4656 |
| 12. Byron-Jackson Co.....                          | Dempsey Pump Co.....                                                     | SCR.....                               | Aug. 10, 1951  | 4341 |
|                                                    | International Cementers, Inc.....                                        | NYT.....                               | Oct. 6, 1951   | 35   |
|                                                    | A. D. Cook, Inc.....                                                     | SCR.....                               | Dec. 12, 1951  | 3310 |
| 13. Cargill, Inc. (Nutrena Mills, Inc.).....       | Royal Feed & Milling Co.....                                             | WSJ.....                               | June 4, 1951   | 6    |
| 14. Carpenter Steel Co.....                        | Webb Wire Works.....                                                     | Moody's.....                           | Aug. 18, 1951  | 2510 |
| 15. Caterpillar Tractor Co.....                    | Trackson Co.....                                                         | SCR.....                               | Dec. 20, 1951  | 3256 |
| 16. City Stores.....                               | Lansburgh & Bro.....                                                     | Moody's.....                           | July 7, 1951   | 2737 |
| 17. Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp.....                 | Worth Steel Co.....                                                      | do.....                                | Feb. 7, 1951   | 1700 |
| 18. Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp.....                 | E. & G. Brooke Iron Co.....                                              | SCR.....                               | Oct. 17, 1951  | 3860 |
| 19. Cone Mills Corp.....                           | Dwight Manufacturing Co.....                                             | Moody's.....                           | Feb. 3, 1951   | 1715 |
|                                                    | Union Bleachery, subsidiary of Aspinook Corp.....                        | WSJ.....                               | Feb. 25, 1952  | 5    |
| 20. Congolcum-Nairn, Inc.....                      | Delaware Floor Products Co.....                                          | SCR.....                               | May 15, 1951   | 5084 |
| 21. Consolidated Grocers Corp.....                 | United States Products Corp., Ltd.....                                   | Moody's.....                           | Jan. 27, 1951  | 1749 |
|                                                    | Gentry, Inc.....                                                         | do.....                                | Apr. 18, 1951  | 1150 |
|                                                    | Union Sugar Co.....                                                      | Comm. & Fin. Chr.....                  | Sept. 24, 1951 | 2    |
|                                                    | Fred M. Drew Co.....                                                     | Moody's.....                           | Sept. 22, 1951 | 2358 |
| 22. Copperweld Steel Co.....                       | Flexo Wire Co., Inc.....                                                 | SCR.....                               | Oct. 1, 1951   | 3909 |
| 23. Crane Co.....                                  | Hydro-Aire Co.....                                                       | SCR.....                               | Dec. 3, 1951   | 3382 |
| 24. Curtis Companies, Inc.....                     | American Plywood Corp.....                                               | SCR.....                               | Dec. 24, 1951  | 3241 |
| 25. Diamond Alkali Co.....                         | Kolker Chemical Works, Inc.....                                          | NYT.....                               | Aug. 7, 1951   | 39   |



| Acquiring company                               | Company acquired                                             | Source                       | Date           | Page |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------|
| 26. Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.....              | Rockwood Mills, Inc.....                                     | J of C.....                  | Aug. 21, 1951  | 8    |
| 27. Food Machinery & Chemical Corp.....         | Ohio-Apex, Inc.....                                          | SCR.....                     | Aug. 20, 1951  | 4264 |
|                                                 | Simplex Packaging Machinery, Inc.....                        | Moody's.....                 | Jan. 31, 1951  | 1734 |
|                                                 | Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co.....                             | SCR.....                     | Nov. 19, 1951  | 3514 |
|                                                 | Oakes Manufacturing Co., Inc.....                            | SCR.....                     | Dec. 4, 1951   | 3369 |
| 28. Foremost Dairies, Inc.....                  | University City Dairy.....                                   | SCR.....                     | Dec. 21, 1951  | 3250 |
|                                                 | Sunshine Dairy.....                                          | J of C.....                  | Aug. 22, 1951  | 5    |
|                                                 | Royal Dairy Products.....                                    | do.....                      | do.....        | 5    |
|                                                 | Central Dairies.....                                         | do.....                      | do.....        | 5    |
|                                                 | Dairy at Sherman, Tex.....                                   | do.....                      | do.....        | 5    |
|                                                 | Diamond Dairy, Inc.....                                      | Comm. & Fin. Chr.....        | Feb. 25, 1952  | 3    |
|                                                 | Blue Seal Dairy, Inc.....                                    | NYT.....                     | Feb. 16, 1952  | 16   |
|                                                 | Gunn Ice Cream Co.....                                       | Comm. & Fin. Chr.....        | Feb. 25, 1952  | 3    |
|                                                 | International Dairy Supply Co.....                           | NYT.....                     | Feb. 16, 1952  | 16   |
|                                                 | International Dairy Engineering Co.....                      | Comm. & Fin. Chr.....        | Feb. 25, 1952  | 3    |
|                                                 | Superior Dairies, Inc.....                                   | NYT.....                     | Feb. 16, 1952  | 16   |
|                                                 | Acf-Brill Motors Co.....                                     | SCR.....                     | Feb. 25, 1952  | 4    |
|                                                 |                                                              | NYT.....                     | Mar. 3, 1952   | 9412 |
|                                                 |                                                              | WSJ.....                     | May 6, 1952    | 41   |
| 29. General Shoe Corp.....                      | Nisley Shoe Co.....                                          | do.....                      | do.....        | 1-2  |
|                                                 | Johnston & Murphy Shoe Corp.....                             | Moody's.....                 | Feb. 17, 1951  | 1656 |
|                                                 | Innes Shoe Co.....                                           | SCR.....                     | Aug. 3, 1951   | 4414 |
| 30. Ideal Cement Co.....                        | Pacific Portland Cement Co.....                              | SCR.....                     | Dec. 21, 1951  | 3250 |
| 31. International Milling Co.....               | Eagle Roller Mill Co.....                                    | SCR.....                     | Sept. 12, 1951 | 4105 |
| 32. International Minerals & Chemical Corp..... | Innis Spelden & Co.....                                      | Moody's.....                 | Oct. 20, 1951  | 2251 |
|                                                 | Thomson Phosphate Co.....                                    | do.....                      | May 26, 1951   | 2898 |
|                                                 | Hoover & Mason Phosphate Co.....                             | SCR.....                     | June 27, 1951  | 4749 |
|                                                 | Eastern Clay Products, Inc.....                              | SCR.....                     | Oct. 24, 1951  | 3800 |
| 33. Kimberly-Clark Corp.....                    | Munising Paper Co.....                                       | SCR.....                     | Dec. 19, 1951  | 3267 |
| 34. Koppers Co., Inc.....                       | Continuous Metalcast Co., Inc.....                           | Comm. & Fin. Chr.....        | Dec. 17, 1951  | 5    |
|                                                 | Coreco Oil, Inc.....                                         | SCR.....                     | July 27, 1951  | 4508 |
| 35. Mathieson Chemical Corp.....                | Franki Foundation Co.....                                    | SCR.....                     | Sept. 24, 1951 | 4025 |
| 36. McGraw Electric.....                        | American Potash Chemical Co.....                             | SCR.....                     | Feb. 1, 1952   | 9720 |
|                                                 | Tropic-Aire, Inc.....                                        | SCR.....                     | Oct. 10, 1951  | 3909 |
|                                                 | Pennsylvania Transformer Co.....                             | SCR.....                     | May 8, 1951    | 5157 |
|                                                 | Stinson Industries, Inc.....                                 | SCR.....                     | Feb. 8, 1952   | 9650 |
|                                                 | Levy Bros. & Adler.....                                      | SCR.....                     | Dec. 5, 1951   | 3359 |
| 37. Michaels Stern & Co., Inc.....              | Morris Stores, Inc.....                                      | WSJ.....                     | July 9, 1951   | 8    |
| 38. G. C. Murphy Co.....                        | Marine Magnesium Co.....                                     | SCR.....                     | Sept. 10, 1951 | 4125 |
| 39. Merck & Co.....                             | Edsell Oil Co.....                                           | Moody's.....                 | Jan. 27, 1951  | 1754 |
| 40. Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.....           | B. F. Avery & Sons Co.....                                   | National Petroleum News..... | June 6, 1951   | 48   |
| 41. Minneapolis-Moline Co.....                  | Vassar Co.....                                               | SCR.....                     | Feb. 28, 1951  | 6082 |
| 42. Munsingwear, Inc.....                       | U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co.....                           | Moody's.....                 | Feb. 3, 1951   | 1720 |
| 43. National Distillers Products Corp.....      | 21 supermarkets of Gamble-Skogmo, Inc.....                   | SCR.....                     | Apr. 5, 1951   | 218  |
| 44. National Tea Co.....                        | C. F. Smith Stores Co.....                                   | Moody's, 1951 Ann.....       | Apr. 17, 1952  | 8760 |
|                                                 | 6 food stores of Northwest Piggly Wiggly Co.....             | WSJ.....                     | Apr. 28, 1952  | 5    |
| 45. New York Air Brake Co.....                  | Aurora Pump Co.....                                          | SCR.....                     | Oct. 26, 1951  | 3774 |
|                                                 | Hydraulic Equipment Co.....                                  | SCR.....                     | do.....        | 3774 |
| 46. Ohio Oil Co.....                            | Dudeco Products Co.....                                      | WSJ.....                     | Dec. 31, 1951  | 5    |
| 47. Olin Industries, Inc.....                   | Stacbler-Kempf Oil Co.....                                   | SCR.....                     | Dec. 14, 1951  | 3300 |
| 48. Oliver Corp.....                            | Frost Lumber Industries, Inc.....                            | SCR.....                     | Dec. 31, 1951  | 3388 |
| 49. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.....     | A. B. Farquhar Co.....                                       | SCR.....                     | Oct. 24, 1951  | 3801 |
| 50. Phillips Petroleum Co.....                  | Sharples Chemicals, Inc.....                                 | SCR.....                     | Nov. 8, 1951   | 3621 |
| 51. Pillsbury Mills, Inc.....                   | Penn-O-Tex Oil Corp.....                                     | SCR.....                     | June 7, 1951   | 4883 |
|                                                 | Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc.....                              | Moody's.....                 | Mar. 28, 1951  | 1357 |
|                                                 | Pool Elevator at Buffalo, N. Y.....                          | WSJ.....                     | Jan. 31, 1952  | 5    |
|                                                 | Duff's Baking Mix Division, American Home Products Corp..... | SCR.....                     | Mar. 11, 1952  | 9301 |
| 52. H. K. Porter Co.....                        | Buffalo Steel Co.....                                        | SCR.....                     | Oct. 25, 1951  | 4019 |
| 53. Pullman, Inc.....                           | Trailmobile Co.....                                          | WSJ.....                     | May 29, 1951   | 11   |
| 54. Pure Oil Co.....                            | Power Oil Co.....                                            | SCR.....                     | Dec. 11, 1951  | 3324 |
| 55. Quaker Oats Co.....                         | Coast Fishing Co.....                                        | Moody's.....                 | Mar. 3, 1951   | 1581 |
|                                                 | Farm Industries, Inc.....                                    | SCR.....                     | Mar. 19, 1951  | 5835 |
| 56. Ralston Purina Co.....                      | Merit Mills, Inc.....                                        | Moody's.....                 | Feb. 3, 1951   | 1722 |
|                                                 | Valley Mills—subsidiary of The Merchants Co.....             | do.....                      | May 9, 1951    | 1007 |
| 57. Rockwell Manufacturing Co.....              | Shellaharger Mills, Inc.....                                 | WSJ.....                     | Feb. 25, 1952  | 5    |
|                                                 | Ohlen-Bishop Manufacturing Co.....                           | SCR.....                     | May 22, 1951   | 5021 |
| 58. Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co.....          | Deluxe Saw & Tool Co.....                                    | SCR.....                     | Feb. 14, 1952  | 9613 |
| 59. Russell-Miller Milling Co.....              | Fielden Instrument Corp.....                                 | SCR.....                     | Dec. 18, 1951  | 3280 |
| 60. Scott Radio Laboratories.....               | Feed business of Northrup King & Co.....                     | Moody's.....                 | May 5, 1951    | 1033 |
| 61. Scott Paper Co.....                         | John Meck Industries, Inc.....                               | SCR.....                     | Oct. 2, 1951   | 3963 |
|                                                 | Falls Paper & Power Co.....                                  | Moody's.....                 | Feb. 14, 1951  | 1679 |
|                                                 | Soundview Pulp Co.....                                       | SCR.....                     | Sept. 21, 1951 | 4041 |
| 62. Sinclair Oil Corp.....                      | Crown Oil Co.....                                            | Comm. & Fin. Chr.....        | Dec. 24, 1951  | 7    |
|                                                 | Stoll Oil & Refining Co.....                                 | SCR.....                     | Dec. 20, 1951  | 3251 |
|                                                 | Dunn Oil Co.....                                             | WSJ.....                     | Mar. 8, 1952   | 8    |
| 63. Standard Milling Co.....                    | Valley Grain Co.....                                         | SCR.....                     | Sept. 4, 1951  | 4163 |
| 64. J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.....               | Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc.....                        | WSJ.....                     | Dec. 29, 1951  | 8    |
| 65. Suburban Propane Gas Corp.....              | Barnesville Development Co.....                              | Moody's.....                 | Jan. 10, 1951  | 1821 |
|                                                 | Elmer T. Hurst.....                                          | do.....                      | Apr. 7, 1951   | 1253 |
|                                                 | Vapre Corp.....                                              | do.....                      | Apr. 11, 1951  | 1216 |
|                                                 | Suburban Gas Co.....                                         | do.....                      | do.....        | 1216 |
|                                                 | Abbott's Gas Service.....                                    | SCR.....                     | Oct. 4, 1951   | 3947 |
|                                                 | Rulane Gas Co.....                                           | Comm. & Fin. Chr.....        | Nov. 26, 1951  | 11   |
|                                                 | Country Home Gas Service, Inc.....                           | SCR.....                     | Jan. 18, 1952  | 9857 |
| 66. Swanson & Sons (C. A.).....                 | F. K. Floden & Co.....                                       | WSJ.....                     | Sept. 25, 1951 | 10   |
| 67. Thatcher Glass Mfg. Co.....                 | McKee Glass Co.....                                          | Comm. & Fin. Chr.....        | Oct. 22, 1951  | 9    |
| 68. Ward Baking Co.....                         | Kern's & Associated Bakeries.....                            | SCR.....                     | Mar. 25, 1952  | 9104 |
| 69. Wayne Pump Co.....                          | Martin & Schwartz, Inc.....                                  | SCR.....                     | Sept. 27, 1951 | 4000 |
| 70. Warner-Hudnut, Inc.....                     | Maltine Co.....                                              | SCR.....                     | Oct. 11, 1951  | 3904 |
| 71. White Motor Co.....                         | Sterling Motor Truck Co., Inc.....                           | Moody's.....                 | May 23, 1951   | 924  |
| 72. National Gypsum Co.....                     | Wesco Waterpaints, Inc.....                                  | SCR.....                     | Mar. 17, 1952  | 9219 |
|                                                 | National Mortar & Supply Co.....                             | Moody's.....                 | Mar. 10, 1951  | 1525 |

The sources are as follows:

WSJ—Wall Street Journal.

SCR—Standard Corporation Records, Daily News Section.

NYT—New York Times.

Comm. & Fin. Chr.—Commercial & Financial Chronicle.

Moody's—Moody's Industrials, bi-weekly edition, section I.

J of C—Journal of Commerce.



Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, this list shows that since the act was passed, many companies have bought up several other companies, often with the result of lessening competition. Many of these mergers are big ones, important ones.

Among the principal ones are those by the American Machine & Foundry Co., Foremost Dairies, Inc., the Food Machinery & Chemical Corp., the Burlington Mills Corp., the Consolidated Grocers Corp., the General Shoe Corp., the International Minerals & Chemical Corp., and the National Tea Co. In short, large firms have been buying out their competitors right and left. It is impossible even to look into such mergers if only \$40,000 a year is available.

My amendment to the committee amendment would add to the amount included in the bill the \$300,000 which was requested by the President on May 8. But the total amount thus provided would still be approximately \$200,000 less than the amount which has been requested by the President and by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely wish to say that the Senator from Tennessee is correct. In connection with this matter, a mistake was made, either by me or by someone else, when it was said that the amount proposed was less than the amount of the budget estimate.

A \$300,000 supplement estimate is now in conference, I believe. That is for the Federal Trade Commission. Am I correct about that? When the \$300,000 supplemental item is approved by the conferees, and if the conference report on that item is agreed to, that such additional money will be available to the Commission.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The \$300,000 is covered by a message which was sent to the Congress on May 8. That amount has not been included in any bill, and it is not before any conference, so far as I understand.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As I understand the situation, it is that these funds were requested for the antimonopoly work. The \$300,000 item included in the 1952 supplemental appropriation bill was not acted upon; the Commission was supposed to absorb the additional work required of it, by making use of funds already made available to it.

When the 1953 budget came along, nothing was included in it for the antimonopoly administration or work.

The President's message has come to the Senate. Nothing relating to this matter has been before the House of Representatives.

So our committee felt that inasmuch as this matter had not been before the House of Representatives, it would be better for us to omit it, and to let the President submit it in a supplemental message, as a part of the 1953 supplemental appropriation bill, and thus let

the House of Representatives consider the item in the regular way.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Massachusetts has stated, more clearly than I did, what the situation is. I point out that, as the Senator from Tennessee knows, the Senate committee voted to increase by \$150,000 the amount voted for this purpose by the House of Representatives.

Mr. KEFAUVER. That is correct. However, even after the figure voted by the House of Representatives was increased in that way, the increased figure was still \$158,000 below what the Commission now has, and \$538,000 below the budget estimate. In other words, even after the amount voted by the House of Representatives is increased in the way now proposed, the amount available to the Commission will be only \$40,000 above the amount which it had before the antimerger bill was passed. As a result, the Commission will not have an opportunity to investigate hundreds of mergers which now are occurring.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have page 2 of the President's message of May 8 printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the message was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1952.

The PRESIDENT,  
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1953, in the amount of \$300,000, for the Federal Trade Commission, in the form of an amendment to the budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

Independent Offices—Federal Trade Commission

| Budget page | Heading                    | Original estimate | Change to—  | Increase  |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 128         | Salaries and expenses..... | \$4,367,000       | \$4,667,000 | \$300,000 |

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to provide more nearly adequate staff for the effective enforcement of Public Law 899, approved December 29, 1950. The purpose of Public Law 899 is to prevent the concentration of economic power by prohibiting business mergers which lessen or eliminate competition and promote monopoly.

In addition to the information available at the time the budget was processed last fall, experience during the past several months shows an increase in the number of both the acquiring and acquired companies with assets of over \$5,000,000. There has also been an increasing trend in the number of mergers of firms in which the acquiring and acquired firms produced the same type of product, which eliminates direct competition.

A great amount of work is required in the collection and analysis of information before final action on these cases can be taken. Timing is important if the action is to be effective. If a merger is permitted to continue for a considerable length of time before it is analyzed, it becomes increasingly difficult to effect an equitable dissolution

where such action is necessary. More important, however, is that any undue delay tends to make the antimerger prohibition meaningless because competition has been lessened or eliminated.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,  
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, let me call particular attention to a paragraph of the President's message. At that point in the message, a letter from Mr. F. J. Lawton, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is quoted. I read now from that letter:

In addition to the information available at the time the budget was processed last fall, experience during the past several months shows an increase in the number of both the acquiring and acquired companies with assets of over \$5,000,000. There has also been an increasing trend in the number of mergers of firms in which the acquiring and acquired firms produced the same type of product, which eliminates direct competition.

The Bureau of the Budget recommends very strongly that the \$300,000 additional be added to the present appropriation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Let me say to the Senator from Tennessee that, inasmuch as the House of Representatives did not act on this matter in connection with the 1952 supplemental appropriation bill, the members of the committee felt that it would be much wiser, since this item was not submitted to the House of Representatives in connection with the 1953 regular budget, and since it had not been acted on in connection with the 1952 budget, to have the item submitted as a part of the supplemental appropriation bill, and that we should allow the House of Representatives to consider it first, and thus avoid having a difference of opinion in regard to the matter, since it involves a question about which the House of Representatives is so sensitive, for it takes the position that appropriations should first come before it.

So we felt that was the better part of wisdom. We did not pass judgment on whether the money was needed or was not needed for the antimonopoly work. We felt it was wiser to have the matter handled in the way I have suggested.

Mr. KEFAUVER. In answer, Mr. President, let me call attention to the fact that when the antimerger bill was passed by the Senate, it was passed by a vote of 55 to 22. Certainly the Senate must have intended that the Federal Trade Commission should have more money in order to be able to execute the law which the Congress had passed.

If the Senator will examine the chart on merger activity and if he will also examine the list of mergers which have occurred in the last year, he will note an alarming trend. Economic concentration is steadily rising as a result of



mergers. The horse will soon be out of the stable unless some action is taken very quickly.

The Commission needs the additional funds now, in order to be able to begin to investigate mergers, so that it can ascertain whether some of them should be stopped.

So, Mr. President, in the name of carrying out the provisions of the bill which the Senate passed by a vote of 55 to 22, and which is now the law, I think at least the \$300,000 should be added to the appropriation now carried in the pending bill, in order to enable the Federal Trade Commission to proceed with its necessary investigations.

I now yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Louisiana, as chairman of a subcommittee of the Small Business Committee, has had occasion to make some study of the monopoly problem. While we have not gone deeply into the subject, the information given to us indicates that something should be done about the merger problem. The Congress, by law, has indicated that it desired to have action to curb mergers.

Some of the mergers are interesting. For example, one of the six largest manufacturers of agricultural implements is the Minneapolis-Moline Co. That company is acquiring B. F. Avery & Sons Co., which has been one of the principal competitors. Because of lawful competition the farmers have benefited, generally speaking, by being enabled to buy at lower prices.

Likewise, we have had occasion to notice a trend on the part of the Borden Co. and the large dairies generally to acquire their competitors in the dairy field. Of course, the test would be whether by acquiring competitors they are eliminating competition in a particular area, or seriously injuring competition. Merely as an example the Foremost Dairies, Inc., acquired the University City Dairy, Sunshine Dairy, Royal Dairy Products, Central Dairies, Dairy at Sherman, Tex., Diamond Dairy, Inc., Blue Seal Dairy, Inc., Gunn Ice Cream Co., International Dairy Supply Co., International Dairy Engineering Co., Superior Dairies, Inc., and so forth. Then it is noted that the Borden Co. is acquiring a large number of dairies, many of which are chain dairies, in themselves. A study is needed to determine whether such mergers are in violation of the Act.

I certainly hope that Congress will provide sufficient funds. Perhaps the suggestion made by the Senator from Massachusetts that the necessary funds be provided in a supplemental bill might be the best way to proceed, but, in any event, I hope the Congress will find it possible to provide for the adequate enforcement of the Antimerger Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. My time has expired.

Mr. FERGUSON. Has the time expired on both sides?

Mr. MAYBANK. No. I think there is time on the other side.

Mr. FERGUSON. I merely wanted to ask certain questions.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the committee has increased the House figure for this item. The supplemental appropriation bill carries \$300,000 for the Federal Trade Commission. I do not see how the committee can be expected to increase the appropriation in this bill when supplemental or deficiency appropriations will be made.

Mr. FERGUSON. I agree with the Senator. That is what I wanted to ask, whether we should not make a full study of this question when the supplemental appropriation bill comes to the Senate.

Mr. MAYBANK. Of course we should.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I hope we shall follow the unanimous-consent agreement. We departed from it in order to consider other amendments. I understand that the first amendments passed over relate to housing. I believe the Senator from New York has an amendment to the housing item.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments to the housing provision will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 27, line 12, after the word "amended", it is proposed to strike out "Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949 (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in excess of 5,000 dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of 5,000 to be authorized for commencement of construction during any 1 fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress" and insert "Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in excess of 45,000 dwelling units."

On page 28, line 14, after the word "expressed", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this section shall be used to pay annual contributions on any housing unit of a project assisted under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, which is

occupied by a person who is a member of an organization designated as subversive by the Attorney General."

And on page 28, line 22, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$7,000,000" and insert "\$9,000,000."

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I desire to call up an amendment which I sent to the desk earlier in the day, and I ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 28, line 6, it is proposed to strike the "forty-five thousand" and insert "seventy-five thousand."

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the pending question is not only a question of appropriations, it is also a question of good faith toward hundreds of thousands of people of our country in the low-income brackets—people for whom the problem of housing is among the most urgent and pressing of any that they confront.

In our commendable desire to economize and to cut and trim appropriations, we cannot forget these people. When we cut down on the number of public housing units that can be built we are cutting down on the chance that these people have to get adequate housing at prices they can afford.

To these people there is no more important issue than housing. It is the central problem of their daily lives. When we cut the figure below the authorized level of 135,000 units we are calling on the underprivileged and ill-housed portion of our population to make what amounts to a far greater sacrifice than most of the rest of us are bearing.

Of course, I realize that the Appropriations Committee made a great improvement in the housing features of the pending bill. Funds have been restored for the continuance of slum clearance, urban development, and the basic research programs. And on public housing, the committee has, of course, recommended a ceiling of 45,000 units for the coming fiscal year. The House, most unwisely and unreasonably, provided a meaningless total of 5,000 units and went to the length of providing a similar ceiling for all future years. This was a not-so-subtle way of killing the entire public housing program.

Mr. President, the people who need housing in this country would not be fooled by this symbolic limit of 5,000 public housing units. The purpose of this House-approved provision was to gut the program—to destroy it, and to frustrate forever the will of the Congress and of the country, as expressed in the Housing Act of 1949.

The Senate committee has understood this fact. The Senate committee added 41,000 units to those permitted by the House.

In my judgment, Mr. President, 45,000 units is still inadequate. I think 75,000 units would be a reasonable figure, taking into consideration the authorized limitation of 135,000 and the fact that shortages of materials and the require-



ments of the defense effort call for some reduction in the authorized program.

I think that even with 75,000 units we are exacting a disproportionate sacrifice from those whom we should ask for the least sacrifice instead of the most. Those who need this housing are the same individuals and families who need most to be reassured that their health, welfare, and housing conditions are a matter of great concern to the Government and to the people of the United States.

We must also bear in mind that no matter what figure the Senate adopts, we face the likelihood of a compromise in conference. I would, therefore, urge as strongly as I may that the Senate vote a figure higher than 45,000. Seventy-five thousand units is, as I said, a reasonable figure and I would hope that the conference committee would not recede very far from that figure.

It is because of my feeling with regard to the complete inadequacy of the President's proposed program that I have offered my amendment calling for 75,000 units instead of the 45,000 units provided for in the committee amendment to the bill.

If we do this, it will be a token of good faith that we do intend to carry out the pledge we made in the Housing Act of 1949, within the restrictions that are necessary as a result of defense requirements.

The President, in his budget message, recommended 75,000 public housing units for this year, which was in line with the general forecast that 750,000 to 800,000 units would be privately constructed in the coming year. Seventy-five thousand public housing units would have been 10 percent of that figure and would be consistent with the general formula we adopted in the Housing Act of 1949.

Now, however, it seems apparent that private housing construction will doubtless exceed 1,000,000 new units. If we permit only 45,000 public units, we will be reducing the ratio to less than 5 percent. We would fall far behind the goal of meeting the current needs of low-income families. We would not even begin to catch up on the great backlog of need created during the war years.

The 1950 census shows that more than 11,000,000 nonfarm dwellings are dilapidated or lack adequate indoor plumbing facilities. This is substandard housing. This housing should be replaced.

I know that private enterprise—the private home construction industry—is going to do its job in this field within the limits of material shortages. We have passed adequate legislation to help the private building construction industry play its vital part in this picture. But we must keep up the public housing end of this program. We must not slough it off carelessly, and certainly should not scuttle it deliberately.

In view of the forecast of 1,000,000 privately constructed housing units, we should be talking about 100,000 low-rent public-housing units. That would be a fair minimum ratio. That would be in the spirit of the Housing Act of 1949.

We can be very certain that if Congress adopts a public-housing program of

less than 100,000 or less than 75,000, many American families will be frustrated in their hope for new and decent housing at costs they can afford.

Mr. President, in my own State many public-housing projects now in the planning stage are doomed to be shelved unless the Senate takes remedial action and insists on a fair and reasonable figure for the public-housing provisions of the pending bill. Thus, for example, there is a fine housing project planned for the city of Buffalo. I ask unanimous consent that an article from the Buffalo Courier Express, dealing with this situation be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LONG DELAY FACING COMMODORE PERRY HOUSING EXTENSION—LACK OF FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION SEEN IF SENATE BACKS HOUSE LIMIT OF 5,000 UNITS IN NEXT FISCAL YEAR  
(By Lucian C. Warren)

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Buffalo's largest Federal housing project, a 464-unit extension of the Commodore Perry development in the South Park-Chicago-Louisiana area, is doomed to indefinite delay if recent action by the House of Representatives is sustained by the Senate.

In approving a \$6,200,000,000 appropriation bill for independent offices, the House last week adopted an amendment which would limit to 5,000 the number of Federal public housing units which could be constructed in the fiscal year beginning July 1. President Truman had asked for authority to build 75,000 units. This was pared to 25,000 units by the House appropriations committee and later cut again by the House.

All six Buffalo area GOP Congressmen supported the Fisher amendment, stipulating a 5,000 unit limitation. This passed the House last Thursday, 192 to 168.

#### BUTLER STILL ON FENCE

Representatives EDMUND P. RADWAN, of Buffalo; WILLIAM E. MILLER, of Lockport; HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, of Attica; W. STERLING COLE, of Bath, and DANIEL A. REED, of Dunkirk, were on hand personally to cast their votes for the amendment as a Republican-supported economy measure. Representative JOHN C. BUTLER was recorded as paired in favor of the amendment.

BUTLER, in whose district the housing project lies, said today that he has made no final decision on the merits of the Fisher amendment, and that he probably will have another chance to vote for or against the limitation when the bill comes back from the Senate for adjustment of differences.

Both RADWAN and MILLER stressed the need for governmental economy as a primary cause for their votes. In addition, they pointed out that a New York State referendum favoring public housing developments failed to carry Erie County, indicating to them that a majority of the constituents in their area are opposed to such projects.

Chairman Arthur B. Victor of the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority is of the opinion that the Commodore Perry project would have little chance of receiving funds for construction if the 5,000-limitation is allowed to stand.

Under the ration worked out by Federal housing officials, New York State gets no more than 10 percent of Federal housing funds, which would mean that in the coming fiscal year no more than 500 low-rent units could be built in the entire State. Competition for the funds would sharply reduce or eliminate Buffalo's chances, for the Perry development, Victor believes.

Buffalo's other two new Federal housing projects, a 233-unit development in Ontario Street north of Laird Avenue and a 210-unit section in Lawn Avenue near Hertel Avenue, would not be affected by the current legislation. Work already has started on the Lawn Avenue project, while the Ontario Street development is scheduled to get a green light from Washington within the next few weeks.

It is understood that funds for the latter development have been provided in Federal housing funds for the current fiscal year and are not subject to further congressional action.

The huge Commodore Perry project, to cost an estimated \$6,184,355, has been surveyed and plans drawn up, but advertising and awarding of bids is not scheduled to take place until after the new fiscal year begins July 1.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that there be inserted in the RECORD a telegram I have received from Mayor Vincent Impellitteri of New York. Mayor Impellitteri wired me that the provisions of the bill as approved by the House would impose serious hardship on the people of New York City. I ask unanimous consent to insert this telegram from Mayor Impellitteri at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORK, March 18, 1952.  
Hon. HERBERT H. LEHMAN,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

If the proposed cut-back on public housing in the independent offices appropriation bill now before the House of Representatives is adopted it would impose serious hardships on the people of New York City. It would delay four-fifths of the federally aided public housing construction program for the coming year, reducing the scheduled start of 10,581 apartments to little more than 2,000. Projects in the Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens would be affected. It would hold down planning. Site acquisition and clearance to the rate of 1 1/2 projects, 200 apartments, each year, with the result that the last project in the presently authorized program reservation of 24,000 apartments could not be planned for 12 years. Delays in building the proposed middle income projects under title I on the United States Housing Act of 1949 would be certain since new public-housing projects are a part of the plan for relocating the site residents. Unemployment in the building trades, already serious, would increase. Low-income veterans who have lived since their return to civilian life in squalid quarters awaiting a chance to rent a decent home would meet again with frustration. Since the National Production Authority exercises controls to relate housing construction to national defense, any program smaller than 75,000 apartments for the country is completely unrealistic. I urge your consideration of the serious consequences of the appropriations committee proposal.

VINCENT R. IMPELLITTERI,  
Mayor of the City of New York.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I shall be glad to yield, but I should like to conclude my remarks. I have only a few paragraphs remaining.

Mr. President, let us not cut the heart out of the public housing program. In so doing we would weaken our greatest weapon for defense—the creation and maintenance of decent and healthful



surroundings for the families of American citizens.

I hope that the Senate will see fit to increase the ceiling to 75,000 units for the coming fiscal year, and I hope that this number will be insisted upon in conference. We cannot and must not compromise when the essential welfare of large groups of the American people is involved and threatened.

Mr. President, I believe it would be an unfortunate step, a step which would frustrate the hopes and the justified expectations of a great portion of our low-income families, if we provide this year a number of public housing units less than the number I have mentioned and which is covered by my amendment, namely, 75,000.

I now yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. How many of the 75,000 units does the Senator think should go to New York?

Mr. LEHMAN. I assume New York would get its fair share. I have no doubt that New York has a great many applications presented; but I am asking nothing for New York that I would not ask for the great States of Michigan, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, and every other State.

Mr. FERGUSON. My question was prompted by the fact that the Senator read the mayor's telegram. I wondered what the demand was and what the requirement was in New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not believe it has been determined as yet.

New York has plans, of course, to take care of its people, so far as its means and its ability permit.

Mr. FERGUSON. Are there any military establishments where it is necessary to house people coming into the locality?

Mr. LEHMAN. New York City, of course, has not been favored with as many defense plants as have Detroit, and other cities, but New York has 8,000,000 American citizens.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is true.

Mr. LEHMAN. The suggestion that New York should receive less fair treatment than other cities does not make sense to me. It is true that New York does not have great automobile, tractor, and truck companies; it does not have great steel companies, but it is still the greatest center of population, of commerce, of banking, and of trading in the country. Certainly its people are entitled to equal treatment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does not the Senator feel that if we were to provide housing only for the new industrial or military plants we would be fulfilling our obligation?

Mr. LEHMAN. I certainly do not. This is not a defense building program. It is the continuation of a program which was adopted many years ago to help the low-income and very poor people of our country. I emphasize with all the strength at my command that New York is asking for no more than its fair share of housing. It does not expect or request more than its fair share.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield for a question?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that in the slum-clearance and public-housing act of 1949 there is specific provision that, regardless of need, no State is to receive more than 10 percent of the total appropriation, so that there is no danger that New York State or New York City will walk off with the lion's share of these funds?

Regardless of the fact that the need of New York City or the need of Chicago might be more than 10 percent of the total, the State of Illinois or the State of New York cannot have more than 10 percent of the total. That restriction was written into the law. So I think the Senator from New York is completely correct in pointing out that there is no danger that the great industrial centers are going to get more than their fair share.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the Senator from Illinois. He is absolutely correct. I have tried to make it very clear to the distinguished Senator from Michigan that New York is not asking for more, does not expect more, and does not want more.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan was trying to get the facts as to what was anticipated.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to say to the Senator from New York that the matter of defense housing in areas where there are defense plants is a separate matter. What we are talking about is low-cost housing for people with low incomes, groups who are in need of public assistance or in need of public housing. We should not in any way confuse the issue by talking about a housing program for people who are working in rather well-paying jobs. We are talking about families having incomes under \$2,000 or \$2,500 a year, people who cannot afford to pay rentals obviously necessary for individually or privately constructed homes, homes built for the purposes of private rental. This is a separate and distinct feature. I may say the State of Minnesota is likewise interested in this program, as are other States.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I gladly yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Last year the President asked for 75,000 houses, the House cut that number away down, the Senate then increased the number to 50,000 houses. Finally the number of 50,000 houses was adopted.

This year the President requested 75,000 houses. The House committee cut the figure to 25,000. The Senate committee, by a divided vote, increased the number to 45,000 houses, which we felt, under all the circumstances, was probably the most practical solution we could adopt.

I come from an area which wants this type of housing just as does the section represented by the Senator from New York. I have always believed in it. I

voted for 45,000 units this year, and 50,000 last year, because I felt that was the most practical figure to adopt.

I may say to the Senator from New York that that was about the situation within the committee. The Senator is, of course, entirely within his rights in moving to increase the number to 75,000 houses, but the committee thought 45,000 was the most practical number to adopt.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. LEHMAN. I may say to the distinguished acting minority leader that I appreciate very much the great efforts that have been put into framing this provision by the committee. As I stated in my remarks a few minutes ago, the bill, so far as it refers to housing, is a great improvement, a vast improvement, over what the House passed, but I still believe it should provide for 75,000 houses. However, I wish to make it clear that I am not in the slightest degree critical of the committee, which I know has worked industriously, conscientiously, and intelligently on this matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to endorse all the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] has said.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. LEHMAN. May I have a little more time, in order to yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator from South Carolina yield to me?

Mr. MAYBANK. Of course I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say to the Senator from New York that when this matter was before the committee, the committee was very much divided. Like the Senator from New York, I feel a great interest in the public housing question. Getting the figure up as high as we made it was more than we expected when we started out. So far as concerns the housing figure inserted by the Senate committee, considering the testimony and discussions before the committee, I think we were exceedingly lucky to get 45,000 units. I hope that the compromise arrangement made in the committee, by which we finally reached that point, will not be interfered with. I think it would be unwise to do so.

To a smaller degree, I am confronted with the same sort of problem the Senator from New York has before him in connection with housing. I want to be perfectly fair, but I think the only thing we can do at this stage is to uphold the committee, and not undertake to make the figure larger.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to yield 1 minute more to the opposition. I say opposition, because I thoroughly agree with the Senator from New York that the law provides for 135,000. The President cut the number to 75,000. The committee itself approved



45,000. I must agree with the distinguished chairman of my committee that it took hard work and a long time to agree on 45,000. I only hope we can maintain that figure.

I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I simply wish to express again my very deep appreciation for all the committee has sought to do. I know they have worked on this matter with great devotion and with great industry. I realize the difficulties, but I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, who is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, that I would not feel true to my own conscience if I did not express my feeling that we should provide for at least 75,000 units, and I believe a great many of my colleagues feel as I do. But I do thank the distinguished Senator for his great cooperation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I may say to the Senator from New York that no question was raised about the number of units that should go to one city or another city, or anything of that nature.

Mr. MAYBANK. Not at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. Nothing was mentioned about any city. New York was not mentioned; Memphis was not mentioned; in fact, I do not recall a single city being mentioned.

Mr. MAYBANK. The only thing that was mentioned was 150,000,000 Americans.

Mr. McKELLAR. We were trying to make the best of the situation as we saw it. We worked faithfully on the bill. To my mind, knowing the feeling of the Senator from New York, with the knowledge I have of the situation, I think the best thing to do is to stand by the committee.

Mr. MAYBANK. I hope to stand by the committee.

Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire desires to address the Senate, but I shall yield first to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Some of us who have studied this question feel that the committee has come forward with a reasonable recommendation.

Mr. MAYBANK. The best it could do.

Mr. LONG. Certainly I believe that if we were to accept the House figure, we would be more honest and forthright with ourselves than if we simply went ahead and killed the public-housing program.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to say that rather than accept the House figure, I hope the Senate will stand by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. LONG. If the junior Senator from Louisiana should vote to sustain the committee, he would want to vote for 45,000 units, rather than 25,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Louisiana knows the bill will go to conference, I do not believe we will get 45,000 in conference; but I will do the best I can. I will stand by whatever instructions the Senate gives its conferees, but I believe there will have to be some compromise.

Mr. LONG. If the 45,000 figure remains in the bill in the Senate, I hope

we will at least end with that number, or something near it.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from South Carolina also hopes we will. I trust the Senate will adopt the 45,000 figure.

Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I am glad to be here tonight representing men and women who year in and year out have been working and fighting to bring the blessings of our democratic America into the homelife of all our people.

Housing is not a big enough word for what we seek. We seek a decent home in a decent living environment for every American family. That is the goal we set for ourselves by the solemn and considered action of the Congress in its historic declaration of our national housing policy in the Housing Act of 1949. I fought for its enactment, and I will continue to fight for its preservation and fulfillment.

We seek homes for families of moderate means, as well as for those who are relatively well-to-do—homes that are worthy to provide the spiritual soil for the future greatness of this country and for a strong-hearted, straight-thinking citizenship.

We are here tonight to reassert our determination to reach that goal and to reaffirm our faith in the rightness of our quest, and in the overwhelming support of the American people in its accomplishment.

We know that the full achievement of our goal still lies ahead. We have had to fight long and relentlessly just to get on the right road and headed in the right direction.

We know by now, if any of us ever fooled ourselves about it before, that the way ahead is not an easy one. The same forces who fought us every inch of the way to prevent our progress toward better homes are still on the job. They are lying in ambush along the way, planting booby traps and devising new schemes and stratagems to block our advance.

Most of all, they seek to discourage and dishearten us. But, as the Gospel says, "Be not weary in well doing."

Once again this year we are confronted with the famous "operation scuttle" on public housing that was tried and that failed last year. Once again a House floor action has been jammed through that would whittle public housing down to a mere 5,000 units. This is not limited just to the coming fiscal year. This limit would remain on indefinitely. In the words of the song, it would mean only 5,000 units "not for just a day, not for just a year, but always."

That would mean virtually a total eclipse of the hope we lighted in the Housing Act of 1949 3 years ago for millions of slum dwellers when we set up a 6-year program to provide some 800,000 decent homes to families which had no other hope of getting them in the reasonable future.

What would these 5,000 units a year do? With that number to carry to

completion the 1949 program would take about 125 years—the balance of this century and half of the next. Most of the children of today who need these homes would be dead and gone before they could be built. Even their children would be grandfathers and great-grandfathers by the time what was authorized to be done in 6 years was finally completed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for a question?

Mr. TOBEY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In view of the fact that the original act provided for an average rate of construction of 135,000 units a year for each of 6 years, subject to a minimum of 75,000 a year, if a limitation of 5,000 is imposed in an appropriation bill; does not that, in effect constitute legislation on an appropriation bill?

Mr. TOBEY. I would so construe it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TOBEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is absolutely correct. Such a provision would do away with the law which was passed, providing for 135,000 units. The number was reduced by the Bureau of the Budget to 75,000, and has now been reduced to 5,000.

I beg the Senator's pardon for interrupting him.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In effect, such a provision would be legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. It would.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TOBEY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. When language is placed in a bill in the House, it is not subject to a point of order in the Senate. But if Congress makes up its mind that there should be a reduction, this is a good place to effect it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is true that technically such a provision would escape the point of order; but, in effect, it would be legislation on an appropriation bill. We would be going back upon the position which the American Congress solemnly took three years ago, which act has not been repealed.

Mr. TOBEY. It is a covenant.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator understands, does he not, that one Congress cannot bind another?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is true.

Mr. FERGUSON. There is no solemn obligation, such as the Senator speaks of.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the Senator from Michigan wishes to repeal the act, why does he not introduce a repealer?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TOBEY. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I do not intend to support the amendment of the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], because the Appropriations Committee decided on 45,000 units. Perhaps there may be amendments to reduce the number. I invite the attention of Senators to the fact that yesterday the Supreme Court said that the Congress was still power-



ful. The Congress enacted a law providing for 135,000 units.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TOBEY. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. The House is a part of the Congress. The Senate committee, being a part of the Senate, has decided that the figures in the law previously enacted should not now be used. Even the Budget Director reduced the number to 75,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. I may say to my distinguished friend from Michigan that he knows we must compromise with the House on this item.

Mr. FERGUSON. I hope so.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, the action to cut to 5,000 units a year is not a public-housing program in any sense of the word. It is a program of slums for the many and crumbs for a few.

We are not dealing here with merely a housing issue, nor with only an economic issue. This is an issue of our moral responsibility as a Nation to the people of this country.

It has taken us a good many years to recognize and accept that responsibility. We accepted it in the Housing Act of 1949, when we recognized that our advances in providing better housing for the many still fell short of providing decent homes for all our people. We established what we hoped would be a comprehensive program to provide a decent home for every American family as an essential objective of our democracy.

Now the House action would rewrite that objective to say a decent home for every American family "except"—and to eliminate from its benefits hundreds of thousands of American families for whom no other prospect for decent housing exists.

We cannot write exceptions into democracy. We cannot draw a dollar line and say that below this line people must live in slums. We cannot do that any more than we can draw such a line and say that below it no one shall eat meat, or ride in an automobile, or wear decent clothes, or get an education.

The excuse given this time is that, since we must make some sacrifices in housing, we cannot continue to provide decent housing for low-income families—at least, not at more than a mere nominal rate.

But let us look at the record, as Al Smith used to say. We hear much about how homebuilding is being cut back. In 1949, the year the public-housing program was passed, we passed the million mark in housing starts for the first time in our history. The following year we hit the phenomenal mark of 1,400,000 units. In 1951, despite defense cut-backs, we started 1,100,000 units, the second highest year on record. And thus far this year our rate of housing starts exceeds even last year's.

When the Housing Act of 1949 became law it authorized 135,000 new low-rent units a year. Before that rate could be attained, the Korean outbreak occurred, and the President cut the rate back to 75,000 as part of an anticipated general

cut-back in housing production. This fiscal year the Congress has moved the limit down to 50,000. And now, under the House action, the program would be all but wiped out with a 5,000-unit limit.

While our housing production proceeds at a rate that is second only to the 1,400,000 boom year of 1951, we propose to cut the housing that is needed for those in most urgent need to one twenty-seventh of its contemplated level.

This simply does not square with our American way of life or our American conscience. This is a question of justice and national morality. This slash in public housing is not equality of sacrifice. It represents the grossest inequity and injustice toward a segment of our people who are least able to speak in their own behalf.

I go back to the Gospel—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TOBEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Only last week we passed an authorization of \$900,000,000 for FNMA.

Mr. TOBEY. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. And, of course, \$400,000,000 for FHA, for private enterprise.

I am for private enterprise, as is the Senator. But private enterprise is not going to clean up the slums. This is only slum clearance. Is not that correct?

Mr. TOBEY. The Senator is correct.

I now turn to the Gospel as my justification for this housing legislation:

Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ. We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak.

That is the essence of the teaching of Jesus.

Over many years we have built up with extensive Government help an expanding and prosperous housing industry. We have provided reserves and investment insurance in savings and loan institutions with resources totaling \$17,500,000,000 and serving 12,000,000 individual borrowers and investors. We have underwritten through the FHA more than 15,000,000 housing loans for more than \$25,000,000,000 and enabled more families to own their homes and builders and lenders to greatly expand their businesses. We have guaranteed 2,500,000 home loans to veterans totaling more than \$15,000,000,000. We have provided \$2,750,000,000 for Government mortgage purchases.

Add that up and we get more than \$70,000,000,000 of housing business that has received Government support, which has gone to expand and strengthen our private lending and homebuilding operations.

All this has done good. It has meant more homes to more people, more homebuilding and lending, and a level of prosperity and profits to the housing industry that it has never had before.

Yet we hear that the billion and a half authorized for loans for public housing in the Housing Act of 1949 for public low-rent housing to serve those whom private enterprise cannot serve and

never has served, and the \$300,000,000 a year in subsidy to make decent housing possible for those families, is too much.

We are asked to adopt in place of our national housing goal of a decent home for every American family, the slogan, "Billions for private business, but a paltry 5,000 units, less than one two-hundredth of our housing production, to provide decent homes in place of the misery of the slums."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New Hampshire has expired.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes more.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, have I any time left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

Mr. MAYBANK. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New Hampshire be permitted to continue for 5 minutes.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for 4 minutes more time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TOBEY. Here we come to a paradox. Those who have prospered most in home building with Government aids are the ones who finance and spearhead the very lobby which seeks to kill off any kind of housing help to the families that cannot pay their price. The arguments they put forth today about cut-backs, materials, or anything else are simply today's arguments against something they have fought all the time. I say to the real-estate lobby, "Get off the track. You cannot stop progress in America."

The simple fact is that the members of the real-estate lobby are opposed to public housing anywhere, at any time, under any conditions. They do not want anyone to do a housing job even if they cannot do it themselves. They fought public housing before it was born, and now they are drawing freely from their large housing profits to kill it off in its infancy.

These pro-slum lobbyists tell us that public housing costs money. Slums cost money, too, and they cost people as well. We can take our choice—pay a subsidy for decent housing which gives people a chance, or pay a subsidy to support the high profits of our slums.

I think there can be only one answer by the people of this country. We are dealing not with houses, but with people. We are dealing with immortal souls. They are families of veterans, of men in the service, many of them fighting in Korea, of wage earners who just cannot keep up with the high price of housing, or minorities who often cannot find decent housing even though they can afford it.

As Senators know, in recent months I have learned a great deal about crime in this country. Crime in its various forms is one of our great national problems, and one that calls for full understanding and action by the people of this country. It has many causes. One thing



I know: People who must live in the congestion and misery of our urban slums are the ready-made victims of the racketeers, the gamblers, the dope peddlers, and the corrupt politicians who offer them the hope of easy money and easy escape from their predicament.

This country must offer the people in its slums a better way out of their misery, a chance for a decent American life. God help us if we extinguish the light of hope for decent homes for these families.

When we passed the Housing Act of 1949, we designed the fundamental framework for a broad and comprehensive housing policy. We provided that it should be carried out through an effective coordination of housing operations in the Housing and Home Finance Agency. We set up a broad research program to develop means for producing better homes at lower cost in order to extend the market of private enterprise. We established a large-scale program of Federal assistance to communities to clear and redevelop their slum areas.

All of these were vital and significant milestones in our housing progress. But they will not get very far if the Congress does not permit them to work. In addition to its deathblow to public housing, the House took another drastic and unconsidered act when it slashed a neat million dollars from the HHFA appropriation to the Administrator to carry on these other programs, plus the administration of our emergency defense housing programs. And this slash was on top of an already heavily cut budget estimate.

We need to move forward with public housing, with slum clearance, with research, with defense housing, with a comprehensive housing program. Hard looks and hard actions are necessary today, beyond a doubt, to keep our expenditures down. But it is folly to throw away dollars in order to save pennies. I hope the Senate will stand firm for adequate funds to enable all these programs to proceed within reasonable limits.

As we continue to fight and edge our way ahead on our broad housing programs toward our ultimate objective, we continue also to have our emergency housing situations that require attention.

My distinguished colleague and friend, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], has introduced a housing measure in the Senate to make better provision for some of our emergency requirements in the defense situation and to supplement our action last fall in enacting the Defense Housing and Community Facilities Act. In addition to increasing the authorizations for FHA and for defense housing and community facilities aid, the bill, S. 3066, would increase by \$1,300,000,000 the authorization of the Federal National Mortgage Association to be available for advance commitments for the purchase of mortgages exclusively on defense and disaster housing.

In closing I desire to say that the greatest and most fundamental need in America today is adequate housing for

our people. It is our duty to bear the infirmities of the less fortunate, as I understand the Gospel of Christ. We must stand together and covenant together tonight to help enact provisions which will provide adequate housing for people who cannot help themselves. That is what America stands for.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that I join the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire in what he has said. He has again, with his characteristic sense of integrity and charity for those who are less fortunate, raised his voice in behalf of people who need someone to be their friend. He has given us the kind of message that ought to motivate Congress in considering questions such as this. The Senator from New Hampshire has again stated the spirit that should propel us in the consideration of this legislation. I join him and I salute him.

Mr. TOBEY. I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH of North Carolina in the chair). All time for debate has expired.

Mr. LEHMAN rose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For what purpose does the Senator from New York rise?

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I believe, as I stated before—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate on the amendment has expired.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I send to the desk, an amendment to amend the amendment offered by the Senator from New York by striking out "seventy-five" and substituting in lieu thereof "seventy."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment to the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] it is proposed to strike out "seventy-five" and to insert in lieu thereof "seventy."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the Senator from South Carolina controls the time in behalf of his amendment to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York.

Mr. MAYBANK. I shall not take any time on the amendment. I offered the amendment to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York, so that the Senator from New York could speak.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, as I stated before, I believe with all my heart, mind, and conscience that a minimum of 75,000 public-housing units should be provided this year, instead of the 45,000 which are provided in the bill reported by the committee. At the same time I deeply appreciate the splendid work and the great devotion and great effectiveness which has been shown by the subcommittee under the leadership of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. Last year the House included 5,000 units in its bill, and the Senate raised the number to 50,000 units by an amendment to the bill. The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Sen-

ator from South Carolina, took the amendment to conference, and fought tooth and nail for the full number of 50,000 units.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I appreciate the very kind remarks of my good friend from New York, but I want to say that I am not worthy of them. I wish to assure the Senator from New York that I will stand by what the committee did. While I hate to vote against the amendment to make the number 75,000 units, if the bill goes to conference with 45,000 units, I shall do the best I can in conference.

Mr. LEHMAN. Knowing the record of the Senator from South Carolina—

Mr. MAYBANK. However, I cannot vote for the amendment offered by the Senator from New York. I cannot vote to increase the number of units recommended by the committee. I hope the Senator from New York will withdraw his amendment. If he will withdraw it, I will stand by the committee amendment, provided the committee amendment is adopted by the Senate.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I should like to ask the Senator from South Carolina a question. If the Senator from New York withdraws his amendment—

Mr. MAYBANK. If the Senate adopts the figure of 45,000, I shall stand by that figure. I do not know what the Senate will do.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senate will follow the vigorous leadership of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and the chairman will fight for the 45,000 units.

Mr. MAYBANK. I appreciate the compliment of the Senator from Minnesota. However, I do not know what the Senate will do. I know that the committee reported the bill with 45,000 units. If the Senate agrees to the 45,000 figure, I will stand by the action of the Senate. I cannot vote to increase the figure to 75,000.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, knowing the record of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, and having his assurance that he is going to stand steadfast behind the action of the Senate, if it votes to raise the number to 45,000, which is the minimum which should be provided, I am very glad to accede to his request, and withdraw my amendment to raise the number to 75,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York withdraws his amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. I appreciate the action of the Senator from New York. I can only follow the judgment of the Senate in connection with what the committee has recommended. I will stand by the recommendation, as I have always stood by my colleagues and friends in the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina has offered



an amendment to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York.

Mr. MAYBANK. I withdraw the amendment to the amendment. I offered it merely to give the Senator from New York an opportunity to speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate has expired.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate has expired.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time remaining for debate on the amendment which I had offered be allotted to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the extent of 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina asks unanimous consent that 2 minutes be allowed to the Senator from Illinois. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Illinois may proceed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that during my stay in the Senate it has been my privilege to serve under the Senator from South Carolina as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. No man could be fairer, possess greater integrity, or fight harder than the Senator from South Carolina. It is a marvelous thing to see the talents of the Senator from South Carolina marshaled in this case. I am very happy to serve under him.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As I understand, the two amendments have now been withdrawn. Therefore it means that the amendments on pages 27 and 28 and also the amendment on page 64 are adopted in the committee language.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum, so that I may make a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Certainly.

Mr. MAYBANK. Several Senators have asked me with reference to the parliamentary situation. They understood that there would be an hour's debate on an amendment, the time to be equally divided, and that then we would vote on the amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I may say to my friend from South Carolina that I have no desire to have a quorum call. I do believe, however, that the question is of such importance that there should be a yea-and-nay vote on it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Certainly.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I apprehend from the number of Senators on the floor that it would be difficult to get a sufficient show of hands to second a request for a yea-and-nay vote.

Several Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would inquire of the Senator from South Carolina whether he wishes the

Senate to vote on the three amendments en bloc or separately?

Mr. MAYBANK. It is my judgment that we should have a vote on the three amendments en bloc, because they are all tied together. So I ask unanimous consent to have the amendments considered en bloc. I think the acting minority leader will agree to that request.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I understand that the amendments to be considered en bloc will include the committee amendments on page 64.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the understanding of the Chair.

Is there any further debate? If not, the question is—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I imagine there will be further debate.

Mr. FERGUSON. I do not think there will be.

Mr. MAYBANK. Then, Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, the vote can be taken.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to inquire of the chairman of the subcommittee whether the consideration of these committee amendments en bloc will prevent me from subsequently offering an amendment on the same subject, namely, an amendment relating to the removal of the cut-off of projects previously authorized. The amendment relates to this section and also to other parts of the bill. I wish to be sure that I shall not be prevented from offering the amendment subsequently.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that an amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan to the text of the bill as passed by the House of Representatives would be in order.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, that is my understanding, although I am opposed to such an amendment, and I am going along with the committee.

Mr. MOODY. I thank the Senator from South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments en bloc.

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll; and Mr. BRICKER voted "nay" when his name was called.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina will state it.

Mr. MAYBANK. The pending question is on agreeing to the committee amendments, including the committee's recommendation of 45,000 dwelling units; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. And the other amendments relating thereto.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes; insofar as the funds required to operate them are concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the understanding of the Chair.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Am I correct in assuming that a vote "yea" on this question would be a vote for 45,000 units and that a vote "nay" would be a vote for 5,000 units?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that a vote "yea" would be a vote for 45,000 units and that a vote "nay"—

Mr. FERGUSON. A vote "nay" would be a vote in favor of restoring the House provision for 5,000 units. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the Chair's understanding of the effect of a vote "nay" on this question.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas will state it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Is it too late for an amendment in the nature of a substitute to be offered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair did not hear the Senator's parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Can a substitute amendment be offered at this time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that that cannot be done, inasmuch as the roll call has already been started.

Mr. McCLELLAN. But the roll call has not yet been started.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes; the roll call has been started.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The roll call has been started, and the clerk will proceed with it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas will state it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Is it in order at this time for a motion to be made to include at this point in the bill, as a substitute for the committee amendment, a figure less than 45,000?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that such a motion is not now in order, because the roll call has already begun.

Mr. McCLELLAN. If the committee amendment calling for 45,000 units is rejected, then will this part of the bill still be subject to amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair so understands.

The roll call has already been begun, and the clerk will proceed with the call of the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed the call of the roll.

Mr. CAIN (when his name was called). Mr. President, may I be permitted to vote last, sir? The question appears to be in reasonable doubt to me.

Mr. KILGORE (when Mr. NEELY's name was called). My colleague, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] is unavoidably absent. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Iowa



[Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a delegate from the United States to the International Labor Organization Conference, which is to meet in Geneva, Switzerland.

I announce further that on this vote the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] is paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut would vote "yea," and the Senator from Virginia would vote "nay."

I announce also that if present and voting, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would each vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] would each vote "yea."

On this vote the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is paired with the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Ohio would vote "yea," and the Senator from Utah would vote "nay."

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, on this vote I have a pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay."

In all frankness, Mr. President, I seek to accommodate the wish of a personal friend, the Senator from Alabama; but I take it for granted that the Senator from Alabama would not have a pair

determine the result of this vote. Nevertheless, my pair will stand.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President I inquire how I am recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri is recorded as voting in the affirmative.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask how I am recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recorded as voting in the affirmative.

The vote was recapitulated.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I inquire how I am recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recorded as voting in the affirmative.

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 31, as follows:

#### YEAS—37

|             |                 |              |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Aiken       | Hunt            | McKellar     |
| Anderson    | Ives            | Monroney     |
| Chavez      | Johnson, Colo.  | Moody        |
| Clements    | Johnson, Tex.   | Morse        |
| Connally    | Johnston, S. C. | O'Mahoney    |
| Douglas     | Kefauver        | Pastore      |
| Ellender    | Kerr            | Saltonstall  |
| Green       | Kilgore         | Smathers     |
| Hayden      | Lehman          | Smith, N. J. |
| Hendrickson | Lodge           | Thye         |
| Hennings    | Long            | Underwood    |
| Hill        | Maybank         |              |
| Humphrey    | McFarland       |              |

#### NAYS—31

|               |              |              |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bennett       | Hickenlooper | Robertson    |
| Bricker       | Hoey         | Schoeppel    |
| Bridges       | Holland      | Smith, Maine |
| Butler, Nebr. | Jenner       | Smith, N. C. |
| Capehart      | Kem          | Stennis      |
| Cordon        | Martin       | Welker       |
| Dirksen       | McCarthy     | Wiley        |
| Dworschak     | McClellan    | Williams     |
| Eastland      | Millikin     | Young        |
| Ferguson      | Mundt        |              |
| George        | Nixon        |              |

#### NOT VOTING—28

|             |           |          |
|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Benton      | Frear     | Neely    |
| Brewster    | Fulbright | O'Connor |
| Butler, Md. | Gillette  | Russell  |
| Byrd        | Knowland  | Seaton   |
| Cain        | Langer    | Sparkman |
| Carlson     | Magnuson  | Taft     |
| Case        | Malone    | Tobey    |
| Duff        | McCarran  | Watkins  |
| Ecton       | McMahon   |          |
| Flanders    | Murray    |          |

So the committee amendments on housing were agreed to en bloc.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendments which have just been considered en bloc were agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendments considered en bloc were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois to lay on the table the motion to reconsider. [Putting the question.]

The "ayes" seem to have it.

Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. CAPEHART, and other Senators requested a division.

On a division, the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. MAYBANK. Am I correct in my understanding that the next amendments to be considered are those appearing under the heading "Tennessee Valley Authority," on page 39?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No. The Chair understands from the Parliamentarian that the next amendment to be considered appears under the headline "Interstate Commerce Commission," beginning on page 29. Certain amendments were reconsidered, upon request of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I have discussed the matter with the Senator from Colorado. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the amendments in the TVA section of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments in the ICC section will be further passed over, and the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the Tennessee Valley Authority amendments, that subject beginning at page 39.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. FERGUSON. What is before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As the Chair understands, it is the Tennessee Valley Authority provision, beginning on page 39. The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 39, line 6, after the word "exceed", it is proposed to strike out "one hundred and ten" and insert "two hundred and twenty, of which one hundred and fifty shall be."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 8, to strike out "\$171,270,000" and insert "\$186,027,000."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment to the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 39, line 8, it is proposed to strike out "\$186,027,000" and insert "\$140,270,000."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, when this question was before the House, Representative GORE, Democrat, of Tennessee, chairman of the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee which considers TVA appropriations, stated:

The high quality power potential of the Tennessee River is virtually exploited.

Representative GORE, one of the most vocal advocates of TVA, has, in effect, announced what TVA officials have hesitated to admit in appropriations hearings. Since the precedent for steam generation was set in the passage of the New Johnsonville steam plant appropriation, TVA has struck out to become essentially a power-producing Government agency, with major emphasis on costlier steam capacity.

Three items in the budgetary requests of TVA for fiscal 1953 underline this



steady trend toward a high percentage of steam capacity in the TVA system. These three items, amounting to some \$62,000,000 in the \$200,000,000 budget request, are perhaps the most important to TVA if it is to continue its self-asserted public-utility function in the Tennessee Valley.

The first of these items is an appropriation request for \$15,000,000 to install steam units 5 and 6 in the Kingston steam plant near Kingston, Tenn. When completed, the total cost of the Kingston installation is estimated to be \$51,000,000, with a 540,000-kilowatt capacity.

The second item calls for an appropriation of \$28,000,000 to start installation of steam units 5, 6, 7, and 8 in the Shawnee steam-plant operation near Paducah, Ky. When completed, this operation is estimated to cost \$80,000,000, with a 540,000-kilowatt capacity.

The third item covers the installation of steam plant units 3 and 4 at the Colbert steam plant near Wilson Lake, in northern Alabama. Budgetary requests ask for \$16,000,000 to start the last of four units in the plant, which is estimated to cost \$51,500,000 at completion.

During the hearings on these TVA appropriations in the current session of Congress, G. O. Wessenauer, manager of power for the TVA system, told the committee that the TVA requests for additional capacity in 1953 will bring a total power capacity in the system to approximately 8,000,000 kilowatts by 1954. Upon questioning as to the division between water power and steam capacity in developing this 8,000,000 kilowatts, Mr. Wessenauer replied that the ratio would be one-half steam, one-half hydro.

When the New Johnsonville plant was authorized a few years ago it was asserted that the real purpose of the plant was to firm up water power. We now discover that it is to be one-half steam and one-half hydroelectric power.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. As the Senator from Michigan knows, dams have been built on the Cumberland River since the Tennessee Valley plants have been virtually finished, and they must have steam plants in order to firm up the power. The Senator will remember that the budget provided \$28,000,000 for four steam units. We cut the amount in half and adopted an amendment providing for only \$14,000,000. The House eliminated the item out altogether.

I hope very much, Mr. President, that the Senator from Michigan can see fit to let the question go to the conference, at all events.

Mr. FERGUSON. I am unable to do that, because I believe that when we reach the point of having one-half steam and one-half hydroelectric power—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. How much time does the Senator have in which to discuss his amendment?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. What does the Chair rule as to how much time I have in which to discuss my amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that there is 30 minutes time on each amendment, 15 minutes to a side.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator was interrupted. So far as my opposition to the amendment is concerned, I desire that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] have whatever time he needs and that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] have whatever time he needs in which to discuss the amendment, to be charged to my time.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate that. The Senator from Michigan does need a little time on the amendment; it is very important.

Mr. President, at the Senate hearings last year, Gordon R. Clapp, Chairman of the TVA, told the Senate committee that of the 6,500,000 kilowatts that TVA was shooting for at that time, 3,500,000 would be hydro and 3,000,000 steam.

Because of the dwindling possibilities for developing hydro sites, some observers have predicted that the time is not far distant when the TVA system will generate a major part of its power by the use of steam plants. Clapp agreed with a member of the Senate committee last year that the trend in TVA operations was shifting from one of hydro firmed up with steam to steam firmed up with hydro.

That is what we are coming to. Instead of firming the hydroelectric power with steam, we are going to firm up the steam with hydroelectric power.

Since the TVA system had its genesis in the "cheap power" idea of hydro development, it is conceivable that this increased steam capacity will eventually necessitate the raising of power rates.

TVA has assumed the public utility responsibility in its area. Through a combination of apparently inexpensive hydro operations and the obvious benefits of Government tax exempt operation, TVA has managed to offer relatively low cost residential and industrial power. The fact that the cost of steam generated power cannot be arbitrarily written down by juggled allocations to flood control, navigation, and other benefits, must confront TVA with no alternative but to raise its rates. In this sense the "yardstick" would have to be stretched without any alternative benefit of tax-free hydro operations.

A summary of the steam plant operations of TVA, completed and contemplated, follows:

| Project and location                              | Units | Capacity (kilowatts) |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| Johnsonville (Kentucky Lake, west Tennessee)..... | 6     | 675,000              |
| Widows Creek (Stevenson, Ala.)...                 | 6     | 675,000              |
| Kingston (Kingston, Tenn.).....                   | 2     | 540,000              |
| Shawnee (Paducah, Ky.).....                       | 4     | 540,000              |
| Colbert (Wilson Lake, northern Alabama).....      | 2     | 360,000              |

Mr. President, at Shawnee and Paducah there are four units having a

capacity in kilowatts of 540,000. At Colbert, Wilson Lake, northern Alabama, there are two units having 360,000 kilowatts capacity.

The amendment of the Senator from Michigan would make a reduction of \$31,000,000 below the House figure. It would eliminate six units of steam plants.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As I understand, the Senator's amendment would cause eight units to be eliminated. Four Shawnee steam units were cut out by the House; that is the House figure.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. What the Senator's amendment does is to cut out two units at Kingston, \$15,000,000, and two steam units at Colbert, \$16,000,000.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. I wish to correct the figure now and say there are eight units.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Altogether eight units would be stricken. The House struck out four, and the Senator's amendment would strike out four more.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I believe the Senator has already mentioned it, but I wish to call his attention to the fact that in addition to these units, which are all for new construction, not for continuing construction—

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There is \$140,000,000 in the supplemental appropriations for atomic energy, for the TVA.

Mr. FERGUSON. I understood that was to be \$150,000,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Possibly it is \$150,000,000. I do not know whether that is for steam or for hydroelectric plants.

Mr. FERGUSON. I understood it was for steam plants.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So if all the estimates stand there will be started this year new construction of \$140,000,000 in the new appropriation for TVA, and there will be approximately \$59,000,000 eliminated either by the House or by the Senate.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct, but I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that there are still provided for and being constructed 20 steam units, at a cost of \$105,520,000.

The Senator from Massachusetts corrects the Senator from Michigan and says that there are 29 instead of 20 units. Some of them are hydro. So I am sure there are 20 steam units, and 29 units in all, but there is appropriated \$105,520,000.

Mr. President, in its attempt to justify reinstatement in the fiscal year 1953 appropriation of the four Shawnee steam plant units, TVA lays great stress on general load growth throughout TVA power-service area. It states that 1,200,000 homes, farms, stores, and factories rely on TVA for their increasing power requirements. In other words the plea for additional steam capacity is not based primarily on Atomic Energy Commission requirements, although that is



mentioned. The plea is emphatically based on future load growth in the TVA service area.

Because of the fact that TVA has made available to an area now referred to as its "service area" a source of Federally subsidized electric energy is no reason for the Government to assume an obligation of all future supply for that area. The municipalities, REA's, and so forth, have received already a great helping hand from the Government by getting this subsidized power.

Mr. President, at Paducah, where an atomic-energy plant was installed, there was a combination of privately owned plants that were established and were able to get one-half of the capacity. The Government, having contracts to let, allowed private companies, in effect, to bid upon one-half of the power which was necessary for the great atomic-energy plant.

I am satisfied, after conversation with those who know, that if the Government had allowed private plants to go ahead, private industry could have furnished power for the great plant at Paducah, Ky.

The same thing will be true in other areas. If private industry is allowed to function, and the Government does not establish a monopoly, we will find that private industry can furnish power at even lower rates than at present, when we consider the income tax that is paid to the Government.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Did not the private power plants which moved in go in and make construction under the tax-deferment program of the Government?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am unable to advise the Senator from Vermont, but that would not make a particle of difference, because when one takes deferment, it means that he takes it at the present time, and as the years go on, he has to pay every bit of the amortization cost. One does not save any money.

Mr. AIKEN. If the private companies were not saving a lot of money, they would not be so anxious to get tax-deferment certificates. They now have received nearly \$2,500,000,000 in certificates.

Mr. FERGUSON. There is a reason why one takes tax-deferment certificates. One takes them at the present time.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. If tax rates go up and up—and everybody expects them to go up—in the future more taxes will have to be paid by virtue of having taken amortization earlier.

Mr. AIKEN. They are taking tax deferments when taxes are sky high, we might say.

Mr. FERGUSON. If we keep going as we have, they will not only go sky high; they will puncture the sky.

Mr. AIKEN. The Government has now issued tax-deferment certificates for close to \$20,000,000,000 worth of construction in this country. When those people who have tax-deferment certi-

ates deduct 20 percent of a certain part of the cost in a year, instead of the normal 3 percent, it means that somebody else has to pay taxes for them for a 5-year period. At the end of the 5-year period, if the surtax is removed—and certainly within 5 years taxes will either be lowered, or else the country will be in bad shape—then they have actually made a decided saving through the tax-deferment program.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not also true that the rate will then be determined by the local authorities?

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator asks if it is not true that rates would be determined by local authorities, meaning, I suppose, State public service commissions.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. I would change that to say that rates should be determined by State public service commissions, but the commissions cannot keep within sight of the utility companies and their rate increases.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does not the Senator think that in Kentucky and Tennessee the rates would be regulated by the public service commissions?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Michigan has expired.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have been notified to that effect, and I wish to yield whatever additional time the Senator from Michigan may need.

Mr. McKELLAR. I could use a little time.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Senator from South Carolina let me finish?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, as I understand, on this amendment I have 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina has 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. MAYBANK. On the next amendment we will have an hour?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is a question the Chair is unable to answer, because the present occupant of the chair was not present at the time the agreement was reached.

Mr. MAYBANK. I should like to ask unanimous consent to consolidate the time, if that would be agreeable to everyone.

Mr. FERGUSON. May I have 5 minutes, then?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Senator yield me 5 minutes? I probably shall not need all of it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Let me inquire how much time I have.

Mr. FERGUSON. I thought we had 1 hour on the TVA amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. We do on the committee amendment, but this is a special amendment of the Senator from Michigan to strike out.

Mr. FERGUSON. May I have 3 minutes?

Mr. MAYBANK. Of course the Senator may have 3 minutes, but I should like to have the Parliamentarian through the Chair explain to the Senate the exact situation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As the Chair understands, it was agreed that there should be 2 hours on the TVA amendments. There are three of those amendments. The question is as to how the time is to be divided among the three amendments.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am wondering if there could not be consent by the minority leader to agree to yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. I desire only a few minutes to explain my amendment. May I have 5 minutes of the time?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is welcome to it. I understand I have an hour, which I can yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HILL. Can the Senator from South Carolina, under the agreement, now yield to the Senator from Michigan, let the Senator from Michigan take whatever time he desires, and then yield the remainder of the hour allotted to the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, as I understand, I have an hour and 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Michigan may proceed.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, we have been supplying money in the Tennessee Valley. We have been feeding the calf. The question now is whether or not we have come to the time when the calf should be weaned and compelled to go on its own. There comes a time when a calf must be weaned—and it would appear that it is about time to wean this calf and let these various power-distributing agencies now dependent upon TVA for their source of power begin to make their own arrangements for future power supply, especially so since the hydroelectric potential of the area has been substantially developed and steam power is now having to be employed to care for future load growth.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will not the Senator admit that the calf of which he speaks is one of the most valuable properties in the country? It is actually paying dividends into the Treasury of the United States. It is one of the most successful calves of its kind that has ever been raised in this country.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan has not seen the dividends. We are asked to provide an appropriation of \$171,270,000 to be paid out by the Government to the TVA, instead of dividends coming to the Government in the manner in which dividends are paid by private industry.

One of the basic reasons why TVA is today the sole supplier of power in what it calls its service area is the fact that a standard clause in its contracts with municipalities and other public agencies is the provision that the purchaser may buy from no other source; nor may it



generate its own power. It will not permit municipalities to generate their own power to help this program along.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for just a moment?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator understands, does he not, that there is an agreement, not only with the municipalities but with the private power companies themselves? That agreement has been entered into. We have a lower rate for power in the Tennessee Valley than in almost any other part of the country. The Tennessee Valley Authority is paying money into the Treasury every year.

Mr. FERGUSON. There is no doubt that there is a cheap rate for power, but it is obtained at the expense of all the people of the United States. We are asked to provide an appropriation of \$171,270,000 tax dollars this year. The Senator from Michigan has asked only that \$31,000,000 be taken off. That is a small amount. We are allowing 20 steam plants to go along, at a cost of \$105,000,000. If we could eliminate the monopoly clause, the situation might be different. I see evil in monopoly, whether it be a monopoly by Government or by private enterprise. The elimination of that clause would free the cities of Chattanooga, Memphis, Knoxville, Nashville, and other large power consumers, so that they might supplement TVA power from their own sources.

The other day I examined certain figures relating to the number of United States Government telephones listed for the State of Tennessee, and the number listed in certain cities. In Memphis 140 United States Government telephones were listed in the telephone directory. For the remainder of the State of Tennessee there were 25. That shows what has happened in Tennessee. The situation is almost equally bad in my own city. The figures there were 240 and 127. We know that the Federal Government is moving into those places and taking over business.

Tax-free revenue bonds could be issued at 2½ percent to 3 percent interest. They would have a ready sale in the bond market. The obligation to serve the entire area is one which has been created by TVA in order to render certain cities wholly dependent upon the Federal agency. They have been called TVA's captive cities.

A wise step at this point in the TVA appropriation bill, instead of restoring the four steam plants, might well be for Congress to declare invalid TVA's "exclusive supplier" provisions in its sales contracts. We are not asking for that at the present time. We are only asking that the appropriation be reduced by \$31,000,000.

In a similar situation, where private interests developed the hydroelectric resources of the Susquehanna River and attempted to enter into exclusive supply contracts, the courts held that the contracts were invalid on the ground that they violated the provisions of the Sherman antitrust law. These decisions involved the Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. and the Safe Harbor Water

Power Corp. cases in the fourth circuit. In other words, the Tennessee Valley Authority is exempt from the Sherman antitrust law.

The Senator from Michigan realizes that this is an important question. TVA is always an important question on the floor of the Senate. The question is whether or not we should slow it down, and not make of it a steam industry, furnishing power to be firmed up by hydroelectric power. We started with the philosophy that some steam was needed to firm up hydroelectric power. Now the water power has been used up, and the TVA is going ahead full speed with steam plants.

I hope the Senate will agree to the proposed reduction.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator's amendment would eliminate \$31,000,000 for new plants.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator is correct—not plants which have been started. We are letting those go ahead.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The House has eliminated four new plants.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator is correct. This proposal would cut out four more.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The President's message of May 28 asking for \$3,341,000,000 more for atomic development in the Tennessee Valley provides for \$150,000,000 worth of steam electrical generating plants, transmission lines, and other facilities. In the bill which we are considering, all new projects for atomic energy development have been eliminated, awaiting consideration of the message from the President with respect to new construction.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes. We have received certain figures with respect to atomic energy, and we are waiting on the supplemental bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. With \$150,000,000 of new construction in the latest message, it seems to me that it would be perfectly proper to defer the other new steam generating plants, so that we could consider them all with relation to the atomic energy development.

Mr. FERGUSON. As was developed from some of the testimony of the Atomic Energy Commission, it was admitted that in the Paducah case private industry had been allowed to come in. If private industry were allowed to enter into the program in connection with part of the \$150,000,000, some of the plants could be constructed by private industry. Therefore it is correct to say, as the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts suggests, that in view of the fact that there will be a request for \$150,000,000 in the next supplemental bill, we should again look into the question and see whether or not such construction is essential.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this is the 26th year of the fight on TVA. I have been actively engaged in it from the time I first introduced the Muscle Shoals bill in 1926.

Let me say to my good friend from Michigan that if there is a single human being in the TVA who is friendly to me, I could not name him to save my life. I hope there may be some, but I do not know of any.

The subject of patronage has been brought up—

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no. The Senator did not bring it up. The Senator was very careful about that. However, I saw an article in the press the other day on the subject of patronage.

So far as I know, not a single solitary person connected with TVA is friendly to me. I am not making this fight for any other reason than to do what I think is best for my State and the States surrounding it—Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky—I notice the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] shaking his head.

Mr. McCLELLAN. We furnish private power to the TVA from Arkansas.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is fine.

Mr. President, the Tennessee Valley Authority is one institution owned by the Federal Government which has been a success. It has been a success from almost the very beginning. It has worked so well that time after time I have voted to build similar systems on other rivers such as the Missouri and the Columbia, as I voted for the New York proposal the other day. It means cheaper power for the people of the country.

The Senator from Michigan has referred to the farmers. I desire to speak of farmers, too. When the Muscle Shoals plant was completed in 1930 or 1931, it had the effect of reducing the cost of power to everyone. The very fact that it was established, and the very fact that power could be made cheaper than it could be made by private power companies, brought the price of power down.

The private power companies in Tennessee, the municipalities, and the TVA made an agreement by which TVA was to let the power go to the municipalities, and the private power companies were to take over the wires and the distributing plant of the TVA.

It is a peculiar situation, Mr. President. Someone wrote an article it was stated, that a person connected with the TVA had made the statement that they wanted to have steam power equal to water power.

Mr. FERGUSON. That they would be equal?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; and I am just as much opposed to that proposition as he is. Since the Tennessee Valley Administration has been such a success, I should like to say to the Senator from Michigan, if we are to talk about farmers, that only 7 percent of the farmers of Tennessee had electricity in their homes when the first dam was built on the Tennessee River. How many farmers does the Senator from Michigan think have electricity in their homes now?

Mr. FERGUSON. I hope all of them have electricity in their homes.



Mr. McKELLAR. Eighty-seven percent of the farmers have electricity in their homes. That shows what this project has accomplished. Industry has been benefited by the cheaper rate. The whole State and the whole area have been benefited.

My friend, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], will agree with me that TVA has been of the greatest benefit to his State and to every other State in the Tennessee Valley. I have introduced bill after bill to build dams on the Cumberland River, which flows through a valley just north of the Tennessee. It rises in the mountains of Kentucky, flows through Tennessee, and then into the Ohio. The building of those units must be authorized in order to provide what we call firm power, and in order to be able to let contracts for firm power. It is necessary to have steam power to firm up the electric power. That is all that is involved here. The bill would authorize two units. Several units have been built, one of them last year.

I have grown up with this great development. I hope the Senate will pass the bill authorizing two units to be built next year. I hope the Senate will stand by a project which has been a success. No one can say that it has not been a success. I have not always agreed with some of its policies. Perhaps that is why there is what is known as a McKellar man in my State who is employed by the Authority. I am not speaking of it from the standpoint of the personal equation or from the standpoint of the political equation. I speak for the building up of my own State and of the surrounding States. TVA has been of wonderful benefit to the country.

I should like to illustrate what I have in mind. President Roosevelt at one time was very much in favor of TVA. The bill had been agreed upon, but at his insistence it was changed so as to provide for the appointment of a commission. After the commission was appointed, an amendment was offered on the floor—and I believe it was offered on behalf of private power companies—to limit the number of dams that could be built on the Tennessee River.

The Muscle Shoals Dam had been built and was in operation when Mr. Roosevelt came into office in 1933. He then got the bill passed. I say he got it passed. Actually it was passed by the Senate and by the House, and he approved it. He appointed a commission. The commission made a recommendation to Mr. Roosevelt that we proceed with the Muscle Shoals Dam, now called Wilson Dam, and then finish the Wheeler Dam, which was about two-thirds completed at the time, as I remember. The third recommendation was that the Chickamauga Dam at Chattanooga be completed—and it was a little less than one-half completed at the time—as an experiment. There never was such a fight in the Appropriations Committee or in the Senate as the fight that developed as to whether the private power companies should limit the number of dams to be built on the Tennessee River. The question was finally resolved, after a tie vote

in committee, by putting on the stand a man by the name of Smith, who I am informed is still connected with the private power companies. I asked him what salary he received. He said \$65,000 a year. He was the chief lobbyist for the power companies. That testimony changed one Senator's vote in committee, and the bill was reported to the Senate. We defeated the amendment.

Since that time 39 other dams have been built on that river and tributaries. Under those circumstances, the project having been such a success, why should we change what the committee has reported?

I want to say to my friends on both sides of the aisle that I do not know how they feel about public power, but I know it has been one of the greatest blessings we have ever had in the area in which I live, especially in the Tennessee Valley and also the Cumberland Valley.

I believe it is of the utmost necessity that the plants be provided for at this time. I hope that the Senate will adopt the amendment reported by the committee. The amount of money has been cut in half, or nearly in half. The original appropriation was for \$38,000,000. We cut it down to \$14,000,000, to provide for only two units. I think that is fair.

I ask Senators to look at what has resulted from the success of the Tennessee Valley Authority. I ask Senators on both sides of the aisle who have similar establishments in their States or in their vicinity to consider what they have gained and what is being done, and to remember how the price of power has gone down.

There has been no scandal at all about this matter. I wish to say for the Tennessee Valley Authority that although I did not always agree with it and although I still do not agree with some of those connected with it, nevertheless I think the men in charge of it are honest and are trying to do an honest job. Certainly they are doing a successful job.

I shall not take more time now, because the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is ready to speak further on this question. I merely wish to say that nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to be able to restore a part of the cut the House of Representatives has made in the item for this great institution.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if the amendment of the Senator from Michigan to the committee amendment is agreed to, the Tennessee Valley Authority will be seriously crippled and will be denied even an opportunity to meet the needs and the demands for power in the Tennessee Valley area. Furthermore, if the amendment of the Senator from Michigan to the committee amendment is agreed to, it will seriously jeopardize the national defense program.

As the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] has said, it is absolutely necessary that this amendment to the committee amendment be rejected, if the TVA is to measure up to its responsibilities in meeting the needs and the demands for power in the Tennessee Valley and the national defense requirements of the Nation.

Let me say to the Senate that the appropriation recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee at this point in the bill does not provide for the building of a single new steam plant; it does not provide one penny for the inauguration or establishment of a new steam plant. All it does is provide funds for additional generating units in steam plants now in existence.

So far as the Shawnee steam plant in Kentucky is concerned, I wish to say that that plant was built by the Tennessee Valley Authority, not upon its own initiative, not because the Tennessee Valley Authority wished to build that plant, but because the Atomic Energy Commission requested the Tennessee Valley Authority to build that plant in the name of the national defense effort, we might say, in order to supply power for the great atomic energy plant in the State of Kentucky.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. HILL. I yield to my distinguished friend, the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Let me inquire of the distinguished Senator from Alabama whether these additional facilities are necessary to supply the atomic energy plant.

Mr. HILL. Not all of them are necessary to supply the atomic energy plant.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Is any part of them necessary for that purpose?

Mr. HILL. Some of this power will go not only to the great atomic energy plant in Kentucky, but also to the atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Some of the other power will go to other defense plants in the Tennessee Valley, and also to other industrial and manufacturing plants there and to municipalities, for Rural Electrification Administration uses, and to approximately 1,200,000 homes, farms, and other consumers in the Tennessee Valley.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield further to me?

Mr. HILL. I yield to my distinguished friend.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I wish to have the RECORD clear. Surely any power that is produced and generated either from steam plants or from hydroelectric plants will be used for some purpose. I ask whether this additional facility is necessary for the Atomic Energy plant to which the Senator from Alabama has referred as the one which initially called for the building of the additional plant.

Mr. HILL. I may say that two additional generating units to be installed at the Shawnee plant are the units from which some power will go to the Atomic Energy Commission's plant, and some of the power may go back into the Tennessee Valley system, to serve other industries and other plants in the Tennessee Valley.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I appreciate that; but the power will obviously go somewhere. So I ask the pointed question:



Is it necessary for the Atomic Energy plant, or is the Atomic Energy plant used just as a springboard, in order to obtain more power?

Mr. HILL. Oh, no.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no.

Mr. HILL. Oh, no; the Atomic Energy plant is not used as a springboard. As I said in the first instance to my good friend, the Senator from Arkansas, the plant there was built because the Atomic Energy Commission went to the Tennessee Valley Authority with an urgent request for the building of the plant, in order to supply power to the Atomic Energy Commission's installation in the State of Kentucky.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield at this point?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I appreciate the fact that the time available to the Senator from Alabama is limited, and I do not wish to use all of it.

Mr. HILL. Of course.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Nevertheless, I wish to make clear my position on this matter.

Under the circumstances relating to the Tennessee Valley area, I am willing to vote for appropriations to construct steam-generating plants to the extent that it is necessary to firm up hydroelectric power, for there is no other remedy; but by my vote on this matter, I am not willing to set a precedent for having other steam plants built at any place where there may be a desire to have them built and at any place where there is a desire to have more power generated, and to have the Federal Government finance them. We must draw the line somewhere.

On the other hand, whenever hydroelectric power which is available needs firming up, if private companies are not available to firm it up, I am willing to vote for appropriations for the construction of steam plants to firm up the hydroelectric power, because there will be a definite loss in potential values unless that is done.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say to the Senator from Arkansas that, as he recalls, the Cumberland Valley is being provided with dams, just as the Tennessee Valley has been. That development requires the construction of additional steam plants. That situation constitutes another reason for the adoption of this committee amendment. Hydroelectric power is now being generated on the Cumberland River; and in order to firm it up, we are obliged to have two more plants.

Mr. McCLELLAN. That is a question which I wish to have determined. I wish the RECORD to be made clear on that point. I am willing to vote for appropriations in that area, to firm up hydroelectric power; but by that vote I do not commit myself to vote promiscuously for the construction of steam plants all over the country, to firm up power.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. If the Senator from Arkansas will examine page 413 of the hearings I believe he will find there a direct answer to his question.

As I understand the situation, it is that if the four additional units had been authorized for the Shawnee steam plant the TVA would have had the minimum safety amount of 7 percent over the requirement, that is, over the present amounts which would be allocated to the atomic-energy plants and other plants. In other words, as a result of that situation, if all four of these units had been authorized, the TVA would have had a 7-percent surplus, which is the minimum safety allowance.

The House of Representatives cut out the item for the four units, and the result of that action will be to bring the available power below the danger point.

The Senate committee has voted to restore the appropriation items for two units; and that is the question which is now in controversy here.

In order really to have sufficient capacity to take care of the Atomic Energy plants and other defense plants, the Congress should make available these four additional units, instead of only the two additional units provided for in the bill. The hearings make clear that this is necessary in order to permit the Atomic Energy plant in Kentucky to carry on its operations.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Tennessee is correct. The four additional units should be made available, although the committee amendment provides for only two of the additional units.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me point out that that was all we could obtain; it was the result of a compromise, after quite a fight in the committee.

Mr. HILL. That is correct; but for the fight the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] made, we would not have gotten from the committee the amendment providing for the two additional units. I wish to make that point clear.

Mr. KEFAUVER. In order to make the record clear, I believe it should be pointed out that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] wishes to strike from the bill all provision for the two plants there, plus the two at Kingston, Tenn., plus the two at Colbert, Ala.

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. KEFAUVER. If the funds for those plants are stricken from the bill, the TVA will be very hard hit to meet its defense needs, if it has only the two additional units in the Shawnee steam plant. That is correct is it not?

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct. But I may say there was a terrific battle in the committee to get the appropriation as recommended by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I do not want to complain of the committee. I thought the committee treated me fine all the way along. I have no complaint whatever.

Mr. HILL. It was the tireless efforts and fine leadership of the Senator from Tennessee and the great esteem and appreciation in which the committee holds the Senator from Tennessee that

moved the committee to adopt the amendment providing the additional units for the Shawnee steam plant. I say to the Senator from Tennessee that once more he won victory for TVA.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I was interested in the statement made by the Senator from Arkansas, and I have been particularly interested in the statement that has been made here about the use of this power for atomic energy. There is another feature which comes to my mind, which I have not heard mentioned, and it is something which is equally essential. It is already in the Tennessee Valley. It is not the case of another industrial plant coming into the area. It is already there. I refer to the manufacture of aluminum.

Mr. HILL. I may say to my friend from Alabama that he has not heard me mention it, because I have not been able to come to it. I was getting to that subject as rapidly as possible, but I had been unable to do so, since there have been many interruptions. I am glad the Senator has raised that question. We can hardly pick up a newspaper nowadays, whether in the morning or in the afternoon, but what we see that someone is advocating the cause of air power; and I, myself, am one of the apostles of air power. But we cannot have air power unless we have the airplanes with which to carry on the functions of air power. Aluminum is essential in order to make airplanes. In the Tennessee Valley today, as my colleague from Alabama knows, there is located the great plant of the Aluminum Co. of America, the largest producer of aluminum in the country. Their very great plant for this production is at Alcoa, Tenn., in the heart of the Tennessee Valley. Also located in that area is the Reynolds Metal Co., which is another large producer of aluminum. As we know, the greater part of the aluminum used in connection with air power in winning World War II was made with TVA power developed in the Tennessee Valley.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield once more?

Mr. HILL. I yield to my colleague, the junior Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is it not true that at this particular time the Government of the United States is discussing with the Aluminum Co. of Canada a proposal to buy vast quantities of aluminum? My colleague, the senior Senator from Alabama, the Senator from Arkansas, and other Senators have protested against buying aluminum from Canada. We have been met with the answer that there simply is not available in this country sufficient power with which to produce the necessary supply of aluminum.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is absolutely correct. The Government came within an inch of signing that contract with the Canadian Aluminum Co.

Mr. SPARKMAN. And the Government is waiting even now.



Mr. HILL. That is correct, I do not hesitate at all to say that if the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan were adopted, the Government would have to sign that contract. It would have to sign a contract with the Canadian company in order to obtain the aluminum which we must have for our airplanes and our airpower, because sufficient power would not be available in the Tennessee Valley and at other places within the United States with which to produce the necessary aluminum.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I merely wanted to observe that the Senator is endeavoring to emphasize the point that, because the Nation may need airplanes or may need aluminum, the Federal Government ought to build a plant in order to obtain it. I do not agree with that thesis at all. I am willing to firm up hydroelectric power in this particular area. It is an Authority area. But when we consider the broad aspect of it and say, merely because the Government needs guns or planes, that the Government should build factories, and because the Government needs power, it should build power plants, I wholly disagree with that contention. However, if the project can be tied into the need within that particular valley, then I would be willing to go along with it.

Mr. HILL. That is exactly what the Senator from Alabama was seeking to emphasize when he referred to the fact that in the valley today there is the greatest aluminum plant in the United States, the plant of the Aluminum Co. of America.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It is operating, is it not?

Mr. HILL. It is.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It has the necessary power with which to operate, does it not?

Mr. HILL. Yes. It is operating, but the Senator from Arkansas, because there is a fine aluminum plant in his State, knows that it is a kind of operation which requires much time. For example, aluminum is obtained from raw bauxite.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to my friend from Vermont.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to ask my friend from Alabama whether he has any evidence, or whether he has ever observed any evidence, that aluminum can be produced economically by means of steam power?

Mr. HILL. It is my understanding that it certainly can be so produced, but it depends on several factors. When the Senator speaks of steam power, a great deal depends upon where the coal is, whether it is necessary to pay a high cost for transporting the coal, or whether the coal is right at the steam plant. Within my own State of Alabama, certainly the Alabama Power Co., serving most of the counties of Alabama, is not

developing additional hydroelectric power; it is developing coal power. It is going right to the coal mines, so to speak, placing their plant at the coal mine, and thus developing cheap power.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, if he will yield, I should further like to ask my friend from Alabama whether, when the private aluminum industry undertakes to find the very cheapest spot in which to make aluminum, it does not invariably go to the place where hydroelectric power can be developed most cheaply?

Mr. HILL. Of course, the Senator knows that there are some rivers which develop hydroelectric power, which is the cheapest power we have. I think the cheapest power in the entire United States is to be found at Bonneville on the west coast. The Senator from Vermont knows as a businessman, that in the operation of a business a number of factors are involved. There is not only the factor of cheap power, but there is also the factor of how far the plant may be located from the consumer, and of how much transportation must be paid in order to get the product to the consumer. So there are numerous factors which enter into the selection of the site for a plant.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to my friend from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to add that if the amendment offered by the committee were adopted, it would not at all affect the price. We would still have the cheap power we now have. It would merely make it a businesslike operation. That would be the only effect of it. I do not really see how anyone could argue to the contrary concerning this matter.

Mr. HILL. As the Senator from Tennessee so well emphasized, we are not proposing to build new plants.

Mr. McKELLAR. Not at all.

Mr. HILL. We are putting some additional generating units into existing plants.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Should it not be pointed out for the benefit of the Senator from Vermont that the Aluminum Co. at Alcoa, to which the Senator from Alabama referred, was not built in that location by the Government. It was in existence and using hydroelectric power there long, long before the TVA came into being. So there is involved only the expansion or the larger use of an already existing facility.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Furthermore, the Aluminum Co. was operating for many years, even before Wilson Dam was started, in 1926.

Mr. HILL. The Senator knows better about it than I do, but, as I recall, that plant was perhaps the original plan of the Aluminum Co. of America.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is one of the original plants of the Aluminum Co. of America, and it has developed as the Tennessee Valley Authority has developed. We are familiar with what the West has accomplished by following in the footsteps of TVA.

Mr. FLANDERS and Mr. McCLELLAN addressed the Chair.

Mr. HILL. I yield first to my friend from Vermont, and following that I shall yield to my friend from Arkansas.

Mr. FLANDERS. I do not want to prolong my questioning unduly, but I should like to ask whether I am really presumptuous in worrying, when the argument seems to take the line that additional steam power should be used for the sake of aluminum production, when I know of no important aluminum plant that has ever been located on the basis of steam power available for its use.

The Aluminum Co. of America went clear up the Saguenay River, miles away from any consumer, miles away from its source, although there was water transportation. Why? For the sake of cheap electric power. Aluminum has never been made by steam power.

Mr. HILL. I do not think there is any cheaper power on the North American continent than is the power of the Saguenay River. The company went there to get the cheapest power it could find.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I am willing to go along with the proposal to build steam plants in the Tennessee Valley area to the extent that it is necessary to firm up the hydroelectric power, but there must be some line of demarcation as to where the taxpayers are to spend their money for steam plants. If we go beyond that point, simply because power is needed in that area, we may cover the whole map, anywhere that power is needed, and the Government will have to make appropriations to build steam plants. Power is needed all over the Nation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree entirely with the Senator from Arkansas. The only purpose of this appropriation is to firm up power.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am willing to go along with the Senator on that, but we want to keep the record clear. When we have done that, we have discharged our responsibility.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I intend to support the committee amendment because of the assurance which I have now received from the Senator from Alabama and the Senator from Tennessee. There is a question of firming up hydroelectric power. I have always been, as the Senator knows, a firm believer in the development of hydroelectric power, whether it be at Bonneville, Grand Coulee, Niagara, or the St. Lawrence River. But I agree with the Senator from Arkansas



that there must be a dividing line between steam power and hydroelectric power. I shall support the amendment.

Mr. HILL. I desire to be perfectly frank with the Senator from New York. All the power will not be used for firming-up purposes. Take, for instance, the Shawnee steam plant. The power there is developed by coal, and it is going to the atomic-energy plant.

Mr. LEHMAN. It is firming up hydroelectric power in the manufacture of defense material.

Mr. HILL. It produces power for the atomic-energy plant.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Senator point out any place in the record showing that the money is to be used to construct steam plants to firm up hydroelectric power?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, my time is limited. I do not want to cut the Senator off. Mr. Clapp said that the four additional units proposed were not specifically for the purpose of new loads at the atomic-energy plant, but were to help to meet the general load in the entire TVA area, not merely for the purpose of firming up power. The Senator would not want to exclude farmers from this cheap power, would he?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is what would happen if the power is not firmed up.

Mr. FERGUSON. We are not going to get cheap power for the farmers from coal plants. We get cheap power from hydroelectric plants, just as was said by the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS].

This is not a firming-up proposal; it is a new philosophy. That is the reason I want private industry to come in.

Mr. McKELLAR. That would have to come up on a legislative bill, not on an appropriation bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. We can take the item out of the appropriation bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, how much time have I consumed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). There are only 25 minutes left of the hour.

Mr. HILL. I do not want to consume all the time.

I have spoken of aluminum plants. There are many other defense plants, electro-metallurgical plants, and chemical plants. On several military reservations, as the distinguished Senator from Tennessee so well knows, there are great chemical-warfare installations and large ordnance installations. There are phosphate plants, plants manufacturing rubber, and plants engaged in the fabrication of metals. Many plants contribute to the strength and to the defense of our Nation.

In this connection, Mr. President, let me invite the Senate's attention to a report prepared by the Electric Power Advisory Committee, appointed by Mr. Fleischmann, who is the Administrator of the Defense Production Administration. In that report it is stated that the national power expansion program, over the next 3 years, 1952 to 1954, is 30,000,-

000 kilowatts, which is too small. Only recently the Defense Administration announced an increase in the electric power expansion program to provide 32,000,000 kilowatts of new capacity.

The distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] who is chairman of the Joint Committee on Defense Production—

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator understands that the appropriation was originally \$28,000,000, but the committee reduced it.

Mr. HILL. We cut off two of the plants. We cut the number in half.

The Joint Committee on Defense, of which the distinguished Senator from South Carolina is chairman, a committee composed of members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House and the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, made a study from which I should like to read:

Embarking on a policy of increasing the productive capacity of American industry during the present emergency, care must be taken to see that all necessary elements required for that increase are given due consideration and provided. Obviously one of these elements is electric power. Your committee cannot emphasize too strongly the need for realizing the long lead time required to increase the output of electric power. In the face of past and current predictions by men competent in this field that the Nation faces a power shortage, especially in the Southeast and the Northwest, our policy makers both in Government and in industry must give full recognition to the lead-time factor.

The committee is referring to the fact that it takes 3 or 4 years to order, to purchase, and to get delivery on the units of power. We cannot get these things by Saturday night; we cannot get them in a year's time or 2 year's time; it takes 3 or 4 years to get them.

The committee goes on to say:

It must also be remembered that DEPA's estimates for power requirements are based upon present military requirements. Any increase in these requirements—which is entirely possible—will cause a increase in requirements for electric power capacity.

In view of these considerations, there is more danger of underestimating than of overestimating electric power requirements—yet this Nation cannot afford to underestimate those requirements.

I repeat—"yet this Nation cannot afford to underestimate those requirements."

As I have said, Mr. President, the committee by its amendment cut the appropriation about \$4,000,000 under the budget estimate.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator that we were conservative in the committee. We cut \$1,800,000,000 the amount carried in last year's appropriation bill and \$750,000,000 from the present budget estimates.

Mr. HILL. I was referring about the generating units.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand. I appreciate what the Senator says.

Mr. HILL. The Senator's subcommittee was very conservative, and the full committee stood squarely behind the subcommittee in its conservatism.

Mr. MAYBANK. And we cut the amount in the President's budget almost in half.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct. The committee did cut in half the amount for the generating units at the Shawnee plant.

Mr. President, a little earlier in the evening, my good friend the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON]—and he is my good friend, although I do not always agree with him—made an impassioned speech on the floor of the Senate against an appropriation of any money for a road in Nicaragua.

Mr. FERGUSON. I meant it, too.

Mr. HILL. Unless we provide the money which the committee recommends in this committee amendment, we shall be forced to go to Canada and other places to get aluminum and other materials needed for the defense of our country. As I said in the beginning, this amendment would not only seriously cripple the Tennessee Valley Authority, but it would jeopardize the national defense and the freedom of our country.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair may advise that the Senator from South Carolina has 20 minutes remaining.

Mr. KEFAUVER. If the Chair will notify me when I have consumed 10 minutes, I will appreciate it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The hearings, at page 413, clearly state the case here involved. After reciting the findings of the Maybank committee as to the necessity for planning ahead in order to have sufficient electric power available for the defense establishment—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to say that when the committee report was filed by the joint committee, there was no opposition. I received communications from power and private interests to the effect that the report was factually correct. I merely wish that to be shown in the RECORD. I appreciate what the Senator has to say.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I thank the Senator.

I believe everybody connected with public and private power, as well as everyone else, agrees that the findings of the joint committee were correct and fully substantiated.

The committee, after reaching the conclusion that it was necessary to plan 4 years ahead for the production of the power which will be required, urged that full consideration be given, in connection with the defense effort, to having an ample power supply, and that plans should be made for it now.

The testimony shows that with the four Shawnee units in the steam plant, the TVA would have barely enough surplus to take care of a possible emergency or of an additional military establishment, even after the atomic-energy plant at Paducah, Ky., had been constructed.



It was considered—and so stated—that there should be a minimum of 7 percent above estimated requirements as a margin of safety and that with the four units which the President recommended, and which the TVA requested, the TVA would have just 7 percent to take care of an emergency or an additional demand.

The testimony shows that if those four units were eliminated, there would be absolutely no margin of safety, and it would be doubtful whether TVA would have sufficient power to supply even minimum defense needs. So, even with the two units restored to the bill, which was done by the Senate committee, there still will not be a margin of safety, such as has been recommended by the Maybank subcommittee.

Instead of eliminating the two units already in the bill for the Shawnee steam plant, the two at Kingston, and the two at Goldsboro, Ala., in order to meet the defense requirements of the Nation, and provide a sufficient margin of safety, the Senate ought to restore the four units for the Shawnee power plant, instead of only two.

I know the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] and the members of the Committee on Appropriations interested in this project have done the very best that could be done under the circumstances.

This power should be supplied by the Tennessee Valley Authority for these reasons: If a time comes when an additional amount of power might be used over and above what was calculated for the atomic-energy plant at Paducah, if it is connected with the TVA system, that power can be taken from somewhere else. If the time should come when the atomic-energy plant at Paducah would not have to be operated full time, in the event of a bettering of world conditions, then the testimony shows, as stated by Mr. Clapp, that the power from this steam plant, operating in the TVA system, could be utilized so that there would not be any waste to the Government.

Mr. President, it should be kept in mind also that if this facility were built by a private company specifically for the atomic-energy plant at Paducah, Ky., it would be, as the testimony shows, a captive of the atomic-energy plant. If the atomic-energy plant should close, the power plant would have no customers. If power were shut off in that area, it would be in the interest of economy and good management to have the power available so that it could be used elsewhere in the system in the event the atomic-energy plant should not have to be operated.

Mr. President, it should be kept in mind also, I think, that the TVA is under an obligation to the United States Congress to amortize and pay off its investments charged to electric power within 40 years of the time any investment is made. A bill for amortization in a period of 40 years was passed about 4 or 5 years ago, and a large or substantial part of the investment made in TVA has already been paid back or has been reappropriated for additional items authorized by the Congress.

Considering the testimony as to the margin of safety which is so urgently necessary, I feel that the Senate would neglect its obligation to the Nation and the safety of the country if it did not at least provide for these two steam plant units to furnish the very minimum amount of power necessary for the atomic energy plant.

I certainly wish to join as strongly as I can in support of the position of the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] against the Ferguson amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are 12 minutes remaining on the side of the proponents of the amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to reach an agreement as to the time, because I do not desire to use the 12 minutes myself. If the Senator from Michigan wishes to use it, that is agreeable to me.

Mr. FERGUSON. A very few minutes would be agreeable to me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield to me?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, some moments ago I asked that the amendments on page 29, referring to the Interstate Commerce Commission, be passed over. At this time I wish to withdraw that request, and have that paragraph open for consideration. I wish to offer an amendment, by unanimous consent, to section 404, on page 72. I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the amendment inserting section 404, beginning on page 71, was agreed to, be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the vote is reconsidered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Now, Mr. President, following two amendments which have already been agreed to in the committee amendment on page 72, I wish to offer an amendment after line 9, in subdivision (b), to read as follows:

13. Employees of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I hope the Senate will agree to this amendment to the committee amendment. I have spoken to the Senator from Colorado about it. His amendment to the committee amendment is in the nature of an exemption from the so-called Ferguson amendment, for the benefit of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is a small agency. Therefore, the Senator from Michigan has no objection.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, the Senator from Colorado does not ask for any increases in salary, does he?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Not at all.

Mr. MAYBANK. He asks only that that agency be treated as other agencies have been treated?

Mr. McKellar. I see no objection in the world to the amendment. I think the agency should be exempted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the amendment which he proposes to the committee amendment?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Colorado to the committee amendment on page 72, after line 9, is agreed to; and, without objection, the amendment as amended, is agreed to.

The question now recurs on the TVA amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, as I understand, the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. Ferguson] desires 5 or 10 minutes.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have 12 minutes remaining. I ask that 2 minutes in rebuttal be reserved for the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, this is an important matter. It involves the entire question of what we are to do about the Government developing power. The Senator from Michigan is not objecting to hydroelectric power. That has been developed. The question of firming up hydroelectric power is not involved here. The question is whether or not the United States Government is going into the power business. The distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. Hill] made it clear that it is desired to use these steam plants not for firming up hydroelectric power, but for the purpose of providing power for plants which are to manufacture aluminum. I say that that was never the purpose of the TVA.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. The purpose of TVA was only to develop hydroelectric power. Then the TVA said that it wanted to firm up that hydroelectric power. What is meant by firming up hydroelectric power? It means that over a period of time there is a certain amount of hydroelectric power developed when there is plenty of water. During the drought periods there is less water and less hydroelectric power. Therefore the hydroelectric power needs to be firmed up to a point represented by the normal flow of the water.

There is no objection here today on that score at all. It is a question of providing new power for new business coming into the Tennessee Valley. Let me say to Senators who say that they represent four States in this area that we should represent 48 States, not 4.

The whole question is, Is the United States going into the business of furnishing power? If we are to build power plants in this area with the dollars of the American taxpayer, there will be no other area in the United States where any plant can manufacture war goods. If the operators of a plant in Kansas wish to build a new plant, they must furnish their own power or obtain private power. If a company in Michigan wishes to build, it must furnish its own power or obtain private power.



It is said that the Tennessee Valley Authority wishes to take the money of the taxpayers for the purpose of developing power in the Tennessee Valley, and say to all the manufacturers in America, "Come to the Tennessee Valley. We will furnish you power, and we will furnish it at a low rate. We are not paying any income tax. We get the money from the Federal Government at a low interest rate. We have hydroelectric power. We have a monopoly." There will no longer be a yardstick to show at what cost power can be furnished.

The record does not show that any of the plants proposed would be used to firm up power. Therefore, we should vote to cut the amount by \$31,000,000, and let the subject be reexamined when the atomic energy supplemental bill comes before us. A request is being made for \$150,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority, including the purchase of not to exceed 75 additional passenger motor vehicles.

What was done at Paducah? That project was not for the purpose of firming up power. It was a new plant. Private industry was not allowed to furnish all the power. The five firms which had created a plant there were informed that they would be allowed to furnish half the power.

Here we have a monopoly. The Government of the United States, all powerful, with the taxing power behind it, is saying to the people of the Tennessee Valley, "Everyone else stay out. It is no longer a question of firming up power. It is a question of providing power for a growth which we believe we can obtain at the expense of the rest of the Nation."

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I do not think the Senator quite states the situation as it was stated by the Chairman of the TVA.

Mr. FERGUSON. I hope I did.

Mr. KEFAUVER. In response to a question about firming up power, Mr. Clapp said:

But if I might explain more fully, much of the steam capacity the TVA is building today is being built for the specific purpose of supplying national defense loads and high load factor loads. If you segregate those amounts from the normal loads of the TVA, and relate the remaining steam to the hydro system, we still have need for steam capacity that can be used to firm up the hydro capacity in the river.

Mr. FERGUSON. Where does the record show the amount which is necessary for firming up power?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Of course, when the plants are built the entire system is used not only for furnishing power to Paducah, but power for the Alcoa plant at Maryville and plants at other places.

Mr. FERGUSON. But Alcoa is not being furnished power by the Federal Government unless it is hydroelectric power. That is not the purpose of this project. If hydroelectric power is furnished, only hydroelectric power can be firmed up. If Alcoa built a manufac-

turing plant anywhere else, it would either have to build its own power plant or be furnished power by some private firm. If Alcoa had an aluminum plant in Michigan, it would not build a steam plant, because then it would be in competition.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Does not the Senator agree that in order to have a margin of safety it is necessary to have 7 percent more than is planned for? The entire TVA system, with these 4 generating plants, would have a margin of 7 percent. However, the testimony shows that if 4 plants were taken away, no margin whatsoever would be left for the entire system.

Mr. FERGUSON. But it is not a question of firming up power.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Thus the national defense effort would be endangered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Clapp said:

The four additional units which we proposed at Shawnee and for which the House struck the money were not specifically for the purpose of meeting new loads at the atomic-energy plant, but were to help meet our general load growth in the entire TVA service area.

The only words I have been able to find relating to this item are as follows:

If you segregate those amounts from the normal loads of the TVA, and relate the remaining steam to the hydro system, we still have need for steam capacity that can be used to firm up the hydro capacity in the river.

Mr. Clapp talks about supplying the national defense load. All industry in Detroit is more or less engaged in national defense.

If you segregate those amounts from the normal loads of the TVA, and relate the remaining steam to the hydro system, we still have need for steam capacity that can be used to firm up the hydro capacity in the river.

TVA has no right to use it in other places and then firm up the power merely because they have a lack of it at that place.

Mr. KEFAUVER. It is made clear at the top of the page that the whole TVA system, in order to furnish power necessary for the atomic energy plant, had to have the four units at Shawnee.

Mr. FERGUSON. On page 422 it is stated that the four plants are not involved.

Mr. KEFAUVER. TVA does not separate the power from this steam plant and from the other steam plant specifically. It is all put into the system. That is the way it should be done. If the power from one plant is not used at one place, it can be used at some other place. It is made clear at the top of the page, that if the four units are not provided the defense effort will be endangered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, based on the evidence in the record, the Senate should not vote for the appropriation on the theory that it is to be used for the purpose of firming up power. It is new power, and it has nothing to do with firming up power.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered

by the Senator from Michigan to the committee amendment on page 39, line 9.

Several Senators requested the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Chair direct the clerk to state the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the pending amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 39, line 9, it is proposed to strike out "\$186,027,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$140,270,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] to the committee amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is the Senator from Michigan correct in his understanding that the adoption of the amendment would mean a reduction of \$31,000,000, and that therefore a "yea" vote would be a vote in favor of the reduction, and a "nay" vote would be in favor of the amount stated in the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan will have to interpret his amendment according to his own understanding. The Senator's amendment would reduce the committee recommendation in the bill from \$186,027,000 to \$140,270,000.

Mr. FERGUSON. Therefore a "yea" vote would be a vote for the reduction.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the Chair's interpretation.

Mr. McKELLAR. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Would a "yea" vote for the Ferguson amendment be a vote against what the committee has reported?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that it is his understanding that a "yea" vote would be a vote to reduce the amount that the committee has recommended.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. A "yea" vote would reduce the amount from the House figure of \$171,270,000 to \$140,270,000. In other words, it would be a substitute for the committee amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. It is a substitute for the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the committee amendment to the bill provides for \$186,027,000 in lieu of \$171,270,000, as stated in the House bill. The pending amendment would reduce the amount in the committee amendment from \$186,027,000 to \$140,270,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Therefore it would reduce the House figure by \$31,000,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAYBANK. It is equally true that the committee amendment reduces the budget estimate by \$14,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair does not have the budget before him.

Mr. MAYBANK. The estimate was sent to the committee. This is very important, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask if what I stated is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair does not have the budget before him. He cannot answer the Senator's question.

Mr. MAYBANK. It ought to be in the RECORD.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the Chair should state that a "yea" vote is a vote in favor of the Ferguson amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. And a "nay" vote is a vote for the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has so stated. A "yea" vote is in favor of the Ferguson amendment, or a vote to reduce the amount of the committee's recommendation.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a delegate from the United States to the International Labor Organization Conference, which is to meet in Geneva, Switzerland.

I announce further that on this vote the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from Georgia would vote "nay."

I announce also that on this vote the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada would vote "nay," and the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from

Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would each vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN and Mr. DUFF], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] are detained on official business.

On this vote, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is paired with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea," and the Senator from Nevada would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Utah would vote "yea" and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 36, as follows:

#### YEAS—31

|             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Bennett     | Ives        | Smathers     |
| Bricker     | Jenner      | Smith, Maine |
| Bridges     | Kem         | Smith, N. J. |
| Capehart    | Kilgore     | Smith, N. C. |
| Dirksen     | Lodge       | Taft         |
| Dworshak    | McCarthy    | Thye         |
| Ferguson    | Millikin    | Welker       |
| Flanders    | Nixon       | Wiley        |
| Hendrickson | Robertson   | Williams     |
| Hoey        | Saltonstall |              |
| Holland     | Schoeppel   |              |

#### NAYS—36

|               |                 |           |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Aiken         | Humphrey        | McKellar  |
| Anderson      | Hunt            | Monroney  |
| Butler, Nebr. | Johnson, Colo.  | Moody     |
| Cain          | Johnson, Tex.   | Morse     |
| Clements      | Johnston, S. C. | Mundt     |
| Douglas       | Kefauver        | Neely     |
| Eastland      | Kerr            | O'Mahoney |
| Ellender      | Lehman          | Pastore   |
| Green         | Long            | Sparkman  |
| Hayden        | Maybank         | Stennis   |
| Hennings      | McClellan       | Underwood |
| Hill          | McFarland       | Young     |

#### NOT VOTING—29

|             |              |          |
|-------------|--------------|----------|
| Benton      | Ecton        | Martin   |
| Brewster    | Frear        | McCarran |
| Butler, Md. | Fulbright    | McMahon  |
| Byrd        | George       | Murray   |
| Carlson     | Gillette     | O'Connor |
| Case        | Hickenlooper | Russell  |
| Chavez      | Knowland     | Seaton   |
| Connally    | Langer       | Tobey    |
| Cordon      | Magnuson     | Watkins  |
| Duff        | Malone       |          |

So Mr. FERGUSON's amendment to the committee amendment on page 39, in line 8, was rejected.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of the Senator from Michigan to the committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 39, in line 8.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I hope we may have a yea-and-nay vote on this committee amendment, so we shall know whether the Senate desires to go along with the amount voted by the House of Representatives or the amount voted by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The argument which was applicable to the cut proposed by me is also applicable in this case.

The pending question is whether we shall appropriate \$171,270,000, the amount voted by the House of Representatives, or \$186,027,000, the amount recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, could we vote on all three amendments en bloc?

Mr. FERGUSON. No; I think this one committee amendment should be voted on separately, so that we may ascertain what the Senate wishes to do.

Mr. President, the question comes down to this: These plants are not for the purpose of firming up hydroelectric power. They are for the purpose of developing power for industries in this area, not to firm up hydroelectric power. If any plant now moves into this neighborhood, it will be able to obtain this power from the Federal Government.

The question is whether we wish to use funds of the Federal Government only for the purpose of firming up hydroelectric power or whether we wish to use Federal Government funds for the purpose of building steam plants, so that industry will move into this neighborhood, and thus be taken away from other States. That is the simple problem confronting us; that is the issue now before the Senate.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the vote we are about to cast will be a vote on the question of whether we shall approve the amendment reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee, that amendment calling for an increase of approximately \$14,000,000 in the amount of this item.

It was my understanding throughout the hearings that the reason why the TVA built units to provide 50 percent of the power and the reason why the private power companies built units to provide 50 percent of the power was that a year ago the private power companies refused to build facilities sufficient to provide 100 percent of the power. If I am in error, I ask the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] to correct me.

I voted for this item only after I learned that the private power companies refused to provide 100 percent of



the power and only after I learned that this committee amendment, if adopted, will result in decreasing the item included in the President's budget.

Mr. President, I have nothing further to say on this amendment. I yield now to the Senator from Alabama, but I wish to have my position made clear and to have the RECORD clear.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). Does the Senator from South Carolina yield the floor?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, so far as the Shawnee steam plant is concerned, the TVA built that plant at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission. If private power companies had been willing to provide and if they had been in a position to provide 100 percent of the power the Atomic Energy Commission wanted, the TVA would never have built the Shawnee plant.

The Atomic Energy Commission preferred to do business with the private power companies, and that certainly would have been all right with the TVA. The TVA did not go to the Atomic Energy Commission; the Atomic Energy Commission went to the TVA, and said, "We must have this power, and we want you to supply half of it. The private power companies are not in a position to supply more than half of it and do not wish to supply more than half of it."

Mr. MAYBANK. That was my understanding.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I think a basic problem is involved here, namely, whether we are to have—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Indiana suspend for a moment, please?

Let the Chair announce that there is a limitation of time; and the time available is under the control of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the minority leader or the acting minority leader.

Approximately 40 minutes remain on the side of the opponents of the committee amendment, and approximately 10 minutes remain on the side of the proponents of the committee amendment.

To whom does either of those Senators yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In this instance is it not true that I am representing the opponents of the committee amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes. Previously, on the question of agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan to the committee amendment, the Senator from Massachusetts represented the proponents of that amendment to the committee amendment.

However, at this time the Senate is considering the committee amendment itself; and in this instance the Senator from Massachusetts has control of the time for the opponents of the committee amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Chair.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So at the present time 40 minutes remain to my side; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, on the original two amendments.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Indiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I think a basic problem is involved here in connection with the question of having the Federal Government build steam plants. I have no objection to the Federal Government's developing hydroelectric power from rivers where navigation and irrigation and flood-control are involved. But in this instance it is proposed to build steam plants. If we could justify a steam plant within 50 miles of a river, or within 10 miles, or on the banks of a river, it would be possible to justify one 1,000 miles away. So I think a basic principle is involved.

If we are to vote for the Federal Government to take over the production of power in America, let us do so; let us turn over the natural resources to the Government; let us turn over to the Government the tidelands oil. Let us give the Government everything. As I sit here watching the votes of Senators, I notice that those who are opposed to the development by the Federal Government of the oil resources of the tidelands—which is power, nothing more than power, just as much so as hydroelectric power—vote one way on the one question, and a different way on the other question. I am opposed to the Federal Government's developing power other than that which can be developed from the rivers in connection with flood control and navigation and irrigation. If we are to permit the Federal Government to build steam plants, even though it be on the bank of a river, or 10 miles away, or 50 miles away—if the Government can build such a plant 50 miles away, it can build one 1,000 miles or 2,000 miles away—we at least ought to be consistent. I for one am becoming tired of seeing the Senate run up the hill and then run down the bill, applying one principle and one standard in one case, and to one sort of power, and the opposite in another case. Let us at least be consistent.

I want it known—and I want the statement to go on record—that I am opposed to the Federal Government's going into any kind of business which private industry can handle, and should handle—and private industry can handle the power in the country. I am in favor of the Federal Government's developing power on rivers in connection with navigation and irrigation and flood control, but I dislike to see Senators and the Senate go up the hill and then come down the hill, applying one standard to one thing and the opposite standard to another.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the committee amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONNOR] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a delegate from the United States to the International Labor Organization Conference, which is to meet in Geneva, Switzerland.

I announce further that on this vote the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "nay," and the Senator from Georgia would vote "yea."

I announce also that on this vote the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada would vote "yea," and the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], and the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN and Mr. DUFF] are detained on official business.

On this vote the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is paired with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay," and the Senator from Nevada would vote "yea."

On this vote the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] is paired with the Sen-



ator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Utah would vote "nay," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 30, as follows:

## YEAS—39

|               |                 |           |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Aiken         | Hill            | McFarland |
| Anderson      | Humphrey        | McKellar  |
| Butler, Nebr. | Hunt            | Monroney  |
| Cahn          | Johnson, Colo.  | Moody     |
| Chavez        | Johnson, Tex.   | Morse     |
| Clements      | Johnston, S. C. | Mundt     |
| Cordon        | Kefauver        | Neely     |
| Douglas       | Kerr            | O'Mahoney |
| Eastland      | Kilgore         | Pastore   |
| Ellender      | Lehman          | Sparkman  |
| Green         | Long            | Stennis   |
| Hayden        | Maybank         | Underwood |
| Hennings      | McClellan       | Young     |

## NAYS—30

|             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Bennett     | Holland     | Schoeppel    |
| Bricker     | Ives        | Smathers     |
| Bridges     | Jenner      | Smith, Maine |
| Capehart    | Kem         | Smith, N. J. |
| Dirksen     | Lodge       | Smith, N. C. |
| Dworshak    | McCarthy    | Taft         |
| Ferguson    | Millikin    | Thye         |
| Flanders    | Nixon       | Welker       |
| Hendrickson | Robertson   | Wiley        |
| Hoey        | Saltonstall | Williams     |

## NOT VOTING—27

|             |              |          |
|-------------|--------------|----------|
| Benton      | Frear        | Martin   |
| Brewster    | Fulbright    | McCarran |
| Butler, Md. | George       | McMahon  |
| Byrd        | Gillette     | Murray   |
| Carlson     | Hickenlooper | O'Connor |
| Case        | Knowland     | Russell  |
| Connally    | Langer       | Seaton   |
| Duff        | Magnuson     | Tobey    |
| Ecton       | Malone       | Watkins  |

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 29, line 15, after the word "exceed", it is proposed to strike out "\$205,000" and insert "\$256,300"; and in line 17, after the word "only", to strike out "\$8,935,000" and insert "\$9,704,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$145,000" and insert "\$181,100"; and in the same line, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$907,000" and insert "\$1,042,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$125,240"; and in line 20, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$664,000" and insert "\$755,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics," on page 31, line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$213,400" and insert "\$266,700"; and in line 18, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$46,522,200" and insert "\$50,650,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Capital Park and Planning Commission," on page 33, line 1, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$22,375" and insert "\$27,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Science Foundation,"

on page 33, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$95,000" and insert "\$142,500"; and in line 14, after the word "services", to strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I have an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from New York.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 33, line 14, it is proposed to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that on the amendment of the Senator from New York debate is limited to 30 minutes, 15 minutes to a side.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished Senator from New York how long he expects to take, because I am an opponent of his amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York will control the time in favor of the amendment and the Senator from South Carolina will control the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Senator from New York is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I support the amendment to increase the appropriation for the National Science Foundation. When it was first contemplated it was heralded as a great step forward in the development of scientific knowledge and information and it was enthusiastically agreed to by the Congress. The Foundation was created with 24 of the leading scientists and educators of this country, taken from all parts of the Nation, representing the various sciences and coming from many of our great educational institutions. It was believed that the National Science Foundation would develop research in many different branches of scientific knowledge and also aid in the training of teachers and research workers. The original amount that was included, at least, in the debate and in the proposed legislation, was placed at a maximum of \$15,000,000, and it was believed that that amount, after the first year or two, would be made available.

The recommendation was made that the \$15,000,000 contemplated would be made available to the National Science Foundation this year. Instead of that, the House cut the amount to \$3,500,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I shall be happy to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to say that I am very much interested in the National Science Foundation. I was one of those who worked for it. In the subcommittee we discussed an appropriation of \$6,500,000. That figure was recommended to the full committee. The full committee, in its judgment, cut the appropriation to \$5,000,000. The House provided only \$3,500,000. I talked tonight with several members of the committee who are anxious to make the appropriation \$5,000,000. I voted

for the higher amount. Those who were in favor of the \$5,000,000 agreed tonight to take to the conference a recommendation of \$6,000,000 in the hope that it can be retained in conference. I ask the Senator from New York, while he wants \$10,000,000 and I myself should like to see a larger appropriation than \$5,000,000, if he would agree to \$6,000,000, with the understanding that an effort will be made to hold it in the conference.

Mr. LEHMAN. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts that I believe \$10,000,000 is inadequate; I believe that \$15,000,000 is inadequate, but I realize the parliamentary and legislative situation in which we find ourselves. I should be perfectly willing to agree to withhold my amendment, providing it be agreed that the figure of \$7,500,000 be taken to conference. I realize that even that would not be binding. It would be a matter of discussion between the conferees, but I hope that at least the figure of \$7,500,000 in support of this tremendously important undertaking will be taken to the conference.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. We worked diligently and hard upon this item. We heard the different scientists who came before the committee. I may say that the distinguished Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] brought them before the committee. After the committee had voted, we finally agreed to raise the House figure to \$5,000,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The subcommittee voted to raise the amount to \$7,500,000, but the full committee voted \$5,000,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am going to stand by the full committee, unless, after discussion, a figure is arrived at between the full committee and the subcommittee which I should feel free to vote for, because I told the Minority Leader at that time that I would vote to do away with the whole thing.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I do not want the Senator to misunderstand me. If we can agree upon a figure between \$5,500,000 and \$7,500,000, say around \$6,000,000, I shall be glad to take it to conference.

I have heard about great scientists educating themselves. They did not need the Federal Government to send them to the University of North Carolina, the University of South Carolina, or the University of Alabama. I have heard about the Oppenheims. I admire and respect them, just as I respect the great scientists educated at Princeton, the university of the distinguished Senator from New Jersey. But I have never heard of the Federal Government sending people to universities to be educated.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I say frankly to the Senator from South Carolina that I am perfectly in sympathy with what the Senator from New York is trying to do.



I would very much prefer to have \$10,000,000, rather than \$5,500,000, \$6,000,000, or \$7,000,000. As one member of the committee I may say I tried to get the committee to agree to \$7,500,000, but I did not succeed. I am being perfectly frank. I think those who are most vocal on this subject in any way would agree to \$6,000,000 and would do their best to hold to \$6,000,000 in conference. Personally, I should like to see the figure higher.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I have on the table an amendment which I had intended to call up in the event the Senator from New York was not able to have his amendment providing for \$10,000,000 adopted. My amendment calls for \$7,500,000.

I am one of those who feel very much depressed over the whole National Science Foundation budget. I have been working for 5 years on the floor of the Senate to get the appropriations needed to get the Foundation's program fully under way. The Foundation has working for it the finest group of scientists in the United States of America, including Dr. Conant, of Harvard, and Dr. Chester Barnard, of New Jersey, who is president of the Foundation.

I am mentioning this because I want my colleagues to have the necessary background. The original temptation was to place that scientific research—that basic research—in the military departments.

Mr. MAYBANK. I want the Senator to remember that already \$7,300,000 has been transferred from the military agencies to do what the Senator is talking about. That is an additional appropriation.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I understand that the military have given up some of their research funds so that they could be transferred to the National Science Foundation. I think that is a very important matter to be considered.

To continue what I was saying, I discussed this matter in detail with Dr. Vannevar Bush, who was the originator of the whole program. When he wrote his report he contemplated that we would have an annual research fund of between \$15,000,000 and \$25,000,000 to start with, and substantially more after that. We tried in the beginning of this work to start with a budget of \$15,000,000. Last year we had a final appropriation of \$3,500,000.

This year the Foundation again asked for \$15,000,000, and finally the amount was cut to \$5,000,000 in the Senate, and to \$3,500,000 in the House.

I feel very much depressed over the development of this program, but I realize what our parliamentary situation is. I think that, under the circumstances, the wisest thing we can do—if the Members here who are willing to take \$6,000,000 and stand by it in conference, would be, if I may say so to my colleague, the junior Senator from New York, for us to accept the \$6,000,000, go to conference, and hope it will hold in conference.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to correct the statement I made. \$7,300,000 was deducted from the military request, but has not yet been appropriated.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. That is just the point. If we do not appropriate it for the National Science Foundation, it will not be available to that agency.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I feel very strongly on this subject. I am very much appreciative of the very frank statement made by the chairman of the subcommittee. It is a fact that \$7,300,000 was taken out of the budget of the Defense Department agencies in the expectation that the work they had previously done would be carried on by the National Science Foundation.

As a matter of fact, not only was the foundation charged with carrying on the duties originally assigned to them, but they were charged, by reason of the cut in the defense appropriation, with the great amount of additional work which is directly connected and associated with the defense effort.

I believe it is a serious mistake not to give this organization the funds necessary to enable it to carry on its work. We are going to pay for it. Indeed, we are paying for it every day. The backbone of the country and its defense effort is in the know-how of our people, in their scientific knowledge. Where would our country be if we had not had scientific development? We would not have any one of a hundred different things which we are enjoying today, and which have brought about security, prosperity, and well-being in this country.

I shall not labor the point.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I only wish to confirm what the acting minority leader said, that the Senator from New York will agree to \$6,000,000, and if increasing the appropriation to that amount is acceptable to the Senate, I shall be glad to take it to conference, and will be as firm as I can.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. THYE. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I recall very distinctly the discussion in committee on this item. It was my conviction that an appropriation of more than \$5,000,000 was needed for the National Science Foundation. If we are to make progress and to make advances scientifically, as we need to do to keep ourselves ahead in the world struggle, we shall have to rely on those who are qualified in the scientific field and in the field of research.

It was my feeling that while appropriations for military and defense purposes were running into many billions of dollars, the appropriation for scientific research was a very small sum, and yet it might give a greater return than appropriations of large sums for military defense.

I personally felt that the committee should have recommended more than \$5,000,000—indeed, even \$10,000,000. But there was some discussion about whether we would have scientists who could serve even in the event we made the figure a higher sum, and that was one of the final discussions that brought

us to the decision to fix the amount at \$5,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to announce that the Senator from New York has only 1 minute of his time remaining.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield me 5 minutes more?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina has 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I do not retreat from my position one inch. I believe we are making a mistake. I believe nothing is more important in the development of our country and in securing peace than science, unless it be good will. However, when my good friend and colleague, the Senator from South Carolina, who has been most helpful and most generous to me in many ways, tells me that when he goes to the conference committee he will not be able to support more than \$6,000,000 in conference, I realize that my words are fruitless and futile, and—yes—unnecessarily taxing.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. LEHMAN. I shall be very glad indeed to yield to the Senator from Minnesota in a moment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time to the Senator from New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The remaining time on the amendment is yielded to the Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I wish to continue with my statement.

When my very good friend and colleague from South Carolina who has been so helpful not only to me, but to Members of the Senate generally, and who is one of the outstanding Members of the Senate, tells us on the floor that, as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee, and therefore the senior Member representing the Senate at the conference, he cannot support an amount larger than \$6,000,000, I realize how perfectly futile any further discussion would be. However, I wish to make it clear that I believe that the few millions of dollars which we are trying to save would bring in a return of one-hundredfold in our defense efforts, in our effort to conquer disease, and in our effort to bring about a better living standard for our people. I believe that to cut down the appropriations of this great organization, which has unlimited possibility, is shortsighted. I believe that we shall regret our action.

I am faced with a reality. I am faced with a situation in which I know that further argument is useless. So, with the understanding that the figure of \$6,000,000 will be taken to conference and supported by the members of the conference on the part of the Senate—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I assure the distinguished Senator from New York and the distinguished Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] that, as the



distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] has said, we shall do the best we can with the figure of \$6,000,000. As a matter of fact, the subcommittee reported a figure of \$7,500,000.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, my head is bloody but unbowed. I shall continue to fight for this great organization. I know that we cannot get more than \$6,000,000 today. It would make no difference if the Senate were to vote for \$10,000,000. The item would still have to go to conference; and if we could not obtain support for more than \$6,000,000, we would not get anywhere under those circumstances.

Mr. MAYBANK. I will say to the Senator from New York that I shall do the best I can.

Mr. LEHMAN. With the understanding that the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, chairman of the appropriations subcommittee, will take the figure of \$6,000,000 to conference, and with the understanding that that course is agreeable to my colleague from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], who has an amendment providing for an appropriation of \$7,500,000, I am willing to modify my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator may modify his amendment accordingly.

Mr. LEHMAN. I modify my amendment so as to read "\$6,000,000" instead of "\$10,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from New York to the committee amendment on page 3, line 14.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, as a cosponsor, with the Senator from New York, of the original amendment, I reluctantly concur in his judgment.

I want the Senate to know that as a result of this reduction we are going to cut down very severely our graduate fellowship program. In order that the Record may be perfectly clear, let me say that the National Science Foundation is the supporting organization for primary and basic scientific research, in connection with a national contribution to research of more than \$2,500,000,000. The ratio which will be established will be \$6,000,000 in primary research, plus graduate fellowships to support a national governmental research program of \$2,500,000,000.

I submit that that ratio is inappropriate and inadequate. Let the Record be perfectly clear, that even though we are to have an opportunity to obtain at least \$6,000,000, what we have done is to fail to take into consideration the warnings which the scientists and technologists have given the Congress. They have been here to tell us that we shall severely cripple the basic research program of the United States unless we put up the money which they requested, and which they desperately need. We are doing only a partial job by doing what we are doing here; but we had better do something than do nothing.

I submit that we shall come back at a later date and wish that we had placed

in the budget the amount of the appropriation which was needed, and for which the Senator from New York asked as a token of what was truly needed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] to the committee amendment on page 3, line 14.

The modified amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendment, as amended, is agreed to.

There is one further committee amendment still on the table, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 72, line 10, it is proposed to insert a new section 405, as follows:

SEC. 405. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or any funds made available for expenditure by this act, shall be used for the purpose of acquiring, seizing, or operating any plant, facility, or other property, unless the acquisition, seizure, or operation of such plant, facility, or other property is authorized by act of Congress.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON]. Since the Supreme Court made its decision yesterday, I thought it would be useless to bring up the so-called steel amendment in connection with this bill. I hope the Congress will agree with me, because I joined the Senator from Michigan in placing that amendment in other appropriation bills. It was passed over because of the absence of the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Under the circumstances, the Supreme Court having ruled that the seizure of the steel plants was illegal, and the President having returned the plants to the owners, at the present time I do not see that the amendment is necessary in this bill. If another seizure should occur, the Congress could act to prohibit the use of any funds for that purpose.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am afraid the Congress will have to act. However, it does not have to act in connection with this bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is the method which should be used. We were within four votes of placing the amendment in a previous appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 72, after line 9.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk in the name of the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], and myself, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan on behalf of himself and other Senators will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 28, line 7, after the colon, it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided further, That the Public Housing Administrator is authorized to proceed with the construction of all units previously allo-

cated in areas declared by the Secretary of Labor to be areas having a substantial labor surplus."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to set myself straight. First of all, the figure of 45,000 public housing units was agreed upon. The next question is, Was the appropriation agreed upon? I understand that it was, but I wish to make certain for the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The appropriations in the committee amendment were agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. The question which occurs to me is this: The Senator from California [Mr. NIXON] has an amendment. Several other Senators have amendments. I do not know whether or not they are subject to a point of order. I shall not make the point of order, but other Senators have told me that they intend to make a point of order against those amendments. I wish the Senator from Michigan to be informed on that score.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, I have conferred regarding this amendment with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. MOODY. I understood him to say that he would agree to this amendment and take it to conference.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thoroughly agree with the Senator.

Mr. MOODY. I thank the chairman. Before yielding to my colleague from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], I should like to state very briefly that a certain number of units of housing was previously approved by the Congress. Later their construction was stopped. In some areas there is large unemployment in the building trades. This amendment merely provides that in such areas, in addition to what the bill already provides, the stop order shall be lifted.

I now yield to my colleague from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question. Is it not true that in most of the areas where there is a surplus of labor which has been brought about by the transfer from civilian to defense economy, the Government itself has a responsibility?

Mr. MOODY. That is correct.

Mr. KEFAUVER. A good deal of money could be saved if these people could find employment in building public housing projects instead of drawing unemployment compensation from the United States Government.

Mr. MOODY. That is correct.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Is it not also correct to say that the projects would be financed by long-term bonds and eventually would be built anyway? Therefore, the Government would at least be furnishing some employment or allowing people to have some employment when they are entitled to it and when they are not able to get it because of some Government activity.

Mr. MOODY. Not only will employment be furnished but improvements will be achieved without ultimate substantial cost to the Government. Mr. President, the hour is late. The chairman of the



committee has indicated that he would accept the amendment and take it to conference. I do not want to take any more time of the Senate.

Mr. MAYBANK. I appreciate the statement of the Senator from Michigan. I believe that a point of order should be made. As I told the Senator from California, I intend to do the same with the amendment to be offered by him. I do not intend to be abrupt, Mr. President, but I was speaking to the Senator from Michigan, and I certainly did not intend to stop the Senator from California from offering his amendment. But I told him what my feeling was.

Mr. McFARLAND. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McFARLAND. As I understand the parliamentary situation, a point of order, if made, would raise the question of the germaneness of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is correct.

Mr. McFARLAND. No time would be gained by voting on the germaneness of the amendment. Therefore, we may as well vote on the amendment itself. Personally, I feel that the amendment should not be offered, and I hope the Senator will withdraw it. It is a matter that should be submitted to a legislative committee. It should not be submitted on an appropriation bill.

Mr. MOODY. I do not know whether the majority leader was in the Chamber earlier this afternoon when I asked the chairman of the committee whether it would be acceptable if I held it up until the committee amendments had been disposed of.

Mr. McFARLAND. If we can have an immediate vote on the amendment, I will not raise the point of order.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I want to be clearly understood. The distinguished junior Senator from Michigan came to me after we had held hearings for many long weeks. I said it would not be appropriate to offer the amendment until we had approved the public-housing title on page 64 of the bill. I did not say it would be germane or not germane. I suggested at that time that he should offer it after the housing title was disposed of. I think the Senator has a good amendment. I sympathize with it. However, no hearings have been held on it, and no study has been made of it. I do not want to deprive the Senator from doing what he wants to do.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment of the Senator from Michigan is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A point of order has been made against the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan. Under the rule, all questions of relevancy of amendments, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate. The question is on the germaneness of the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Moody]. [Putting the question.] The "noes" have it, and the amendment is held not to be germane.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I do not think that we understood what the Senate was voting on. May we have a reconsideration of the vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would suggest that the Senator ask for unanimous consent to reconsider the vote.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment was declared to be not germane.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote is reconsidered. The question is, Is the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Moody] germane?

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KERR. I understood the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] to make the point of order that the amendment was legislation on an appropriation bill. I did not understand that he raised the question of germaneness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That point of order indirectly raises the question of the germaneness of the amendment, inasmuch as the Senate is considering an appropriation bill.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, no one is more sympathetic about taking care of the laboring people than is the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. McFARLAND. The question is not debatable.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is what it would do. It is supposed to take care of unemployment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAYBANK. The point of order is not debatable. My distinguished friend and colleague from New Mexico has made the point of order.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I still insist on the point of order that the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Moody] on behalf of himself and other Senators is legislation on an appropriation bill.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Is the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Moody] germane? The question must be decided without debate. Senators who believe that the amendment is germane to the pending bill will vote "aye"; Senators who believe that the amendment is not germane will vote "no." [Putting the question.] The "noes" have it, and the amendment is held to be not germane.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 74, after line 3, it is proposed to insert a new section:

SEC. 407 (a) No appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be available to pay—

(1) for personal services of civilian personnel above basic rates, or

(2) for transportation of things (other than mail)

more than 90 percent of the amount which the budget estimates heretofore submitted in connection with such appropriations or authorization contemplated would be expended therefrom for such purposes, respectively; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount requested in such budget estimates for such purpose less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for such purpose in the budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such purpose.

(b) This section shall not apply to—

(1) Atomic Energy Commission.

(2) American Battle Monuments Commission, Construction of memorials and cemeteries.

(3) Veterans' Administration funds for expenses incident to burial and cemetery activities.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I want to say that the Senate has considered this amendment on the other appropriations bills. The Senator from Michigan can very ably explain what the amendment proposes. The question has been raised with respect to TVA, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Battle Monuments Commission, and the Veterans' Administration. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] properly raised the question in the subcommittee. The Senator from Michigan explained the matter to my satisfaction, and I am in favor of the amendment.

I wish the Senator from Michigan would make the Record clear that we have worked together on this proposition. I understand that it does not affect the Atomic Energy Commission, the Battle Monuments Commission, or the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. The reason why it does not affect the Battle Monuments Commission is that I have excepted it from the amendment. It does not affect the TVA because there are no budget estimates for the items mentioned in the amendment so far as TVA is concerned. I have searched the record, and I am satisfied that that is an accurate statement.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. HILL. In other words, in the present budget, as submitted by the President, there is no item under TVA for transportation that would in any way be affected by this amendment?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. The amendment does not in any way affect TVA?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Michigan, who excepted the Veterans' Administration from the so-called Ferguson amendment does not apply the proposed amendment to the Veterans' Administration in the cases where hospitals must be constructed for which



steel must be transported in the cases of ambulances and so forth.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. President, in order that a vote may be taken promptly on this amendment, I ask that a statement I have prepared regarding it be printed at this point in the RECORD. The statement includes an itemized list.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR FERGUSON

This amendment is the same limitation which has been applied to other appropriation bills, and applies a 10-percent reduction on funds for overtime pay and for transportation of things.

The maximum savings under this amendment would amount to \$597,535. (The limitation of transportation of things would not apply to the Tennessee Valley Authority, since the budget estimate for TVA does not list an item for transportation of things.)

#### Transportation of things (as contained in 1953 budget estimate)

|                                                                             |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Executive Office of the President:                                          |           |
| (a) Compensation of the President.....                                      | -----     |
| (b) White House Office.....                                                 | -----     |
| (c) Executive Mansion and Grounds.....                                      | -----     |
| (d) Bureau of the Budget.....                                               | \$15,000  |
| (e) Council of Economic Advisers.....                                       | -----     |
| (f) Emergency fund for the President.....                                   | -----     |
| American Battle Monuments Commission:                                       |           |
| (a) Salaries and expenses.....                                              | 5,040     |
| (b) Construction of memorials and cemeteries.....                           | 12,165    |
| Atomic Energy Commission.....                                               | 1,407,499 |
| Civil Service:                                                              |           |
| (a) Salaries and expenses.....                                              | 75,000    |
| (b) Annuities under special acts.....                                       | -----     |
| (c) Retirement and disability fund.....                                     | -----     |
| Federal Communications Commission:                                          |           |
| .....                                                                       | 25,000    |
| Federal Power Commission.....                                               | 3,000     |
| Federal Trade Commission.....                                               | 1,500     |
| General Accounting Office:                                                  |           |
| (a) Salaries and expenses.....                                              | -----     |
| (b) Miscellaneous expenses.....                                             | 75,000    |
| General Services Administration:                                            |           |
| (a) Operating expenses.....                                                 | 281,730   |
| (b) Emergency operating expenses.....                                       | -----     |
| (c) Renovation and improvements (outside District of Columbia).....         | 1,000     |
| (d) Repair, preservation, and equipment (outside District of Columbia)..... | 15,000    |
| (e) Expenses, general supply fund.....                                      | 75,059    |
| (f) Strategic and critical materials.....                                   | 6,606     |
| Housing and Home Finance Agency:                                            |           |
| (a) Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....                     | 10,000    |
| (b) Administrative expenses, Public Housing Administration.....             | 25,000    |
| (c) Annual contributions, Public Housing Administration.....                | -----     |
| Indian Claims Commission.....                                               |           |
| Interstate Commerce Commission:                                             |           |
| (a) General expenses.....                                                   | 9,624     |
| (b) Railroad safety.....                                                    | 200       |
| (c) Locomotive inspection.....                                              | 50        |
| Interstate Commission on Potomac River Basin.....                           |           |

|                                                                                                                       |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:                                                                          |           |
| (a) Salaries and expenses.....                                                                                        | \$140,000 |
| (b) Construction and equipment.....                                                                                   | -----     |
| National Capitol Housing Authority.....                                                                               |           |
| National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....                                                                    |           |
| National Science Foundation.....                                                                                      | 3,000     |
| Renegotiation Board.....                                                                                              | 40,000    |
| Securities and Exchange Commission.....                                                                               | 1,600     |
| Selective Service System.....                                                                                         | 118,100   |
| Smithsonian Institution:                                                                                              |           |
| (a) Salaries and expenses.....                                                                                        | 46,300    |
| (b) Salaries and expenses (National Art Gallery).....                                                                 | 600       |
| Subversive Activities Control Board.....                                                                              | 300       |
| Tariff Commission.....                                                                                                | 100       |
| TVA.....                                                                                                              | -----     |
| Tax Court of the United States.....                                                                                   | 900       |
| Veterans' Administration:                                                                                             |           |
| (a) Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services (of this item, \$172,100 is for shipping bodies)..... | 4,839,841 |
| (b) Compensation and pensions.....                                                                                    | -----     |
| (c) Readjustment benefits.....                                                                                        | -----     |
| (d) Military and naval insurance.....                                                                                 | -----     |
| (e) Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....                                                                          | 280,000   |
| (f) Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....                                                                 | 10,000    |
| (g) National service life insurance.....                                                                              | -----     |
| (h) Servicemen's indemnities.....                                                                                     | -----     |
| (i) Veterans' miscellaneous benefits.....                                                                             | -----     |
| (j) Grants to Republic of Philippines.....                                                                            | -----     |
| (k) Automobiles, etc., for disabled veterans.....                                                                     | -----     |
| War Claims Commission.....                                                                                            | 4,000     |
| Maritime activities:                                                                                                  |           |
| (a) Ship construction.....                                                                                            | -----     |
| (b) Operating-differential subsidies.....                                                                             | -----     |
| (c) Salaries and expenses.....                                                                                        | 29,400    |
| (d) Maritime training.....                                                                                            | 8,500     |
| (e) State marine schools.....                                                                                         | 1,000     |
| Total appropriations.....                                                                                             | 7,567,114 |

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONROE in the chair). Does the Senator from Michigan yield the floor?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield the floor.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. President, I have an amendment to offer.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, we have not yet voted on the pending amendment of the Senator from Michigan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; the amendment of the Senator from Michigan is now pending.

Does the Senator from California wish to submit his amendment to the pending amendment of the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. NIXON. No, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Then the question now is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan on page 74, after line 3, inserting a new section.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague, the senior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated,

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 28, it is proposed to strike out the proviso beginning in line 7 and extending through line 14, and to insert in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, further, That the Public Housing Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this act, authorize or proceed with the construction of any projects initiated before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such projects have been or may hereafter, at any time prior to such authorization or construction, be rejected or previous approval rescinded by the governing body of the locality through resolution or otherwise or by public vote, nor shall any part of the appropriation contained in this section be used to pay annual contributions on any housing unit of any project so rejected or with respect to which the governing body of the locality votes by resolution or otherwise, or the locality by public vote, to rescind its approval at any time prior to actual commencement of construction, unless in either case such projects have been subsequently approved by the same procedure through which such rejection was expressed."

Mr. NIXON. Mr. President, I have already discussed the amendment with the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and he has indicated that he will have to make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes the addition of legislation to an appropriation bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I can appreciate the situation in Los Angeles. I have read the newspaper accounts and the decision of the California Supreme Court. I have received numerous communications regarding this matter and I have replied to many of them.

I now make the point of order that the amendment submitted by the Senator from California proposes the addition of legislation to the appropriation bill.

Of course, Mr. President, in making the point of order, I wish to say that we appreciate what the Senator from California is trying to do.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. President, will the chairman of the subcommittee withhold the point of order for a moment?

Mr. MAYBANK. Certainly, so that the Senator from California can explain the situation in Los Angeles, about which I have received telegrams, letters, and so forth, practically every day. I have replied to many of them.

Mr. NIXON. The explanation of the amendment, which I have submitted on behalf of myself and my colleague, the senior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], is as follows:

The provision of the bill which we seek to amend by means of this amendment reads in this way: "Provided further, That the Public Housing Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by the governing body of the locality or by pub-



lic vote, unless such projects have been subsequently approved by the same procedure through which such rejection was expressed."

Mr. President, last year when the independent offices appropriation bill was before the Senate, the chairman of the subcommittee, the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] was questioned concerning the effect of this particular provision. He made the following statement:

If a community desires, through its governing body, to vote not to have housing projects, it may do so; and \* \* \* they may, if they wish—and I desire to make this perfectly clear, so that there will be no misunderstanding—cancel a contract which has been made for public housing. But, of course, they will be responsible for any money which the Government has put into the project.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the Senator from California is absolutely correct, in that what he has read is what I said.

However, as I understand the situation—and I know the Senator from California will correct me if I am in error—this matter has been to the supreme court—

Mr. NIXON. The Supreme Court of the State of California.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is what I meant.

Mr. NIXON. The point which should be made is that apparently the Supreme Court of California did not read the legislative history and the statement of the chairman of the subcommittee, the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], because the California Supreme Court held that where action is taken—

Mr. MAYBANK. If the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of the State of California do not agree, I am not responsible for that situation.

I appreciate having the Senator from California read the statement I made last year on this point; and he has correctly quoted—at least in part—the statement I made then. However, it is obvious that I did not mean to infer that a contract which had been entered into could be canceled without the agreement of all the parties concerned.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. President, at this point I read from the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of California in the case of housing authority of the city of Los Angeles, Calif., against city of Los Angeles, a municipal corporation:

It is quite apparent that the local rejection referred to is that by which the city might withhold approval of the project. It deals with future action of the agency. It does not contemplate a case where, as here, the city has approved the project and the Federal agency has authorized the construction.

As will be noted from the colloquy which occurred during the debate last year on the independent offices appropriation bill, the chairman of the subcommittee, the senior Senator from South Carolina, indicated that this provision was to apply not only to action taken prior to the making of the public housing contract, but also to action taken subsequently.

I wanted to have the RECORD at this point perfectly straight, so that it will be clear that that is still the interpretation of the chairman of the subcommittee, regarding this provision of the bill, as it reads presently, namely, that both subsequent and prior action is to be recognized by the courts. Is that correct?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from California is correct. I have nothing to do with what the court says. The reason why I made the point of order is that I do not think the Senate should take up at this time an amendment to the public housing section of the independent offices appropriation bill, when that amendment takes exception, I may say, and I think the Senator from California will agree with me, to what the Supreme Court of California did.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. President, I withdraw the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, will the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina, permit me to ask him a question? Does the Senator from South Carolina continue to believe what he supported in 1951, in maintaining that a local community without question had a right to cancel a public-housing administration contract, once that contract had been entered into, and before construction had been undertaken?

Mr. MAYBANK. I would never suggest that any community, any individual, or anyone else ever had a right to cancel a contract, whether it be made in the courts or whether it be made with the Government or whether it be made with a State. I do not think any community has a right to ask the Federal Government for aid—to enter into a solemn contract and, for instance, take the Government's money to buy land, and then turn around and say, "We will get out of this."

Mr. CAIN. I know the Senator from South Carolina appreciates the seriousness with which these questions are asked.

Mr. MAYBANK. I do.

Mr. CAIN. It was only in August 1951 that the Senator from South Carolina in the most plain and clear language made the following statement:

If a community desires, through its governing body, to vote not to have housing projects, it may do so—

Mr. MAYBANK. Certainly.

Mr. CAIN. And then the Senator from South Carolina went on to say:

I desire to make this perfectly clear, so that there will be no misunderstanding—

In other words, that a local community, if it wishes to do so, can—cancel a contract which has been made for public housing. But, of course, they will be responsible for any money which the Government has put into the project.

Mr. MAYBANK. And responsible for the money the Federal Government put into it.

Mr. CAIN. Indeed so.

Mr. MAYBANK. I may say to my good friend, the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], that when we get into

the liability clauses under contracts for public housing, that is not exactly the kind of a cancellation about which I first understood the Senator from Washington to ask his question of me.

Mr. CAIN. I understand.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona will state it.

Mr. McFARLAND. What is the regular order? I call for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 51, in line 6, it is proposed to strike out "\$140,000,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$125,000,000."

On page 51, in line 17, it is proposed to strike out "\$20,000,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$10,000,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in view of the lateness of the hour, I am offering only two amendments to items which otherwise would not come within the jurisdiction of the committee of conference. These items affect funds for ship construction and ship-operating subsidies. I am offering these amendments for consideration en bloc.

The first amendment is on page 51, in line 6. It would reduce the funds for ship construction from \$140,000,000 to \$125,000,000. This item is designed to pay for contracts for work completed during the fiscal year 1952-53. A reduction of \$15,000,000 in this item would require a slight slow-down in the rate of construction, which consists primarily of work on cargo ships of the mariner class.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, let me say that it is now 20 minutes of 10. I have been sitting at this desk since 10 o'clock this morning, and other Senators have done likewise. We have been willing to do so.

Many other Senators have many amendments which have never been submitted to the committee, with the result that the committee has never heard about them or has never seen them. Those amendments have never been sent to the desk, to lie on the table.

I think it is about time for us to determine what to do or what not to do. I am willing to remain here until 2 o'clock in the morning to debate amendments.

Now the Senator from Illinois has submitted an amendment. If the Senator differs with me, I can only say that I have had a chance to read his amendment only casually.

I understand that the Senator from Illinois has two more amendments to submit.

All that the pending amendment would do would be to defer the payments to the Maritime Administration. Of course, a deferment of the payments would make no real difference, for the Federal Government would owe the money. If Congress wishes to have the money paid this year, then let the Congress provide for paying it. If Congress



does not wish to have the money paid this year, then let Congress provide for deferring the payment.

I am perfectly willing to take to conference the amendment submitted by the senior Senator from Illinois, but I want it distinctly understood that the Government owes the money and that the Government cannot get out of paying the money, as the Senator knows.

The Senator from Massachusetts knows that if the operating subsidies have to be paid, they have to be paid, and that in some instances we are 2 and 3 years behind time. Is that not correct?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In the case of the \$140,000,000 appropriation for ship construction, nothing can be done. If we should fail to provide the money obligated under contract, it would have to be provided later in a supplemental bill. In the case of an operating subsidy payments can be slowed down.

So far as I am concerned, if the chairman of the subcommittee would agree, I would be willing to accept the operating subsidy amendment. I think we should vote down the other amendment, because we really would gain nothing by adopting it.

Mr. MAYBANK. We would not gain anything, either way, for eventually we have to pay our debts.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Does the Senator's amendment propose to do something about the charges made by the Comptroller General that the Government has obligated itself to pay money in excess of the legally authorized construction differentials to the company which has purchased a certain ship from the Government?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Like the Senator from Idaho, and like many others, I have been very suspicious of the subsidy paid on that big ship. When Mr. McKeough was vice chairman of the Maritime Commission he handed down some dissenting opinions, stating that the payments which the Maritime Commission had agreed to were excessive.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say that Lindsay Warren, the Comptroller General, previously made a report saying the subsidies were excessive. Then a House committee, headed by a distinguished Representative from the State of Virginia by the name of HARDY, made a report saying the payments were excessive. It is now proposed to go through with the \$70,000,000 payment, although Lindsay Warren has served notice that in his judgment it is illegal and excessive.

I should be very glad to have this amendment accepted, and, as a matter of fact, I had hoped that a part of this reduction might be counted as one of the economies I am proposing; but it may be that that will have to be handled in a separate amendment.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Does the Senator's amendment place any restriction on the use of the funds, at least insofar as the differential costs are concerned?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No; it does not. It does not place any restrictions on that.

Mr. DWORSHAK. How would the Senator deal with that specific problem?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I had hoped, frankly, by a reduction of funds, we might put some pressure on the Secretary of Commerce to heed the warnings of Comptroller General Warren.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Let me read but one sentence regarding the construction contracts. This is from the hearings on the independent offices appropriations, 1953, at page 591:

Senator SALTONSTALL. The recent contracts call for a total of \$71,600,000 to be paid for out of the 1954 budget or succeeding budgets.

Admiral COCHRANE. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You need \$140,000,000 this year plus \$71,000,000 in future years to complete the contracts?

Admiral COCHRANE. To complete the contracts.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would say we can slow down the rate of construction, but I also think the Secretary of Commerce should consider very carefully whether he should go ahead with payments which Comptroller General Warren declares to be illegal and excessive. Do I correctly understand that the chairman of the committee is willing to accept this amendment?

Mr. MAYBANK. I said I was willing to take the amendment in connection with the voyages to conference, provided it is not objected to, although I say again to my distinguished friend from Illinois that if we should lose in conference, that would be the end of it. If the ships lose money on their voyages, we shall have to appropriate the money with which to pay the loss. Until the substantive law is changed it would be impossible to get around the 1,660 voyages that are authorized by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. As I understand, this amendment was not submitted to the committee.

Mr. MAYBANK. It was not.

Mr. McFARLAND. And the committee was not given an opportunity to consider the questions involved?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. McFARLAND. If we are to consider this amendment on the floor of the Senate, and consider other amendments which may be proposed to the bill, we might be here all night.

Mr. MAYBANK. I think the subject belongs to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. McFARLAND. Such amendments should be submitted beforehand so they could be considered without unduly delaying the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The question is on amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 63, line 4, it is proposed to strike out "\$4,885,000" and insert "\$5,400,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, the hour is late. I shall endeavor to complete my statement in about 3 minutes. This amendment would add to the appropriation for the FHA the sum of \$515,000. The budget estimate of \$5,631,000 was cut to \$4,885,000 by the House. My amendment would restore the appropriation to \$5,400,000, which would still be \$231,000 below the budget estimate, and only slightly higher than the amount appropriated last year.

If this amendment is not adopted, the staff of 1,050 workers which the FHA had in 1951, which has been reduced to 900 at the present time, will have to be cut another 100 or 125 workers in the Washington headquarters office.

The work load on FHA is increasing. It is expected that more than 1,000,000 homes will be built this year, most of them under the FHA insurance program. We recognize the fact that, the larger the insurance mortgage load at the local level, the more money is required to process the loans. The impact of handling the work load caused by so many more mortgages will require an additional staff in Washington, or at least a continuance of the present staff. We can ill afford to deprive the FHA of another 100 or 125 personnel. If the Senate agrees to the cut made by the House, it will impair the soundness of a mortgage insurance program which has underwritten more than \$14,000,000,000 in home mortgages, and which by next year will have underwritten about \$17,000,000,000 or \$18,000,000,000. Unless there is adequate control, adequate inspection, and adequate standards of uniformity and soundness of construction, the risks against the Federal Government are bound to be increased.

It may be interesting to note with respect to this item that none of the money comes out of the taxpayers' pocket. The FHA have made in premium income from the one-half of 1 percent override on the interest rate that homeowners buying their homes must pay, \$120,000,000 for the current year, and a part of this money is used for operating expenses. I do not believe it wise at this time, when we are trying our dead-level best to have constructed lower-priced houses so the low-income groups can afford to own their homes instead of having to live in public housing, that we should cripple this program by forcing a reduction of more than 100 people off the present payroll. I believe



we would be pennywise and pound foolish to assume additional insurance risks without proper inspection, investigation, and checking to assure the soundness of the program. It is essential to check the new devices, the new construction methods which are being developed all the time by construction contractors and builders, because those are the things that must be fed into private home construction if we are going to help the low-income group.

I hope the chairman of the committee will agree to take this amendment to conference. It merely restores a little of what the House has cut out. It does not come near representing the amount that was budgeted for this program.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I appreciate what the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma has said. He is correct with respect to the curtailment in various agencies. I could not accept the amendment, although I appreciate what the Senator wants to have done. If we accept one amendment, we must accept another one for FNMA. No agency is satisfied. I cannot accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HILL, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. FERGUSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### ELIMINATION OF THE LEAVE RIDER FROM THE INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the committee saw fit to eliminate the Thomas leave rider from the appropriation bill, I should like to have a statement printed in the RECORD. It is too late for me to read the statement, so I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHNSTON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

It is of utmost importance that our Federal working force be fully utilized during this critical emergency period. If we are to achieve this goal we must maintain employee morale at the highest possible level. It is with this purpose in mind that I call upon you to oppose vigorously any attempt to reinsert the provisions of the Thomas leave rider back into the independent offices appropriation bill. It is my considered opinion, as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Federal Manpower Policies, that this provision will not only cost the Federal Government millions of dollars in overtime payments, but will strike a devastating blow at employees' morale at a time when our defense needs demand maximum operating efficiency.

I want to praise the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee who so wisely voted to strike out this ban on accumulation of leave provision from the independent offices appropriation bill. During the first session of this Congress, a similar proposal was considered and rejected by the House and Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committees. The leave bill that passed, Public Law 233, limited the right of accumulation to 60 days, and restricted the accumulation of annual leave to a minimum of 13 days and a maximum of 26 days per year, depending on length of service. One important reason for granting this accumulation right was that Federal employees receive no unemployment compensation nor severance pay as given in industry, and it was deemed advisable to offer some means to the employee whereby he, through his foresight and diligence, could provide himself with a financial bulwark against separation from the Federal service.

There are a number of other forceful reasons why such a ban on leave accumulation should not be enacted into law at this time. Many of the defense agencies are working at top speed with limited staffs, and are forced into putting in many hours of overtime each week to meet their workload demands. If agency heads were compelled to give their employees all their accumulated leave each fiscal year rather than leaving them discretion as to when their people could be spared best, not only would the overtime payroll skyrocket, but the quality of the work would suffer considerably. On May 27, 1952, the local office of the Office of Price Stabilization reported to me that their overtime payments from January 1 through March 29 of this year amounted to over \$46,000. During that same period their 2,600 local employees used less than half the leave they accumulated during that same period. They further informed me that if their employees felt that they were going to lose this leave balance, they would have taken it all, with the result being that the overtime payments would have been around \$100,000, rather than the amount indicated.

When we realize that these 2,600 employees represent only one-tenth of 1 percent of the total Federal payroll, we can fully appreciate the dire consequences of passing any legislation which might cause such results.

Further, many of our military installations, such as naval shipyards, gun factories, and arsenals, have found it extremely difficult to recruit skilled workers, because industry is offering them considerably better incentives. Therefore, on production line work of this type, where there are three shifts working around the clock, the only way these installations could let their employees off would be to let their vital defense work lag behind, because replacements are just not available.

A report from the National Production Authority, also dated May 27, points out that

2,800 employees in 5 of its leading bureaus used less than one-eleventh of their leave during the 3-month period from February through April 1952, while putting in over 5,700 hours of overtime work during that same period. While perhaps the overtime would not jump in the same proportion to the leave taken, I was informed that the overtime would have been at least five or six times as great, or around 30,000 hours, at an average cost of \$2 per hour, had these employees been forced to use all this remaining leave.

As I have previously indicated, it has been extremely difficult for Government recruiting teams to attract qualified personnel in the Federal service. One of the main reasons is that industry can offer them much higher pay and other benefits. One feature that has proved of great value in attracting qualified personnel into Government has been the granting of accumulated leave rights. Not only did this right help us obtain good people to do the job but it offered them an incentive to remain with Government while they were needed, notwithstanding the fact that they could make considerably more money performing the same work out in industry. Therefore, it is my sincere conviction that we owe these people a moral obligation to protect this leave right which we granted them.

Many of our new employees in Government have come to Washington from the west coast and other distant parts of the country. It would be virtually impossible for them to take a vacation back home within the 13 days' leave they would be entitled to. However, if they can continue to accumulate leave, it would be possible for them to make such a journey every 2 years, and, further, they would have the opportunity of selecting a time that would be both satisfactory to their personal desires and suitable to the workload of the agency; thus, neither the morale of the individual nor the operating efficiency of the agency would be impaired.

The Subcommittee on Federal Manpower Policies was established for the express purpose of striving for maximum utilization of our Federal working force during this emergency. I mention this at this time only to emphasize the fact that we are extending every effort to improve Government operations, revise obsolete, cumbersome procedures, and formulate recommendations that will result in greater economy. Therefore, if this ban on accumulation of leave provision was a true economy measure, I would be among the first to champion it. However, as I have just indicated, the extensive study which has been made into this proposal by the Subcommittee on Federal Manpower Policies has conclusively shown that it will cost millions in overtime payments, that it will seriously hamper defense-production work in many of our military installations, and, lastly, that it will result in immeasurable injury to employees' morale at a time when it is imperative to the defense effort and the welfare of our country that they continue working to the extent of their ability.

The Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 (Public Law 233, 82d Cong.), approved October 30, 1951, authorizes employees to accumulate up to 60 days' annual leave for use in succeeding years.

The act provides further that in the event an employee had an accumulation in excess of 60 days he might continue to carry forward not to exceed 90 days until such time as the excess amount was reduced to the 60-day level. Thus, under the act employees have individual ceilings ranging from 60 to 90 days. The administration of leave requires that these ceilings be recorded, audited, and otherwise complied with on an individual employee basis.



The Thomas rider requires that leave earned during any calendar year must be used before June 30 of the succeeding year or it is lost to the employee. This requirement creates a second set of records which complicates considerably leave processes of the departments and agencies. Let me give you a specific example of how involved it becomes.

John Doe had 50 days' leave to his credit at the beginning of 1952. Under the 1951 leave act, he could accumulate not over 10 additional days during 1952. In other words, he could go into 1953 with not more than 60 days to his credit. This would be noted on his record; and he would be required to use all but 10 days of the leave he would earn during 1952 or it would be lost to him at the end of the year. Under the Thomas rider, he could still add 10 days out of his 1952 leave to the 50-day accumulation he had at the beginning of the year and go into 1953 with a total accumulation of 60 days; however, it would have to be recorded on his record that 10 days of this total accumulation would have to be used by June 30 or forfeited.

A study has been made of these additional computations; and it has been determined that even on the basis of a conservative estimate, it will require one additional hour per year to maintain the leave account of each Federal employee. On the basis of 2,500,000 leave records in the Federal service, the extra work occasioned by the Thomas rider will amount to 2,500,000 hours. On the basis of 2,080 hours constituting the work-year, it is clear that the rider will require 1,154 additional man-years of work. On an average salary basis of \$4,500 per year, additional bookkeeping cost alone amounts to just under \$5,000,000. This additional cost does not include any estimate for additional work in payroll, disbursing, and auditing activities; but it is confined entirely to the record-keeping functions.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I appreciate the courtesy of Senators in remaining and completing our work for the day. I now move that the Senate adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 9 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 4, 1952, at 10 o'clock a. m.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 3 (legislative day of June 2), 1952:

The following-named (Naval Reserve aviators) to be ensigns in the Navy:

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Paul Allison            | Robert T. Lemon     |
| James H. Bergstrom      | Sidney R. Mason     |
| Frank S. Coleman        | Daniel N. Mealy     |
| Thomas R. Cuthbert, Jr. | Robert L. Nelson    |
| Ralph W. Foster, Jr.    | Theodore E. Newark  |
| Richard W. Green        | Stephen E. Odrobina |
| Russell L. Harber       | Lyle R. Peters      |
| David L. Hardin         | Thomas B. Ray       |
| Martin H. Henry         | Cecil J. Ross, Jr.  |
| Carl C. Hilscher        | Keith K. Stroupe    |
| Robert J. Kaps          | Herbert A. Sudhoff  |
|                         | Alan D. Tibbetts    |

Floyd E. Wanamaker (Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps) to be ensign in the Navy.

Richard W. Marble and Charles L. Elliott (Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps) to be ensigns in the Navy in lieu of ensigns in the Navy, as previously nominated and confirmed, to correct name.

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps) to be ensigns in the Navy in lieu of ensigns in the Supply Corps in the Navy, as previously nominated and confirmed:

|                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Randall K. Barron  | John W. Fancoast, Jr. |
| Gordon C. Lofquist | Cloyd S. Sweigert     |

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps) to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps:

|                      |
|----------------------|
| Howard L. Cook       |
| Robert E. McCamey II |
| Richard O. Wilson    |

Robert W. Gibson (civilian college graduate) to be lieutenant (junior grade) in the Medical Corps in the Navy.

The following-named (civilian college graduates) to the grade indicated in the Dental Corps in the Navy:

#### LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

|                        |
|------------------------|
| William J. Clauss      |
| William J. Rogers, Jr. |
| Edward W. Smith        |

The following-named to be ensigns in the Nurse Corps in the Navy:

|                   |
|-------------------|
| Agnes F. Acerra   |
| Doris R. Aldhizer |

The following-named (civilian college graduates) for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps:

|                         |
|-------------------------|
| Rawley M. Gregory       |
| Lucian C. Whitaker, Jr. |

The following-named officers to the grade indicated in the Supply Corps in the Navy:

#### LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

|                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| James M. Baumgardner | Bobby L. Hatch         |
| James E. M. Coughlin | James D. Hereford, Jr. |
| Harold Crain         | Leif A. Houkom         |
| Forrest H. Doucette  | Francis Roche          |







H. R. 7072, Independent Offices appropriation bill for 1953, appointing Reps. Thomas, Gore, Andrews, Yates, Cannon, Phillips, Coudert, Cotton, and Taber (p. 6745). Senate conferees were appointed June 3.

H. R. 7151, Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill for 1953, appointed Reps. Fogarty, Hedrick, McGrath, Denton, Cannon, Stockman, Busbey, Miller (Md.), and Taber (p. 6745). The Senate had appointed conferees on April 29.

**RUBBER.** Disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 6787, to extend the Rubber Act of 1948 for 2 years to June 1954, and requested a conference, appointing Reps. Vinson, Brooks, Kilday, Short, and Shafer as conferees (p. 6745).

**EMERGENCY POWERS.** Granted permission to the Judiciary Committee to file by midnight Friday a report on H. J. Res. 477, extending the emergency war powers of the President (p. 6756).

**LAND TRANSFER.** The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 1536, to effect the permanent transfer of lands in New Mexico now administered by the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests (p. D546).

**LAND EXCHANGE.** The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 5055, authorizing the exchange of certain Federal lands situated in Ontonagon County, Mich., for lands within the Ottawa National Forest, Mich. (p. D546).

**ADJOURNED** until Mon., June 9 (p. 6789). **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM**, as announced by the majority leader: Mon., D. C. calendar and hydroelectric power on Cumberland River; remainder of week undetermined (pp. 6778-9).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

**0. EDUCATION.** S. 3294, by Sen. Stennis, to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to authorize the appropriation of additional funds to cover reductions, occurring as a result of the 1950 United States census, in Federal funds apportioned for expenditure in the States and Territories; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 6698).

**1. ORGANIZATION, EXECUTIVE.** S. J. Res. 163, by Sen. Benton (for himself and Sen. O'Connor), for the establishment of the Second Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to Government Operations Committee (p. 6698). Sen. Benton stated that the purpose of his measure is to examine those areas of the Government in which reorganization legislation has not yet been enacted, and he inserted a tabulation reviewing the background and status of unenacted recommendations of the Hoover Commission including bills relative to reorganization of this Department (pp. 6710-12).

**22. FOREIGN AID.** S. Con. Res. 82, by Sen. Smith, N. J., H. Res. 666, by Rep. Bolton, H. Res. 667, by Rep. Fulton, H. Res. 668, by Rep. Javits, H. Res. 669, by Rep. Kelly (N.Y.), H. Res. 670, by Rep. Merrow, H. Res. 671, by Rep. Roosevelt, and H. Res. 672, by Rep. Zablocki, to favor the economic development and improvement of India, and "the south Asian subcontinent," respectively; to Foreign Affairs Committees (pp. 6699, 6790). Remarks of Rep. Javits (pp. 6779-80).

**23. PERSONNEL; TRANSPORTATION.** H. R. 8095, by Rep. Rivers, to amend section 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended; relating to travel and transportation of household goods for new appointees for foreign assignments, and their families; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 6789).



- 11-
24. RECLAMATION. H. R. 8094, by Rep. Patton, authorizing construction of works to restore to Palo Verde irrigation district, California, a means of gravity diversion of its irrigation water supply from the Colorado River and providing certain benefits to the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6789).
  25. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. H. R. 8097 and H. R. 8098, by Rep. Talle, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 6789).
  26. EMERGENCY POWERS. H. J. Res. 477, by Rep. Celler, to continue the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed December 16, 1950, and 6 months thereafter, but not beyond June 30, 1953; to Judiciary Committee (p. 6790).

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

27. SOIL CONSERVATION; WATER UTILIZATION. Extension of remarks by Rep. Ostertag criticizing the New York-New England Interagency Committee's survey of county needs and related data for conservation and improvement of farm land and for water-utilization practices being conducted by FMA and SCS which he stated "has all the earmarks of a boondoggle of monstrous proportions" (pp. A3643-4).
28. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Van Pelt favoring retention of Section 104 of the Defense Production Act, which restricts cheese imports; he also inserted a newspaper article outlining Wisconsin's achievements in producing record amounts of dairy products (p. A3616).
29. IMMIGRATION. Sen. Benton inserted a newspaper article criticizing the McCarran immigration bill (pp. A3619-20).
30. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Martin inserted a newspaper editorial claiming construction of this project "would represent a needless waste of money, manpower, and materials at a time when rigid conservation of all these resources should be practiced" (p. A3622).
31. TAXATION. Sen. Frear inserted a statement and tabulations entitled, "Federal Tax Burdens Per Capita, By States" (pp. A3627-9).
32. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kennedy supporting passage of H. R. 7656, the Korean veterans' GI bill (p. A3630).
33. FORESTRY. Rep. Simpson inserted Senior Research Forester Mickalitis' (State of Pa.) article which claims that a colony of box huckleberry growing in Perry County, Pa. is, according to botanists' estimates, about 13,000 years old, making it the oldest known living thing in the world (pp. A3632-3).
34. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Allen, La., inserted a newspaper editorial agreeing with his position that the economic foreign aid program should be terminated (pp. A3648-9).  
Rep. Phillips inserted a statement from the Board of Consultants to the Food, Agriculture, and Resources Development Staff of the TCA which states that the value of the TCA program lies in personal work and that it should not be required to administer funds not contributing directly to its fundamental aims (p. A3651).



# House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1952

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.  
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who art always seeking to make our hearts the sanctuaries of Thy presence, may we be eager to have Thy spirit fashion and direct our desires and plans in harmony with Thy divine will for in Thy will is our peace.

May our faith in Thee and in Thy love and care never falter when we are in sore straits and, when confronted by the forces of evil, we are groping our way to a more peaceful and joyous kind of life.

Give us the glad assurance that we are not alone in our days of hardship and adversity, for Thou wilt never let us go and allow us to suffer defeat if we aspire and determine to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with the Lord.

Show us how we may release the hidden splendor in the soul of man and bring to fulfillment and fruition that beautiful and glorious something which we were all made to be and meant to be.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FOGARTY, HEDRICK, McGRATH, DENTON, CANNON, STOCKMAN, BUSBEY, MILLER of Maryland, and TABER.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive

bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. THOMAS, GORE, ANDREWS, YATES, CANNON, PHILLIPS, COUTERT, COTTON, and TABER.

## TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6854) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and funds available for the Export-Import Bank of Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. GARY, FERNANDEZ, PASSMAN, SIEMINSKI, CANNON, CANFIELD, WILSON of Indiana, JAMES, and TABER.

## EXTENSION OF RUBBER ACT OF 1948

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6787) to extend the Rubber Act of 1948 (Public Law 469, 80th Cong.), as amended, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. VINSON, BROOKS, KILDAY, SHORT, and SHAFER.

## ELLIS E. GABBERT

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1826) for the relief of Ellis E. Gabbert, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$438.87" and insert "\$309.92."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MRS. VIVIAN M. GRAHAM AND HERBERT H. GRAHAM

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 643) for the relief of Mrs. Vivian M. Graham and Herbert H. Graham, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 8 and 9, strike out ". The operator of such Marine Corps truck was not operating within the scope of his employment."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MRS. INEZ B. COPP AND GEORGE T. COPP

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 646) for the relief of Mrs. Inez B. Copp and George T. Copp, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 5 and 6, strike out ". The operator of such vehicle was not operating within the scope of his employment."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MRS. ANN MORRISON

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1842) for the relief of Mrs. Ann Morrison, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.



The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That the national service life insurance in the amount of \$10,000 (N-3187200) granted to the late Leonard Morrison, who died on June 25, 1948, shall be held and considered to have been in effect at the time of his death. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay such insurance in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, except that any payments made as a result of enactment of this act shall be made directly from the national service life insurance appropriation."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 90, last Monday, a quorum call, I am recorded as present. I was absent. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

#### STUDENT NURSES

(Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, today, after weeks of consultation and conference with agencies of the Federal Government and with many splendid national organizations that are interested in nursing education, I have introduced an entirely new emergency bill to provide emergency scholarships for newly enrolled nurse trainees and emergency grants to accredited schools of nursing.

Because the sentiment of the Congress correctly demands that this proposed legislation bear directly on the national situation as it now confronts us, the provisions of this bill cover a period limited to 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, the best estimate at hand today indicates that we are short some 60,000 nurses. This is an actual shortage of desperately needed services to the sick and applies to vacancies in the public health field. This is a poignant reality that is spelled out in closed hospital wards.

Today more nurses are on active duty than ever before, but the 316,000 civilian nurses actually practicing their profes-

sion are 60,000 short of minimum needs. By the most conservative estimate we shall require at least 381,886 civilian nurses in 1954.

As more and more young men have entered the armed services, more and more civilian nurses have also been recruited to give them the skilled care that is necessary. As a consequence, however, we find that civilian needs are left increasingly unfulfilled.

True, it is estimated that approximately 60,000 nurses will have been graduated by the end of 1954, but even if we assume that the armed services will not recruit more nurses—and this is an assumption which, in fact, we cannot make—there will still be a shortage of at least 16,000 student nurses.

The problem, Mr. Speaker, is one of closing the gap between what is and what should be.

The country needs 16,000 additional young women each year who will choose the nursing field above all other fields. The positive gains that have been made in wages and salaries in production and the services present a young woman who may be interested in nursing with a difficult choice. We must face the reality that some inducement must be found to make nursing training possible to young women who would gladly seek it were the complete cost of the training not on their shoulders.

Mr. Speaker, in this bill the responsibility for administering this Emergency Act rests on the proper agency of the several State governments. Funds will be allocated to the States for emergency scholarships and grants to accredited schools of nursing will be allocated at the State level in proportion to their share of the national total of newly enrolled nurse trainees. We know that this is the only way that the present nurse school facilities can be fully utilized and necessary numbers of young and qualified women can be recruited for this vital training.

At the same time that we place the administration of these emergency funds in the States, we require that the State submit a State plan to improve and expand nurse training facilities. When a State plan fulfills the criteria specified in this bill it will then be approved by the Surgeon General.

In effect, then, we will not in any manner, shape, or form increase the powers of the Federal Government over the States.

In brief, we recognize that an emergency shortage of trained nurse personnel exists and that this shortage derives in part from the increase of civilian and armed services' demands for nurses and in part from the lack of adequate economic inducement to those who wish to enter nursing; we provide for scholarships and grants to help the States and the present schools of nursing to recruit more qualified persons. The bill is simple and it is clear. I know, Mr. Speaker, that the House will give this measure the serious consideration which it deserves.

#### VOTE FOR KOREAN GI BILL, BUT HOPE IT WILL BE AMENDED LATER TO IMPROVE THE BILL

(Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, during the past 3 weeks both in the hearings before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and on the floor of the House, I have attempted to get the Springer amendment adopted for the GI veterans of the Korean war.

In that effort I have been blocked by the proponents of the present bill who, refusing to bring the bill up in the regular course of business saw fit to bring the bill forward under a motion to suspend the rule and pass the bill. As the Members of this House know on last Monday total debate on the GI bill was limited to 40 minutes and there was no opportunity to introduce any amendments. I want to reemphasize again that I am against that way of enacting legislation and I take this opportunity to express myself again on that subject.

I have sincerely believed that my amendment would have corrected a serious situation in which some veterans will be discriminated against over other veterans. In addition I believe the present bill will bring some administrative headaches to colleges and universities of this country as well as the GI who is getting ready to start to college.

However, I realize that we do not always get a complete bill that will satisfy all of us and I want to say this bill does not satisfy me as it is presently written. The veterans of the present Korean campaign have been waiting since last July for some bill that would allow them to take advantage of the educational benefits that were granted to the veterans of World War II. The chairman has indicated that we will probably not get another chance to vote a GI bill during this session. For this reason I intend to vote for the bill today.

I am hoping that the other body will consider in its deliberations and make my proposal part of its version of this bill.

I think we will see other possible flaws in the present bill that will have to be remedied from time to time. The bill as presently written is not the final solution to the problems of the educational aspects of the Korean veteran.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

(Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### INDIA

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)







Act of 1949, are of such a nature as to require expeditious emergency action ....The application of the meticulous procedural requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act to programs of this nature can only be productive of serious delay in the inauguration of the programs and consequent impairment of mobilization for defense."

10. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Concluded all general debate on, and read for amendments, the first section of H. R. 8210, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act. Rep. Andresen and others discussed section 104, restricting cheese imports. Consideration of this measure will be continued today under the 5-minute rule. (pp. 7659, 7661-9, 7671-95.)
11. APPROPRIATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees...agreed to file a conference report on ... H. R. 7072, independent offices appropriations for 1953" (p. D607).
12. EMERGENCY POWERS. Reps. Pickett and Reed (Ill.) were appointed as additional conferees on H. J. Res. 477, to continue certain statutory provisions for the duration of the national emergency and 6 months thereafter, but not beyond June 30, 1953 (p. 7659).
13. RECLAMATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the "Engle subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation voted to definitely postpone hearings on H. R. 5743, authorizing construction of the Snake River reclamation project" (p. D605).
14. PRICE CONTROLS. Extension of remarks by Rep. Holifield wherein he claimed that big business lobbies are attempting to "kill off the control programs," and he inserted a New Republic magazine article on this subject entitled, "The Raid on Price Controls" (pp. 7659-61).
15. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Bryson spoke on the ICC's recent order establishing uniform class freight rates to the entire portion of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and he claimed this action would not only benefit the South but the entire economy of this country (pp. 7698-9).
16. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the Budget Bureau's letter changing the amount in the supplemental estimates for the fiscal year 1953 relating to the mutual-security program, submitted on June 17, 1952 (H. Doc. 510), from \$6,447,730,750 to \$6,492,740,750; to Appropriations Committee (p. 7700).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

17. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. S. J. Res. 167, to grant the consent of the Congress to the entry of certain States into compacts and agreements for the improvement of navigation on the boundary waters of States within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage system; to Public Works Committee (p. 7579). Remarks of author (p. 7592.)
18. MIGRATORY LABOR. H. R. 8277, by Rep. Howell, to establish a Federal Committee on Migratory Labor; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 7701).
19. PERSONNEL. H. R. 8280, by Rep. Rogers (Mass.), to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for the optional retirement of certain officers and employees who are disabled veterans; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7701).



ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. **ELECTRIFICATION.** Rep. Rankin defended the Electric Power Consumer's Conference, discussed the fight for public power and its resulting cheaper electricity rates to farmers, and accused private power interests of trying to get a monopoly of the power business in this country (pp. A3959-61).
21. **CHEESE.** Rep. Eberharter inserted a Madison State Journal editorial opposing the continuation of import restrictions on foreign cheeses, and stating that its supposed threat to the American farmer is "somewhat of a tempest in a teapot" (pp. A3963-4).
22. **EXPENDITURES; BUDGETING.** Rep. Harrison inserted two Wyoming Taxpayers' Association resolutions in favor of bills to set up a legislative staff to help appropriation committees on fiscal matters (S. 913, H. R. 7888), and to limit Federal expenditures for fiscal year 1953 to \$71 billion (H. J. Res. 371) (p. A3991).
23. **RECLAMATION.** Rep. D'Ewart inserted a newspaper editorial calling attention to the fine job done by the employees of the Bureau of Reclamation in repairing flood damage in the Milk River Valley (p. A3993).
24. **ECONOMIC CONTROLS.** Extension of remarks by Rep. Heller discussing the reasons why economic controls should not be killed at this time (pp. A3993-4).
25. **WOOL; FOREIGN TRADE.** Extension of remarks by Rep. Berry claiming that the State Department policy of permitting foreign wool to "flood" our domestic market is putting the sheepman out of business and "costing the laboring man millions of man-hours of work" (p. A3996).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

26. **EMERGENCY POWERS.** H. J. Res. 481, providing for a temporary extension of various emergency war powers for an additional 15 days until June 30, 1952. Approved June 14, 1952 (Public Law 393, 82nd Cong.)

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 19: Grain-storage investigation, S. Agriculture (Brannan to testify). GI bill for Korean veterans, S. Labor and Welfare. Various reorganization bills, H. Expenditures. Increased retirement annuities, H. Civil Service (Ranspock to testify). Defense Production Act appropriation bill, S. Appropriations (ex.).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 105A.

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porting statement was filed for the record from Luther Steward, president, National Federation of Federal Employees. Adjourned until Thursday morning to hear CSC officials.

#### TAXATION—IMPORT DUTIES

*Committee on Ways and Means:* Ordered the following bills reported to the House—

H. R. 6366, amended, to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to authorize the receipt in bond and tax payment at rectifying plants of distilled spirits, alcohol, and wines for rectification, bottling, and packaging, etc.;

H. R. 8271, to amend the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 by adding thereto a new subsection relating to earnings deposits under Merchant Marine Act; and

H. R. 8270, to amend the Internal Revenue Code (relating to nonrecognition of gain from sale or exchange of residence) with respect to persons serving on active duty with the U. S. Armed Forces.

Also held further executive consideration of H. R. 7893, to provide for improved enforcement and administration of the revenue laws, and will resume on same bill tomorrow morning.

#### BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

##### New Laws

(For last listing of public laws, see Digest, p. D586)

H. J. Res. 481, providing for a temporary extension of the War Powers Act to June 30, 1952. Signed June 14, 1952 (P. L. 393).

S. 2383, increasing the fee for reexamination of applicants as certified public accountants in the District of Columbia from \$10 to \$20. Signed June 16, 1952 (P. L. 394).

#### COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 19

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

##### Senate

*Committee on Agriculture and Forestry*, on grain shortage investigation, 10 a. m., 324 Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Appropriations*, subcommittee, executive, to mark up H. R. 7176, Interior appropriations, 10:30 a. m., room F-37, Capitol; subcommittee, executive, on H. R. 7289, State, Justice, Commerce, 2 p. m., room F-82, Capitol; subcommittee, executive, on H. R. 7391, Defense, 10 a. m., 224 Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Armed Services*, executive, on H. R. 5426, relating to reserve components of the Armed Forces, H. R. 7405, Federal Catalog Act, and to hear Gen. Omar Bradley on Formosa, 10 a. m., 212 Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Finance*, executive, to discuss social-security legislation, 10 a. m., 312 Senate Office Building.

### Joint Committee Meetings

#### APPROPRIATIONS—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

*Conferees*, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the House- and Senate-passed versions of H. R. 7072, independent offices appropriations for 1953.

#### MARINE CORPS STRENGTH

*Conferees* on S. 677, to fix the personnel strength of the U. S. Marine Corps, and to add the Commandant of the Marine Corps as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, met in executive session and agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the House- and Senate-passed versions of the bill. The compromise bill stipulates that the Marine Corps shall consist of not less than three combat divisions and three air wings, and that except in time of war or national emergency the personnel strength of the Regular Marine Corps shall not exceed 400,000. The compromise bill authorizes the Commandant of the Marine Corps to meet with the Joint Chiefs of Staff when a matter involving the Marine Corps is at hand. In case of any question as to whether or not the Marine Corps is "involved," the decision thereon shall rest with the Secretary of Defense.

*Committee on Labor and Public Welfare*, subcommittee, on Communist-dominated labor unions, 10 a. m., room P-63, Capitol; subcommittee, executive, on H. R. 7656, Korea veterans, 10 a. m., room F-42, Capitol.

##### House

*Committee on the District of Columbia*, on H. R. 7397, D. C. rent control bill, executive, 10 a. m., 445 Old House Office Building.

Kennedy subcommittee to consider report on Capital Transit Co., executive, 10:30 a. m., 445 Old House Office Building.

*Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments*, on nine remaining Hoover Report bills. Robert L. McCormick, director of research, Citizens' Committee for Hoover Report, will continue his testimony, 10 a. m., 1501 New House Office Building.

*Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce*, to continue executive consideration of S. 436, as a basis for air-mail subsidy legislation, 10 a. m., 1334 New House Office Building.

Heller SEC Subcommittee to hear officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission relative to the third Kaiser-Frazer registration statement, 2 p. m., executive, 1334 New House Office Building.

*Committee on the Judiciary*, executive meeting of the full committee, 10:30 a. m., 346 Old House Office Building.

*Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries*, Hart subcommittee on H. R. 6521, to further provide for the safe loading and discharging of explosives in connection with transportation by vessels, executive, 9:30 a. m., 219 Old House Office Building.

Full committee on S. 556, authorizing the transfer of land known as the Welaka fish hatchery in Putnam County, Fla., to the State board of education of the University of Florida so long as they shall be used for educational purposes, followed by an



~~executive session on pending bills, 10 a. m., 219 Old House Office Building.~~

~~*Committee on Post Office and Civil Service*, on bills amending the Civil Service Retirement Act relative to the increase of retirement annuities. Chairman Ramspeck, of the Civil Service Commission, and officials of the Bureau of the Budget will testify, 10 a. m., 213 Old House Office Building.~~

~~*Committee on Public Works*, full committee in executive session on H. R. 5502, Delaware River Port Authority and other bills; H. R. 4346, authorizing the construction of certain flood-~~

~~control improvement on Calumet Union drainage ditch in the vicinity of Harvey, Ill.; H. R. 8194, relating to a bridge across the Mississippi River at Bellendorf, Iowa, followed by open hearing on H. R. 6436, to change the name of Bonneville Power Administration to the Columbia Power Administration, 10 a. m., 1436 New House Office Building.~~

~~*Committee on Ways and Means*, on H. R. 7893, providing for improved enforcement and administration of the revenue laws, executive, 10 a. m., 1102 New House Office Building.~~







## INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1953

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JUNE 25, 1952.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. THOMAS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7072]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 40, 42, 98, 103, 105, 123, 131, and 132.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 28, 67, 76, 77, 79, 82, 87, 119, 124, 127, and 129 and agree to the same.

#### Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$52,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

#### Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,461,200; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,475; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,590; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,509,350; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$479,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$321,450,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,408,460; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$88,525; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$202,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,085,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$142,235; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,053,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,062,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,960,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

*Executive direction and staff operations: For necessary expenses in the performance of executive direction and staff operations for activities under the control of the General Services Administration; including not to exceed \$97,385 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and processing and determining net renegotiation rebates; \$4,140,750.*

*Public Buildings Service: For necessary expenses of real property management and related activities as provided by law; including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings at the rate of \$16,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) under the control of the General Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with*



*the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and not to exceed \$177,335 for expenses of travel; \$101,046,030: Provided, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.*

*Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of personal property management and related activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$77,600 for expenses of travel; and the purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$2,154,100.*

*National Archives and Records Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal records management and related activities as provided by law; including preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second World War; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; and not to exceed \$23,340 for expenses of travel; \$4,868,200.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$24,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$37,550; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$74,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$133,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,536,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$160,425; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$237,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,606,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: , *but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$455,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$112,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert : *Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing*



*Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in excess of thirty-five thousand dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of thirty-five thousand to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,000,000., and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$91,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,275; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$230,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,319,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$163,050; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$974,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$112,620; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$709,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$240,050; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$48,586,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$24,940; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$118,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$235,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,407,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$101,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *not to exceed \$78,125 for expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Management; not to exceed \$408,925 for expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing; \$92,500 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,875 shall be available for expenses of travel; and \$215,200 for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed \$45,000 shall be available for expenses of travel;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,225; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,419,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 72:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,240,550; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 74:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$13,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 75:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,291,375; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 78:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,546,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 80:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,530,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 81:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$843,382,260; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 83:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 84:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,000, and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$734,550; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the date named in said amendment insert *July 1, 1952*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$15,617,850; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$145,525; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,655,850; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert *four hundred*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,490; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,921,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,041,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,490; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,238,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 99:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$25,625; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$65,540; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,252,100; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 104:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *and \$320,200 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in accordance with regulations established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b)); \$663,200;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *\$3,509,500;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *\$138,105;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That administrative expenses not under limitation for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the fiscal year 1953 shall not exceed \$151,000;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *\$6,750;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *\$22,500;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That the nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$1,775,000;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,150; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$146,125; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$28,870,000;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,534,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$697,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$32,722,080;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 118:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: *not to exceed \$142,500 of;* and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 120:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,755; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *one*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended by adding at the end thereof and before the period the following: : *Provided further, That this section shall not be applicable to annual leave accumulated prior to January 1, 1952* ; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 125:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert *403*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 126:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert *404*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Omit the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 19, 37, 48, 68, 86, and 130.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
ALBERT GORE,  
GEORGE ANDREWS,  
SIDNEY R. YATES,  
CLARENCE CANNON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

BURNET R. MAYBANK,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
LISTER HILL,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
HOMER FERGUSON,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

#### EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 1—*National Defense*: Reported in disagreement.

#### BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$3,461,200, instead of \$3,314,400 as proposed by the House and \$3,608,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provide \$59,250 for expenses of travel, instead of \$54,000 as proposed by the House and \$64,500 as proposed by the Senate.

#### COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Amendments Nos. 4, 5, and 6—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$225,000, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$208,900 as proposed by the House; provide that the appropriation shall remain available until March 31, 1953, as proposed by the Senate; and limit funds available for expenses of travel to \$2,475, instead of \$2,200 as proposed by the House and \$2,750 as proposed by the Senate.

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Amendment No. 7—*Expenses of travel*: Authorizes the use of \$11,590 for this purpose, instead of \$10,300 as proposed by the House and \$12,865 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9—*Salaries and expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11—*Construction of memorials and cemeteries*: Reported in disagreement.

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 12, 13, and 14—*Operating expenses*: Strike out the provision of the House authorizing the purchase of automobiles,

as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$2,509,350 for expenses of travel, instead of \$2,230,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,788,200 as proposed by the Senate; and consolidate funds for program direction and administration personnel into one fund as proposed by the Senate instead of providing separate limitations for the District of Columbia and the field as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 15, 16, and 18—*Plant and equipment*: Authorize the purchase of plant and equipment, as proposed by the Senate; and the purchase of aircraft, including the purchase of not to exceed 225 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate; and except from audit contracts with a foreign government, and contracts for source material with foreign producers, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 19—*Plant and equipment*: Reported in disagreement.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 20—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorizes the use of \$479,250 for expenses of travel, instead of \$426,000 as proposed by the House and \$532,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21—*Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund*: Appropriates \$321,450,000 for payment to the fund, instead of \$321,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$321,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$6,408,460, instead of \$6,108,460 as proposed by the House and \$6,708,460 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$88,525 for expenses of travel, instead of \$78,700 as proposed by the House and \$98,350 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are advised that the Federal Communications Commission, under the provisions of title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, are authorized to levy fair and equitable fees in connection with the issuing of licenses. The conferees, therefore, request the Commission to give prompt attention to the matter with a view to levying such fees at the earliest practicable date.

#### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 24 and 25—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$4,085,700, instead of \$3,935,700 as proposed by the House and \$4,235,700 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$202,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$180,000 as proposed by the House and \$225,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 26 and 27—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$4,053,800, instead of \$3,978,800 as proposed by the House and \$4,128,800 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$142,235 for expenses of travel, instead of \$126,470 as proposed by the House and \$158,000 as proposed by the Senate.



## GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Amendment No. 28—*Salaries*: Appropriates \$30,100,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$28,600,000 as proposed by the House. The conference committee is in agreement that foreign offices should be established at strategic points abroad. It is the understanding of the conferees that a sum sufficient to enable the General Accounting Office to initiate this program in the fiscal year 1953 shall be used for this purpose.

Amendments Nos. 29 and 30—*Miscellaneous expenses*: Appropriate \$1,960,000, instead of \$1,835,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,085,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$1,062,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,125,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 31—*Operating expenses*: The conferees have approved the House version of appropriation structure for this activity, which consists of separate appropriations and appropriation paragraphs for executive direction and staff operations; Public Buildings Service; Federal Supply Service; and National Archives and Records Service; in lieu of a lump-sum appropriation under the heading "Operating expenses" as proposed by the Senate. The action of the conferees provide a total increase of \$3,000,000 in excess of the total provided by the House for these four items, and this sum has been distributed proportionately. Adjustments also have been made to provide funds for expenses of travel somewhat in excess of the limitations proposed in the House bill. In accepting the appropriation structure as contained in the House bill the conferees recognize that a few additional auditors may be required to keep accounts under the four separate appropriations, and due consideration will be given to any request for such personnel (not in excess of 10) which may be submitted at a later date.

Amendment No. 32—*Emergency expenses*: Authorizes the use of \$24,300 for expenses of travel, instead of \$21,600 as proposed by the House and \$27,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34—*Renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia*: Appropriate \$4,750,000, instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$37,550 for expenses of travel, instead of \$33,400 as proposed by the House and \$41,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 35 and 36—*Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia*: Appropriate \$9,250,000, instead of \$9,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$74,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$66,000 as proposed by the House and \$83,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 38, 39, and 40—*Expenses, general supply fund*: Appropriate \$14,536,500, instead of \$13,998,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,075,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$133,900 for expenses of travel, instead of \$119,000 as proposed by

the House and \$148,800 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the purchase of 5 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 12 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42—*Strategic and critical materials*: Authorize the use of \$160,425 for expenses of travel, instead of \$142,600 as proposed by the House and \$178,250 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House. No funds have been allowed for the construction of storage facilities and it is the decision of the conferees that such facilities shall be secured through the rental of such space. In the event an emergency should arise in this connection which may demand construction of facilities, approval of the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations shall be secured for the expenditure of funds for such purpose.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Amendments Nos. 43, 44, and 45—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$4,606,000, instead of \$3,606,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,606,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$237,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$210,000 as proposed by the House and \$265,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation on nonadministrative expenses proposed by the House, amended and increased from \$374,000 to \$455,000.

Amendment No. 46—*Defense Community Facilities and Services*: Inserts the provision of the Senate amended to provide \$112,500 for such purpose instead of \$225,000.

## PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 47—*Annual contributions*: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate and restores the proposal of the House amended to limit during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of not to exceed 35,000 dwelling units.

Amendment No. 48—*Annual contributions—occupancy of housing units by subversives*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 49—*Administrative expenses*: Appropriates \$8,000,000, instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 50 and 51—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$91,400, instead of \$89,300 as proposed by the House and \$93,500 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$2,275 for expenses of travel, instead of \$2,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,550 as proposed by the Senate.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 52 and 53—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$9,319,500, instead of \$8,935,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,704,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$230,650 for



expenses of travel, instead of \$205,000 as proposed by the House and \$256,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 54 and 55—*Railroad safety*: Appropriate \$974,500, instead of \$907,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,042,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$163,050 for expenses of travel, instead of \$145,000 as proposed by the House and \$181,100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57—*Locomotive inspection*: Appropriate \$709,500, instead of \$664,000 as proposed by the House and \$755,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$112,620 for expenses of travel, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$125,240 as proposed by the Senate.

#### NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Amendments Nos. 58 and 59—*Salaries and expense*: Appropriate \$48,586,100 for this purpose, instead of \$46,522,200 as proposed by the House and \$50,650,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$240,050 for expenses of travel, instead of \$213,400 as proposed by the House and \$266,700 as proposed by the Senate.

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 60—*Land acquisition*: Authorizes the use of \$24,940 for necessary expenses in connection with land acquisition, instead of \$22,375 as proposed by the House and \$27,500 as proposed by the Senate.

#### NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Amendments Nos. 61 and 62—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$4,750,000, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$118,750 for expenses of travel, instead of \$95,000 as proposed by the House and \$142,500 as proposed by the Senate.

#### RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Amendments Nos. 63 and 64—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$5,407,800, instead of \$4,907,800 as proposed by the House and \$5,907,800 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$235,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$180,000 as proposed by the House and \$291,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 69—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorizes the use of \$101,250 for expenses of travel, instead of \$90,000 as proposed by the House and \$112,500 as proposed by the Senate.

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Amendments Nos. 66 and 67—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$36,772,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$36,597,000 as proposed by the House; and restores the language of the House placing limitations on the several activities of this agency including limitations

on funds available for the use of travel adjusted to provide a compromise figure in each instance on the funds which may be used for travel expense.

Amendment No. 68: Reported in disagreement.

#### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Amendments Nos. 69 and 70—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$2,419,500, instead of \$2,274,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,565,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize use of \$10,225 for expenses of travel, instead of \$9,100 as proposed by the House and \$11,350 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 71 and 72—*Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art*: Appropriate \$1,240,550, instead of \$1,181,100 as proposed by the House and \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$1,800 for expenses of travel, instead of \$1,600 as proposed by the House and \$2,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Amendment No. 73—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorizes the use of \$5,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$4,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### TARIFF COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 74 and 75—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$1,291,375, instead of \$1,194,750 as proposed by the House and \$1,388,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$13,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$12,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Amendments Nos. 76, 77, 78, and 79: Appropriate \$186,027,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$171,270,000 as proposed by the House; authorize the purchase of 220 automobiles of which 150 shall be for replacement only as proposed by the Senate, instead of 110 for replacement only as proposed by the House; authorize the use of \$1,546,650 for expenses of travel, instead of \$1,375,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,718,300 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out the provisions of the House requiring a performance bond or satisfactory warranty in connection with the purchase of coal, and placing a limitation on funds available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

#### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 80 and 81—*Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services*: Appropriate \$843,382,260, instead of \$809,382,260 as proposed by the House and \$877,382,260 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$3,530,700 for expenses of travel, instead of \$3,138,400 as proposed by the House and \$3,923,000 as proposed by the Senate. Conferees have approved the full amount of the budget estimate for research, including work in connection with prosthetic



appliances, and have further agreed that there should be no reduction in the number of doctors, dentists, nurses, and dietitians.

Amendment No. 82—*Hospital and domiciliary facilities*: Appropriates \$66,316,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$153,600,000 as proposed by the House. It is the opinion of a majority of the members of the committee on conference that the hospital needs of neuropsychiatric veterans, and those veterans afflicted with tuberculosis, should have immediate consideration, and that a careful review of the funds to be available during the next fiscal year should be made with a view to diverting all such funds as may be available for use in the provision of NP and TB beds in the western area of the United States where there is an urgent and growing need for such facilities.

Amendment No. 83—*Major alterations, improvements, and repairs*: Appropriates \$8,750,000, instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 84 and 85—*Administrative expenses*: Appropriate \$734,550, instead of \$683,000 as proposed by the House and \$786,100 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$9,000 for expenses of travel, instead of \$8,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 86—*Reduction in appropriation, National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission*: Reported in disagreement.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 87—*Persons engaged in personnel work*: Exempts from the provisions of the section persons engaged on work as committees of expert examiners and boards of civil service examiners as proposed by the Senate.

#### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 88—*Operating-differential subsidies*: Inserts the language of the Senate amendment in lieu of the proposal of the House in connection with the number of voyages for subsidized operators amended to be effective as to new operators on July 1, 1952, instead of July 1, 1951, as proposed in the Senate amendment.

Amendments Nos. 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96.—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate a total of \$15,617,850 for such purpose, instead of \$14,375,700 as proposed by the House and \$16,860,000 as proposed by the Senate; provide \$8,655,850 for administrative expenses, instead of \$8,099,700 as proposed by the House and \$9,212,000 as proposed by the Senate; of which \$145,525 shall be available for expenses of travel, instead of \$130,700 as proposed by the House and \$160,350 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the transfer of funds from the vessel operations revolving fund for the employment of 400 employees, instead of 300 as proposed by the House and 500 as proposed by the Senate; provide \$1,921,000 for maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of warehouses, etc., instead of \$1,764,000 as proposed by the

House and \$2,078,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which \$2,490 shall be available for expenses of travel, instead of \$2,200 as proposed by the House and \$2,775 as proposed by the Senate; and provide \$5,041,000 for reserve fleet expenses, instead of \$4,512,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,570,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which \$7,490 shall be available for expenses of travel, instead of \$6,650 as proposed by the House and \$8,325 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, and 103—*Maritime training*: Appropriate \$3,252,100, instead of \$2,795,200 as proposed by the House and \$3,990,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$2,238,900 for personal services, instead of \$1,881,600 as proposed by the House and \$2,474,100 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminate the provision of the Senate excluding from the foregoing amount for personal services the pay of cadet midshipmen; authorize the use of \$2,000 for contingencies for the Superintendent, instead of \$1,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,500 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$25,625 for expenses of travel, instead of \$20,500 as proposed by the House and \$30,750 as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the transfer of \$65,540 to the Public Health Service, instead of \$55,680 as proposed by the House and \$72,500 as proposed by the Senate; and eliminate the proposal of the Senate providing for pay of cadet midshipmen, restoring in lieu thereof the House provision for uniforms and textbooks.

Amendment No. 104—*State marine schools*: Appropriates \$663,200, instead of \$643,400 as proposed by the House and \$1,092,050 as proposed by the Senate; and eliminates the proposal of the Senate providing for the pay of cadet midshipmen at \$65 per month and \$275 per annum for subsistence, restoring the provision of the House bill providing for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence, amended to provide \$320,200, instead of \$300,400 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 105: Restores the provision of the House relating to payment for vessels requisitioned or insured by the Government and lost while so requisitioned or insured.

### TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

#### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Amendments Nos. 106, 107, and 108—*Federal National Mortgage Association*: Authorize the use of \$3,509,500 of available funds for administrative expenses, instead of \$3,371,425 as proposed by the House and \$3,647,600 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$138,105 for expenses of travel, instead of \$122,760 as proposed by the House and \$153,450 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation of the House on administrative expenses not under limitation, amended to fix such limitation at \$151,000.

Amendment No. 109—*Office of the Administrator (prefabricated housing)*: Authorizes the use of \$6,750 for expenses of travel, instead of \$6,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 110 and 111—*Home Loan Bank Board*: Authorize the use of \$22,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000 as proposed by the Senate; and



restore the limitation of the House on nonadministrative expenses for examination of Federal- and State-chartered institutions, amended to fix such limitation at \$1,775,000.

Amendment No. 112—*Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation*: Authorizes the use of \$4,150 for expenses of travel, instead of \$3,700 as proposed by the House and \$4,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 113 and 114—*Federal Housing Administration*: Authorize the use of \$146,125 for expenses of travel, instead of \$130,000 as proposed by the House and \$162,250 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation of the House on nonadministrative expenses, amended to fix such limitation at \$28,870,000.

Amendments Nos. 115, 116, 117, and 118—*Public Housing Administration*: Authorize the use of \$11,534,000 of available funds for administrative expenses, instead of \$10,455,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,613,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$697,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$620,000 as proposed by the House and \$775,000 as proposed by the Senate; restore the limitation of the House on nonadministrative expenses, amended to fix such limitation at \$32,722,080; and authorize the use of \$142,500 of available funds for expenses in connection with the sale of certain properties, instead \$50,000 as proposed by the House.

#### INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Amendments Nos. 119, 120, and 121—*Administrative expenses*: Authorize the use of \$481,200 of available funds for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$467,330 as proposed by the House; authorize the use of \$10,755 for expenses of travel, instead of \$9,560 as proposed by the House and \$11,950 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the purchase of one and hire of passenger motor vehicles, instead of the purchase of two such vehicles as proposed by the Senate.

#### TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 122—*Limitation on annual leave, civilian officers and employees*: Restores the matter stricken out by said amendment, adding thereto a provision to the effect that the section shall not be applicable to annual leave accumulated prior to January 1, 1952.

Amendment No. 123: Corrects a section number.

Amendment No. 124—*Limitation on number of automobiles operated at seat of government*: Strikes out the proposal of the House in this connection.

Amendments Nos. 125 and 126: Correct section numbers.

Amendment No. 127—*Restriction on compensation of persons acting as chauffeurs*: Inserts the proposal of the Senate to except persons on duty in a foreign country.

Amendment No. 128—*Prohibition against appointment of personnel and percentage reduction in funds available for personal services*: Omits the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment.

Amendment No. 129: Fixes a ceiling of \$1,600 which may be paid for the acquisition of passenger motor vehicles, with certain exceptions, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 130—*Limitation on funds available for personnel engaged in information, publicity, editorial and similar work:* Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 131—*Limitation on funds available for pay above basic rates and for transportation of things:* Strikes out the proposal of the Senate.

Amendment No. 132: Corrects a section number.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
ALBERT GORE,  
GEORGE ANDREWS,  
SIDNEY R. YATES,  
CLARENCE CANNON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued June 26, 1952

For actions of June 25, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 112

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated defense production bill. Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Senate committees reported resolution to extend CCC storage investigation and GI bill for Korea veterans. Sen. Ellender (for himself and Sen. Aiken) introduced bill to make FCA independent, etc. House agreed to conference report on Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. House sent to conference bill for foot-and-mouth disease laboratory appropriations. House received veto message on immigration and naturalization bill. House committee was authorized to report supplemental appropriation bill today for debate Friday.

## HOUSE

1. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Continued debate on H. R. 8210, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act (pp. 8161-207, 8213).

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Rep. Barden, to end wage and price controls July 31, 1952, by a 118-87 vote (pp. 8204-7).

By Rep. Dague, to modify price control on services of food-locker plants (pp. 8199-200).

By Rep. Cole of Kans., to permit wholesalers and retailers to have their historical and individual mark-ups, by a 105-83 vote (p. 8196).

By Rep. Wolcott, to make clear that the period before June 24, 1950, is the base period (pp. 8202-3).

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Poage, to decontrol the price of any commodity when it remains as much as 2% below the ceiling price for more than 30 days; by a 22-82 vote (pp. 8189-95).

By Rep. Javits, to strike out the provision for price supports at 90% of parity on basic commodities (p. 8195).

By Rep. Rogers of Tex., to provide that farm labor while an employee is not legally required to attend school shall not be deemed to be oppressive child labor, by a 10-97 vote (pp. 8197-9).

By Rep. Multer, to restore the original credit control provision (pp. 8203-4).



2. APPROPRIATIONS: Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6854, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1953 (p. 8160).

Received the conference report on H. R. 7072, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1953. The conferees restored the Thomas leave rider but added a provision to the effect that the provision shall not be applicable to leave accumulated prior to Jan. 1, 1952. (pp. 820/-12.)

Reps. Cannon, Sikes, and Taber were appointed conferees on H. R. 7860, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill which includes appropriations for a foot-and-mouth disease laboratory and flood rehabilitation (p. 8222). Senate conferees were appointed June 19.

The Appropriations Committee was authorized to report a supplemental appropriation bill today for debate tomorrow (Fri.) (p. 8161).

3. IMMIGRATION. Received the President's veto message on H. R. 5678, to revise the immigration and naturalization laws (H. Doc. 520) (pp. 8225-8).

4. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8341, providing that deposits of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, cinders, etc., when situated on national forest lands, shall not be subject to acquisition under any other law (H. Rept. 2299) (p. 8231).

5. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 554, recognizing rights of officers and representatives of Government employees' organizations to present employee grievances and to confer with administrative officers on matters of policy affecting working conditions, etc. (H. Rept. 2311) (p. 8231).

6. PUERTO RICO. House conferees were appointed on H. J. Res. 430, approving the Puerto Rican Constitution (p. 8222). Senate conferees were appointed June 23.

7. ELECTRIFICATION. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6436, to change the name of the Bonneville Power Administration to the Columbia Power Administration (H. Rept. 2313) (p. 8231).

#### SENATE

8. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 7176 (pp. 8100, 8102-23, 8125-40). Sens. Hayden, O'Mahoney, McCarran, Chavez, Cordon Young, and Knowland were appointed conferees. Agreed to all committee amendment (some with amendments). Amendments rejected included: Douglas amendment reducing by \$31 million funds for construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation (pp. 8119-23, 8125-30); on points of order Douglas amendments earmarking \$181,000 of funds for Fish and Wildlife Service for education of children of migratory workers (pp. 8133-7), and barring funds for reclamation projects unless provision was made for revenues therefrom (p. 8139).

9. GRAIN STORAGE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 338, authorizing a 2 months extension of the investigation of storage and processing activities of the CCC (S. Rept. 1808) (p. 8090); referred to Rules and Administration Committee. The "Daily Digest" states that the extension "is for the purpose of writing a report."

10. VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7656, the GI bill for veterans of the Korean conflict (S. Rept. 1824) (p. 8090).

11. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 2720, approving contracts with the Gering and Fort Laramie, the Goshen, and the Pathfinder irrigation districts, and authorizing execution of contracts with



control of prices. The gentleman who has just left the well of the House, Mr. ROGERS, of Florida, I am sure, is sincere. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. COLE] is one of the best men on our committee. He is against continuing controls and always has been against controls and has been conscientious about that. There are a lot of people throughout the various sections of the country and in this Chamber against continuing controls and they are thoroughly conscientious in their views.

Mr. Chairman, I do not like controls either, but I am afraid to take them off of wages and prices at this particular time. Why do I make that statement? Of the \$133,000,000,000 that we have appropriated for national defense, more than \$100,000,000,000 remains to be spent. I am afraid we would make a mistake to take controls off of wages and off of prices at this particular time.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

It seems that the very people who are constantly clamoring for economy in the operation of emergency agencies and for simplification of the work and for elimination of duplication are the same people who constantly sponsor amendments to complicate, confuse, duplicate, and make it more expensive, if not impossible to administer the controls legislation. While we are on the subject of economy, incidentally, permit me to correct a few of the inaccuracies that we have heard with reference to these emergency agencies.

Among other things we have been told that the Office of Price Stabilization is increasing its staff and now has in excess of 16,000 employees. The facts with reference to that statement are as follows: The Office of Price Stabilization never had more than 12,263 employees. Since April 30, 1952, the agency has separated 347 employees. Because of the decontrol actions OPS is taking, that agency will release an average of 160 employees per month, each and every month, from July 1952 through February 1953.

You heard considerable about the delays in getting action on applications filed with the various emergency agencies. These agencies now require that all applications must be processed and action taken within 30 days after the filing thereof.

Particular attention has been given by every emergency agency to small business, with the result that all the procedures have been streamlined so that small business can have its wants and needs attended to and taken care of with a minimum of paper work and with maximum speed.

The instant amendment flies in the face of all of those procedures. It would have the Economic Stabilization Administration attempt to set policy. It would have the Wage Stabilization Board attempt to stabilize wages and then would require the same businessmen who must supply those two agencies with information on which they must act, to go to the Internal Revenue Bureau and start all over again when they desire to adjust salaries. Throughout all of the de-

bate up to this time we have not heard a word of criticism leveled at the Salary Stabilization Board, yet this amendment would destroy that Board and require a new department to be set up in the Treasury Department under the jurisdiction of the Internal Revenue Bureau to do the work that is now being done so well.

The amendment should be defeated.

(Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN]. Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. MULTER and Mr. BARDEN.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 118, noes 87.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8210) to amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, had come to no resolution thereon.

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Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### 

Mr. THOMAS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

#### 

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7072) "making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 40, 42, 98, 103, 105, 123, 131 and 132.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 28, 67, 76, 77,

79, 82, 87, 119, 124, 127, and 129, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$59,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,461,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,475"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,590"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,509,350"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$479,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$321,450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,408,460"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$88,525"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$202,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,085,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$142,235"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-



ment insert "\$4,053,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,062,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,960,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

"Executive direction and staff operations: For necessary expenses in the performance of executive direction and staff operations for activities under the control of the General Services Administration; including not to exceed \$97,385 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and processing and determining net renegotiation rebates; \$4,140,750.

"Public Buildings Service: For necessary expenses of real property management and related activities as provided by law; including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings at the rate of \$16,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) under the control of the General Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and not to exceed \$177,335 for expenses of travel; \$101,046,030: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.

"Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of personal property management and related activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$77,600 for expenses of travel; and the purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$2,154,100.

"National Archives and Records Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal records management and related activities as provided by law; including preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second World War; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; and not to exceed \$23,340 for expenses of travel; \$4,868,200."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$24,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$37,550"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$74,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$133,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$14,536,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$160,425"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$237,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,606,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: " , but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$455,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$112,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert " : *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in excess of thirty-five thousand dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling

units aggregating in excess of thirty-five thousand to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$91,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,275"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$230,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,319,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$163,050"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$974,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$112,620"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$709,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$240,050"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$48,586,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$24,940"; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$118,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$235,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,407,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$101,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "not to exceed \$78,125 for expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Management; not to exceed \$408,925 for expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing; \$92,500 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,875 shall be available for expenses of travel; and \$215,200 for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed \$45,000 shall be available for expenses of travel;"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,225"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,419,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,240,550"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$13,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,291,375"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,546,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,530,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$843,382,260"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$734,550"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the date named in said amendment insert "July 1, 1952"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,617,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$145,525"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,655,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the number proposed by said

amendment insert "four hundred"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,490"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,921,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,041,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,490"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,238,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 99: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$25,625"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$65,540"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,252,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "and \$320,200 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in accordance with regulations established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b)); \$663,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,509,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by



said amendment insert "\$138,105"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "*Provided further*, That administrative expenses not under limitation for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the fiscal year 1953 shall not exceed \$151,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$22,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "*Provided further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$1,775,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,150"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$146,125"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "*Provided further*, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$28,870,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,534,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$697,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "*Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$32,722,080"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 118: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "not to exceed \$142,500 of"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,755"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment, insert "one"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended by adding at the end thereof and before the period the following: "*Provided further*, That this section shall not be applicable to annual leave accumulated prior to January 1, 1952"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 125: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert "403"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 126: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert "404"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Omit the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 19, 37, 48, 68, 86 and 130.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
ALBERT GORE,  
GEORGE ANDREWS,  
SIDNEY R. YATES,  
CLARENCE CANNON,

#### *Managers on the Part of the House.*

BURNET R. MAYBANK,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
LISTER HILL,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
HOMER FERGUSON,

#### *Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

##### *Emergency fund for the President*

Amendment No. 1—National Defense; Reported in disagreement.

#### *Bureau of the Budget*

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$3,461,200, instead of \$3,314,400 as proposed by the House and \$3,608,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provide \$59,250 for expenses of travel, instead of \$54,000 as proposed by the House and \$64,500 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Counsel of Economic Advisers*

Amendments Nos. 4, 5, and 6—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$225,000, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$208,900 as proposed by the House; provide that the appropriation shall remain available until March 31, 1953, as proposed by the Senate; and limit funds available for expenses of travel to \$2,475, instead of \$2,200 as proposed by the House and \$2,750 as proposed by the Senate.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

##### *American Battle Monuments Commission*

Amendment No. 7—Expenses of travel: Authorizes the use of \$11,590 for this purpose, instead of \$10,300 as proposed by the House and \$12,865 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9—Salaries and expenses: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11—Construction of memorials and cemeteries: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Atomic Energy Commission*

Amendments Nos. 12, 13 and 14—Operating expenses: Strike out the provision of the House authorizing the purchase of automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, authorize the use of \$2,509,350 for expenses of travel, instead of \$2,230,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,788,200 as proposed by the Senate; and consolidate funds for program direction and administration personnel into one fund as proposed by the Senate instead of providing separate limitations for the District of Columbia and the field as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16 and 18—Plant and equipment: Authorize the purchase of plant and equipment, as proposed by the Senate; and the purchase of aircraft, including the purchase of not to exceed two hundred and twenty-five passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate; and except from audit contracts with a foreign government, and contracts for source material with foreign producers, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 19—Plant and equipment: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Civil Service Commission*

Amendment No. 20—Salaries and expenses: Authorizes the use of \$479,250 for expenses of travel, instead of \$426,000 as proposed by the House and \$532,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21—Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund: Appropriates \$321,450,000 for payment to the fund, instead of \$321,000,000 as proposed by the House, and \$321,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Federal Communications Commission*

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$6,408,460, instead of \$6,108,460 as proposed by the House and \$6,708,460 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$88,525 for expenses of travel, instead of \$78,700 as proposed by the House and \$98,350 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are advised that the Federal Communications Commission, under the provisions of Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, are authorized to levy fair and equitable fees in connection with the issuing of licenses. The conferees, therefore, request the commission to give prompt attention to the matter with a view to levying such fees at the earliest practicable date.



*Federal Power Commission*

Amendments Nos. 24 and 25—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$4,085,700, instead of \$3,935,700 as proposed by the House and \$4,235,700 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$202,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$180,000 as proposed by the House and \$225,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Federal Trade Commission*

Amendments Nos. 26 and 27—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$4,053,800, instead of \$3,978,800 as proposed by the House and \$4,128,800 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$142,235 for expenses of travel, instead of \$126,470 as proposed by the House and \$158,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*General Accounting Office*

Amendment No. 28—Salaries: Appropriates \$30,100,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$28,600,00 as proposed by the House. The conference committee is in agreement that foreign offices should be established at strategic points abroad. It is the understanding of the conferees that a sum sufficient to enable the General Accounting Office to initiate this program in the fiscal year 1953 shall be used for this purpose.

Amendments Nos. 29 and 30—Miscellaneous expenses: Appropriate \$1,960,000, instead of \$1,835,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,085,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$1,062,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,125,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*General Services Administration*

Amendment No. 31—Operating expenses: The conferees have approved the House version of appropriation structure for this activity, which consists of separate appropriations and appropriation paragraphs for executive direction and staff operations; Public Buildings Service; Federal Supply Service; and National Archives and Records Service; in lieu of a lump-sum appropriation under the heading "Operating expenses" as proposed by the Senate. The action of the conferees provide a total increase of \$3,000,000 in excess of the total provided by the House for these four items, and this sum has been distributed proportionately. Adjustments also have been made to provide funds for expenses of travel somewhat in excess of the limitations proposed in the House bill. In accepting the appropriation structure as contained in the House bill the conferees recognize that a few additional auditors may be required to keep accounts under the four separate appropriations, and due consideration will be given to any request for such personnel (not in excess of ten) which may be submitted at a later date.

Amendment No. 32—Emergency expenses: Authorizes the use of \$24,300 for expenses of travel, instead of \$21,600 as proposed by the House and \$27,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34—Renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia: Appropriate \$4,750,000, instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$37,550 for expenses of travel, instead of \$33,400 as proposed by the House and \$41,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 35 and 36—Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: Appropriate \$9,250,000, instead of \$9,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$74,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$66,000 as proposed by the House and \$83,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 38, 39, and 40—Expenses, general supply fund: Appropriate \$14,536,-

500, instead of \$13,998,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,075,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$133,900 for expenses of travel, instead of \$119,000 as proposed by the House and \$148,800 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the purchase of five passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of twelve as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments 41 and 42—Strategic and critical materials: Authorize the use of \$160,425 for expenses of travel, instead of \$142,600 as proposed by the House and \$178,250 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House. No funds have been allowed for the construction of storage facilities and it is the decision of the conferees that such facilities shall be secured through the rental of such space. In the event an emergency should arise in this connection which may demand construction of facilities, approval of the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations shall be secured for the expenditure of funds for such purpose.

*Housing and Home Finance Agency**Office of the Administrator*

Amendments Nos. 43, 44, and 45—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$4,606,000, instead of \$3,606,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,606,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$237,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$210,000 as proposed by the House and \$265,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation on non-administrative expenses proposed by the House, amended and increased from \$374,000 to \$455,000.

Amendments No. 46—Defense Community Facilities and Services: Inserts the provision of the Senate amended to provide \$112,500 for such purpose instead of \$225,000.

*Public Housing Administration*

Amendment No. 47—Annual contributions: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate and restores the proposal of the House amended to limit during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of not to exceed 35,000 dwelling units.

Amendment No. 48—Annual contributions—occupancy of housing units by subversives: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 49—Administrative expenses: Appropriates \$8,000,000, instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Indian Claims Commission*

Amendments Nos. 50 and 51—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$91,400, instead of \$89,300 as proposed by the House and \$93,500 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$2,275 for expenses of travel, instead of \$2,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,550 as proposed by the Senate.

*Interstate Commerce Commission*

Amendments Nos. 52 and 53—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$9,319,500, instead of \$8,935,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,704,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$230,650 for expenses of travel, instead of \$205,000 as proposed by the House and \$256,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 54 and 55—Railroad safety: Appropriate \$974,500, instead of \$907,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,042,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$163,050 for expenses of travel, instead of \$145,000 as proposed by the House and \$181,100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57—Locomotive inspection: Appropriate \$709,500, instead of \$664,000 as proposed by the House and \$755,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$112,620 for expenses of travel, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$125,240 as proposed by the Senate.

*National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics*

Amendments Nos. 58 and 59—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$48,586,100 for this purpose, instead of \$46,522,200 as proposed by the House and \$50,650,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$240,050 for expenses of travel, instead of \$213,400 as proposed by the House and \$266,700 as proposed by the Senate.

*National Capital Park and Planning Commission*

Amendment No. 60—Land acquisition: Authorizes the use of \$24,940 for necessary expenses in connection with land acquisition, instead of \$22,375 as proposed by the House and \$27,500 as proposed by the Senate.

*National Science Foundation*

Amendments Nos. 61 and 62—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$4,750,000, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$118,750 for expenses of travel, instead of \$95,000 as proposed by the House and \$142,500 as proposed by the Senate.

*Renegotiation Board*

Amendments Nos. 63 and 64—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$5,407,800, instead of \$4,907,800 as proposed by the House and \$5,907,800 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$235,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$180,000 as proposed by the House and \$291,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Securities and Exchange Commission*

Amendment No. 69—Salaries and expenses: Authorizes the use of \$101,250 for expenses of travel, instead of \$90,000 as proposed by the House and \$112,500 as proposed by the Senate.

*Selective Service System*

Amendments Nos. 66 and 67—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$36,772,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$36,597,000 as proposed by the House; and restores the language of the House placing limitations on the several activities of this agency including limitations on funds available for the use of travel adjusted to provide a compromise figure in each instance on the funds which may be used for travel expense.

Amendment No. 68: Reported in disagreement.

*Smithsonian Institution*

Amendments Nos. 69 and 70—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$2,419,500, instead of \$2,274,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,565,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize use of \$10,225 for expenses of travel, instead of \$9,100 as proposed by the House and \$11,350 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 71 and 72—Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: Appropriate \$1,240,550, instead of \$1,181,100 as proposed by the House and \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$1,800 for expenses of travel, instead of \$1,600 as proposed by the House and \$2,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Subversive Activities Control Board*

Amendment No. 73—Salaries and expenses: Authorizes the use of \$5,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$4,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Tariff Commission*

Amendments Nos. 74 and 75—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$1,291,375, instead of \$1,194,750 as proposed by the House and \$1,388,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$13,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$12,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Tennessee Valley Authority*

Amendments Nos. 76, 77, 78 and 79: Appropriate \$186,027,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$171,270,000 as proposed by the House; authorize the purchase of 220 auto-



mobiles of which 150 shall be for replacement only as proposed by the Senate, instead of 110 for replacement only as proposed by the House; authorize the use of \$1,546,650 for expenses of travel, instead of \$1,375,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,718,300 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out the provisions of the House requiring a performance bond or satisfactory warranty in connection with the purchase of coal, and placing a limitation on funds available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Veterans' Administration*

Amendments Nos. 80 and 81—Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: Appropriate \$843,382,260, instead of \$809,382,260 as proposed by the House and \$877,382,260 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$3,530,700 for expenses of travel, instead of \$3,138,400 as proposed by the House and \$3,923,000 as proposed by the Senate. Conferees have approved the full amount of the Budget estimate for research including work in connection with prosthetic appliances and have further agreed that there should be no reduction in the number of doctors, dentists, nurses, and dietitians.

Amendment No. 82—Hospital and domiciliary facilities: Appropriates \$66,316,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$153,600,000 as proposed by the House. It is the opinion of a majority of the members of the committee on conference that the hospital needs of neuropsychiatric veterans, and those veterans afflicted with tuberculosis, should have immediate consideration, and that a careful review of the funds to be available during the next fiscal year should be made with a view to diverting all such funds as may be available for use in the provision of NP and TB beds in the western area of the United States where there is an urgent and growing need for such facilities.

Amendment No. 83—Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: Appropriates \$8,750,000, instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *War Claims Commission*

Amendments Nos. 84 and 85—Administrative expenses: Appropriate \$734,550, instead of \$683,000 as proposed by the House and \$786,100 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$9,000 for expenses of travel, instead of \$8,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 86—Reduction in appropriation, National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission: Reported in disagreement.

#### *Independent offices—general provisions*

Amendment No. 87—Persons engaged in personnel work: Exempts from the provisions of the section persons engaged on work as committees of expert examiners and boards of civil service examiners as proposed by the Senate.

#### **TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

##### *Maritime Activities*

Amendment No. 88—Operating-differential subsidies: Inserts the language of the Senate amendment in lieu of the proposal of the House in connection with the number of voyages for subsidized operators amended to be effective as to new operators on July 1, 1952, instead of July 1, 1951, as proposed in the Senate amendment.

Amendments Nos. 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate a total of \$15,617,850 for such purpose, instead of \$14,375,700 as proposed by the House and \$16,860,000 as proposed by the Senate; provide \$8,655,850 for administrative expenses, instead of \$8,099,700 as proposed by the House and \$9,212,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which \$145,525 shall be available for expenses of travel, instead of \$130,700 as proposed by the House and \$160,350 as proposed by the Senate, authorize the transfer of funds from the Vessel Operations Revolv-

ing Fund for the employment of four hundred employees, instead of three hundred as proposed by the House and five hundred as proposed by the Senate; provide \$1,921,000 for maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of warehouses, etc., instead of \$1,764,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,078,000 as proposed by the Senate; of which \$2,490 shall be available for expenses of travel, instead of \$2,200 as proposed by the House and \$2,775 as proposed by the Senate; and provide \$5,041,000 for reserve fleet expenses, instead of \$4,512,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,570,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which \$7,490 shall be available for expenses of travel, instead of \$6,650 as proposed by the House and \$8,325 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102 and 103—Maritime training: Appropriate \$3,252,100, instead of \$2,795,200 as proposed by the House and \$3,990,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$2,238,900 for personal services, instead of \$1,881,600 as proposed by the House and \$2,474,100 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminate the provision of the Senate excluding from the foregoing amount for personal services the pay of cadet midshipmen; authorize the use of \$2,000 for contingencies for the superintendent, instead of \$1,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,500 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$25,625 for expenses of travel, instead of \$20,500 as proposed by the House and \$30,750 as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the transfer of \$65,540 to the Public Health Service, instead of \$55,680 as proposed by the House and \$72,500 as proposed by the Senate; and eliminate the proposal of the Senate providing for pay of cadet midshipmen, restoring in lieu thereof the House provision for uniforms and textbooks.

Amendment No. 104—State marine schools: Appropriates \$663,200, instead of \$643,400 as proposed by the House and \$1,092,050 as proposed by the Senate; and eliminates the proposal of the Senate providing for the pay of cadet midshipmen at \$65 per month and \$275 per annum for subsistence, restoring the provision of the House bill providing for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence, amended to provide \$320,200, instead of \$300,400 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 105: Restores the provision of the House relating to payment for vessels requisitioned or insured by the Government and lost while so requisitioned or insured.

#### **TITLE III—CORPORATIONS**

##### *Housing and Home Finance Agency*

Amendments Nos. 106, 107, and 108—Federal National Mortgage Association: Authorize the use of \$3,509,500 of available funds for administrative expenses, instead of \$3,371,425 as proposed by the House and \$3,647,600 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$6,750 for expenses of travel, instead of \$122,760 as proposed by the House and \$153,450 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation of the House on administrative expenses not under limitation, amended to fix such limitation at \$151,000.

Amendment No. 109—Office of the Administrator (prefabricated housing): Authorizes the use of \$6,750 for expenses and travel, instead of \$6,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 110 and 111—Home Loan Bank Board: Authorize the use of \$22,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation of the House on nonadministrative expenses for examination of Federal and State chartered institutions, amended to fix such limitation at \$1,775,000.

Amendment No. 112—Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Authorizes the use of \$4,150 for expenses of travel, instead of \$3,700 as proposed by the House and \$4,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 113 and 114—Federal Housing Administration: Authorize the use of \$140,125 for expenses of travel, instead of \$130,000 as proposed by the House and \$162,250 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation of the House on non-administrative expenses, amended to fix such limitation at \$28,870,000.

Amendments Nos. 115, 116, 117, and 118—Public Housing Administration: Authorize the use of \$11,534,000 of available funds for administrative expenses, instead of \$10,455,000, as proposed by the House and \$12,613,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$697,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$620,000 as proposed by the House and \$775,000 as proposed by the Senate; restore the limitation of the House on nonadministrative expenses, amended to fix such limitation at \$32,722,080; and authorize the use of \$142,500 of available funds for expenses in connection with the sale of certain properties, instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House.

##### *Inland Waterways Corporation*

Amendments Nos. 119, 120, and 121—Administrative expenses: Authorize the use of \$481,200 of available funds for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$467,330 as proposed by the House; authorize the use of \$10,755 for expenses of travel, instead of \$9,560 as proposed by the House and \$11,950 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the purchase of one and hire of passenger motor vehicles, instead of the purchase of two such vehicles as proposed by the Senate.

#### **TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Amendment No. 122—Limitation on annual leave, civilian officers and employees: Restores the matter stricken out by said amendment, adding thereto a provision to the effect that the section shall not be applicable to annual leave accumulated prior to January 1, 1952.

Amendment No. 123: Corrects a section number.

Amendment No. 124: Limitation on number of automobiles operated at seat of government: Strikes out the proposal of the House in this connection.

Amendments Nos. 125 and 126: Correct section numbers.

Amendment No. 127: Restriction on compensation of persons acting as chauffeurs: Inserts the proposal of the Senate to except persons on duty in a foreign country.

Amendment No. 128: Prohibition against appointment of personnel and percentage reduction in funds available for personal services: Omits the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment.

Amendment No. 129: Fixes a ceiling of \$1,600 which may be paid for the acquisition of passenger motor vehicles, with certain exceptions, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 130: Limitation on funds available for personnel engaged in information, publicity, editorial, and similar work: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 131: Limitation on funds available for pay above basic rates and for transportation of things: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate.

Amendment No. 132: Corrects a section number.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
ALBERT GORE,  
GEORGE ANDREWS,  
SIDNEY R. YATES,  
CLARENCE CANNON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### **KOREA EMERGENCY RESOLUTION**

(Mr. SIEMINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this 1 minute to put the House







"Section 1214 contains language validating obligations incurred by the various departments and agencies whose bills have not been finally approved by July 1, 1952. This will cover the period from July 1, 1952, to the date of enactment of the various Acts."

2. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Passed, 211-185, with amendments S. 2594, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act (pp. 8320-56). Reps. Spence, Brown of Ga., Patman, Rains, Wolcott, Gamble, and Talle were appointed conferees (p. 8356). Both versions of the bill (as passed by the House and Senate) were printed in the Record (pp. 8351-6). Before passing the bill, the House agreed to the following amendments:
  - By Rep. Talle, to suspend price control when materials have been sold below below ceilings for 3 months or when such materials are in adequate supply and are not rationed; by a 210-182 vote (p. 8345).
  - By Rep. Cole, Kans., to guarantee percentage mark-ups of individual wholesalers and retailers; by a 231-164 vote (p. 8346).
  - By Rep. Lucas, to abolish the Wage Stabilization Board and create a new agency that could not deal with labor disputes; by a 256-138 vote (pp. 8346-7).
  - By Rep. Smith, Va., requesting the President to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act in connection with the steel dispute; by a 228-164 vote (p. 8348).Rejected, 150-244, the Barden amendment to end price and wage controls on July 31, 1952 (pp. 8348-9).
3. IMMIGRATION. By a 278-113 vote, overrode the President's veto of H. R. 5678, to revise the immigration and naturalization laws (pp. 8357-67).
4. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Agreed, 195-181, to a Phillips motion to recommit to conference this bill, H. R. 7072, with instructions that the House conferees insist on disagreement to various Senate amendments. One of these was the Senate amendment to strike out the Jensen amendment, which would limit the filling of personnel vacancies. The conferees had agreed to eliminate the Jensen amendment and also the Ferguson amendment providing a 10% cut in personnel, but they had agreed to various individual cuts in lieu of these general provisions. Rep. Phillips, however, stated his position that the Jensen amendment is more desirable than these direct cuts in appropriations. (pp. 8367-78.)
5. FARM LABOR. Rep. Rogers, Tex., spoke in favor of H. R. 1271, to exempt certain farm laborers from the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and stated that a recent interpretation of the Act by the Labor Department will hamper farm operations (pp. 8380-3).
6. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Received from the President the annual reports of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems (H. Doc. 523) and the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (H. Doc. 522); to Foreign Affairs Committee (p. 8378).
7. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7313, the legislative appropriation bill for 1953 (S. Rept. 1828)(p. 8235). This bill was made the unfinished business (p. 8314).
  - Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6854, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1953 (p. 8269). This bill will now be sent to the President.

SENATE



Passed with amendments H. R. 7289, State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1953. Sens. McCarran, McKellar, Ellender, Green, Bridges, Saltonstall, and Ferguson were appointed as conferees. Adopted a Case amendment reducing by \$4,455,399 State Department funds for salaries and expenses, and a Smith (N.J.) amendment increasing by \$1,981,516 State Department funds for international information and educational activities. Rejected Magnuson and Humphrey amendments to increase by \$2,500,000 funds for salaries and expenses of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and a Douglas amendment barring disbursements to any State submitting a program for Federal aid to highways in excess of 91% of the amount apportioned therefor. (pp. 8239-68.)

The Appropriations Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 7391, Defense Department appropriation bill for 1953 (p. D647).

8. STORAGE INVESTIGATION. Adopted S. Res. 338, authorizing a 2 months' extension of storage and processing activities of the CCC (p. 8237).

9. SOCIAL SECURITY. Passed with amendments H. R. 7800, to amend the Social Security Act, increasing old-age and survivors insurance benefits (pp. 8272-4, 8276-8300).

10. TUNA-FISH IMPORTS. Sen. Morse entered motion to reconsider the vote of June 24 rejecting H. R. 5693, relating to imposition of import duties on tuna fish (p. 8268).

The Finance Committee approved a committee resolution directing the Tariff Commission to make an investigation of the domestic tuna fish industry, including the effects of imports of tuna, and make a report of its findings on or before March 1, 1953 (p. 8269).

11. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Sens. Maybank, Fulbright, Robertson, Sparkman, Frear, Capehart, Bricker, and Ives were appointed conferees on S. 2594, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act (pp. 8300-1).

12. IMMIGRATION. Agreed to consider today a motion to override the President's veto of H. R. 5678, to revise the immigration and naturalization laws (pp. 8286-7).

13. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7305, to authorize the sale of land in Utah to the Bench Lake Irrigation Company (S. Rept. 1840) (p. 8236).

14. RECLAMATION; WATER UTILIZATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2470, granting consent of Congress for Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming to enter into a compact for disposition and allocation of Columbia River waters (S. Rept. 1841)(p. 8236).

15. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 2236, to extend certain 10-year oil and gas leases (S. Rept. 1843) (p. 8236).

16. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7806, to authorize the participation by Federal employees, without loss of pay or leave, in funerals of deceased members of the Armed Forces returned to this country for burial (S. Rept. 1849) (p. 8236).

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 7641, providing benefits for Federal employees of Japanese ancestry who lost rights with respect to grade, time in grade, and rate of compensation because of any policy or program of this Government during World War II (S. Rept. 1851) (p. 8236).

Received proposed legislation from the Treasury Department which would provide an income credit in case of civil service annuities received by nonresident alien individuals not engaged in trade or business within the United States to Finance Committee (p. 8234).



## NAYS—113

|                   |                |                |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Anfuso            | Hart           | Morgan         |
| Ayres             | Havenner       | Morrison       |
| Bakewell          | Hays, Ohio     | Moulder        |
| Barrett           | Heffernan      | Multer         |
| Blatnik           | Heller         | Murphy         |
| Bolling           | Herter         | Murray         |
| Buchanan          | Heselton       | O'Brien, Ill.  |
| Buckley           | Holifield      | O'Brien, Mich. |
| Canfield          | Howell         | O'Brien, N. Y. |
| Cannon            | Irving         | O'Neill        |
| Case              | Jackson, Wash. | Osmer          |
| Celler            | Javits         | Ostertag       |
| Chudoff           | Karsten, Mo.   | O'Toole        |
| Clemente          | Kean           | Patterson      |
| Crosser           | Keating        | Philbin        |
| Dawson            | Kelley, Pa.    | Price          |
| Delaney           | Kelly, N. Y.   | Rabaut         |
| Denton            | Kennedy        | Radwan         |
| Dingell           | Keogh          | Rhodes         |
| Dollinger         | Kerr           | Ribicoff       |
| Donohue           | Kersten, Wis.  | Rodino         |
| Donovan           | King, Calif.   | Rogers, Colo.  |
| Doyle             | Kirwan         | Rooney         |
| Eberharter        | Klein          | Roosevelt      |
| Engle             | Kluczynski     | Ross           |
| Feighan           | Lane           | Sadlak         |
| Fine              | Lesinski       | Scott          |
| Flood             | McCarthy       | Hugh D., Jr.   |
| Fogarty           | McCormack      | Seely-Brown    |
| Forand            | McGrath        | Shelley        |
| Fulton            | McGuire        | Sieminski      |
| Furcolo           | McKinnon       | Spence         |
| Garmatz           | Machrowicz     | Staggers       |
| Gordon            | Mack, Ill.     | Taylor         |
| Granahan          | Madden         | Wier           |
| Green             | Magee          | Yates          |
| Hall              | Miller, Calif. | Yorby          |
| Edwin Arthur Hand | Mitchell       | Zablocki       |
|                   | Morano         |                |

## NOT VOTING—40

|              |              |                |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Aandahl      | Evins        | Richards       |
| Abernethy    | Fenton       | Sabath         |
| Addonizio    | Frazier      | Sasser         |
| Albert       | Gore         | Steed          |
| Allen, La.   | Kee          | Stigler        |
| Aspinall     | Lyle         | Sutton         |
| Bates, Ky.   | Mahon        | Tackett        |
| Beckworth    | Morris       | Thompson, Tex. |
| Burdick      | Morton       | Vinson         |
| Carlyle      | Pickett      | Welch          |
| Carnahan     | Powell       | Wickersham     |
| Davis, Tenn. | Ramsay       | Woodruff       |
| Dempsey      | Rankin       |                |
| Eaton        | Reece, Tenn. |                |

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the bill was passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Fenton and Mr. Reece of Tennessee for, with Mrs. Kee against.

Mr. Abernethy and Mr. Vinson for, with Mr. Addonizio against.

Mr. Eaton and Mr. Morton for, with Mr. Aspinall against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Rankin with Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Aandahl.

Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Burdick.

Mr. MURPHY changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may insert their remarks in the RECORD on the veto message, prior to the roll call.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it happens that my first speech in Congress in February 1929 was against the national origins clause. I ask unanimous consent in connection with my remarks that I may include the speech I made in the House in February 1929.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

(Mr. FINE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

## AMENDING THE FIRST WAR POWERS ACT

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 2421) to amend the act of January 12, 1951 (64 Stat. 1257) amending and extending title II of the First War Powers Act 1941 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I want to say firstly that this bill has the unanimous vote of the Committee on the Judiciary. It seeks to extend title II of the First War Powers Act for 1 year. Those powers expire on Monday next, and in a word they empower the Department of Defense to make certain fair and equitable amendments and changes in procurement contracts. For example, in some instances there is permitted extension of delivery dates in appropriate cases and the making of advance payments or partial payments where such payments would not otherwise be authorized. It has permitted the emergency sale of spare parts to civil airlines when necessary to keep airlines operating.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand it is chiefly a matter concerning the Department of Defense, and it is a unanimous report on the part of the committee?

Mr. CELLER. Substantially the Department of Defense—not completely but substantially the Department of Defense. There is a safeguarding provision, namely: the Comptroller General must pass upon all these changes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act of January 12, 1951 (64 Stat. 1257), is hereby amended by striking out "1952" and inserting in lieu thereof "1953".*

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed,

and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1953—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 25, 1952.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I understand there will be a motion to recommit by our distinguished colleague from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]. In order to be perfectly fair in the matter, I understand I have 1 hour, and I want to yield one-half of that to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]. We will have only two or three speakers on this side and I would like to close debate so if the gentleman will use his 30 minutes it will be fine.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman, and, in accepting the terms of that offer, I yield myself 10 minutes.

(Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, the hour is late, and the question before us, grouped as one problem, is a very simple problem.

The conference report on independent offices, when we went to conference with the Senate, had 132 points at issue. Several of those were technical points. The important point is that out of the entire lot, the committee of conference was in agreement upon all those which I can now group.

In order to save time, the minority managers on the part of the House, did not sign the report and I shall explain our reasons for that. I shall also say that in order to save time we will not attempt, as the items are read by number in the conference report, to amend or change or to return any of those at that time. At the proper time I shall offer a motion to recommit, and in order that this matter may be clear in the discussion I shall read the motion to recommit:

I move to recommit the bill H. R. 7072 to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to insist on the House provisions on the number of housing units to be commenced in fiscal 1953—

Which is item 47—

to insist on the inclusion of the money necessary for new hospital construction.



This is for veterans' hospitals and appears as item 82—  
to insist on the orderly formula for personnel replacement contained in the so-called Jensen amendment.

That is item 128, which I shall further explain—

and further to insist on the Senate provisions for the appropriations for maritime training.

Items 97 to 103, inclusive.

There was one other item because of which the minority members did not sign the report, and that had to do with the number of steam plants for the Tennessee Valley Authority. But since it is a small matter, whether we discuss it in this conference report or whether we discuss it tomorrow when the supplemental bill comes up, the minority members with whom this was discussed decided not to include that in the motion to recommit.

Why do we bring this back? Because when this subcommittee came to you with the independent offices bill we said to you that these were our best opinions, and in several of those cases, by recorded vote upon the floor, you changed our decisions. We felt that we did not have the right to accept in conference the changes which were made in the Senate and concurred in by a majority of the conferees without bringing it back to the floor for action.

On the floor on March 20 we proposed 25,000 houses. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER] offered an amendment limiting that to 5,000 houses. This was carried by a recorded vote. The Senate changed this to 45,000 houses, and by a vote of approximately 2 to 1 in the conference 35,000 houses would be permitted to be started in fiscal year 1953.

There are many people upon this floor who believe that that is a larger number of houses than should be permitted to be started in the fiscal year 1953, and you will have an opportunity to express your opinion whether you agree with the people who think that way.

On the matter of the Jensen amendment I want you to understand thoroughly what the situation is, because I, for one, think it is very important. Actually, in many of the individual agencies for which we are providing money we, between the House and Senate, have cut the amount to an amount equal to or less than the amount which would have been provided in the Jensen amendment. The question therefore arises, why do I ask you to vote on the Jensen amendment to authorize us to insist upon the orderly formula for personnel replacement? Because if we do not insist upon this and send us back to conference the head of an agency, included in this bill, will have the right to remove people to meet the reductions in money and, therefore, in personnel, at his judgment.

The Jensen amendment provided a formula by which people who left the agency for any reason, voluntarily or otherwise, would not be replaced until these figures were reached; and I, for one, think that is an important amendment and that we should insist upon it.

I do not believe that this House knowingly would permit the figure to stand for the Veterans' Administration hospitals. The Senate cut out all construction for the new hospitals for veterans, leaving us in this situation—and please, Mr. Speaker, I do not stand here to defend the number of hospitals that have been built, the number of beds in the hospitals that have been built, or the location of the hospitals that have been built. For 10 years I have been endeavoring to induce the Veterans' Administration to make a re-evaluation of the veterans' hospital program. We have built these hospitals, whether or not they were correct; we have built them of a size which may or may not have been correct, and now when we reach the greatest need of all, the need for neuropsychiatric hospitals, with one stroke the other body cuts out the money for the neuropsychiatric hospitals, the NP hospitals.

In the program there were four hospitals, one to be built in the Middle West—that was not in this money and that will come next year—one to be built in the Middle West, Cleveland, of a thousand beds; and two to be built on the west coast of a thousand beds each. We have leveled ground for one of them and have asked for bids. We have acquired the land for the other. We would have to stop the bids and pay a penalty.

We may have put hospitals in the wrong place, we may have built too many general medical and surgical hospitals, but we cannot today deny the hospitals most needed for the veterans where the veterans are today and not where they used to be 10 years ago.

And so, in conclusion, because I do not wish to delay the House, it seems to me that the House should send us back to conference on the four items I have indicated in this particular motion to recommit.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The four hospitals that have been cut out by the Senate, is that in addition to the 16,000 beds the President took away from the VA some years ago?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct as I understand it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand the conferees have approved the full amount of the budget estimate for research, including work in connection with prosthetic appliances. There is to be no reduction in the number of nurses, dieticians, and so forth?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself two additional minutes.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. COTTON. I am sure that the gentleman from California will agree with me when I interpolate this observa-

tion. I think those of us representing the minority side of the subcommittee have always admired greatly our chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. I, for one, never admired him so much as in the course of the conference on this bill. He did a truly magnificent job and he came back with a magnificent victory on almost all of the 130 items. He saved the important language in the housing clause, he saved the important Thomas rider, he saved a great deal of the matters that are very important in this bill. I am sure the gentleman from California will agree that it is only because of the solemn vote taken in this House on the housing question and on the matter of veterans' hospitals as well as the Jensen amendment that compels us to come back to make sure that the House passes on those vital questions; is that correct?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman makes my peroration for me. That is exactly the situation. We greatly admire the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and, furthermore, we bring this bill back with an unusual condition in it—with less money than when it left the House. I think this marks a milestone in the relations between the two bodies.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Will the gentleman explain to us why we have to consider all four of these together?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Because all four are in the minds of some people. You may not be interested in all four, other people are not interested in the ones you are interested in.

I neglected to say anything about the maritime appropriation. I will not go into it at length, but it has to do with the maritime training schools which is an obligation of the Federal Government and which I feel is important.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. Is there any possibility under the present procedure to have the four items divided as separate amendments so that there could be separate votes on each one?

Mr. PHILLIPS. No; I am making them as one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to explain some points of the Jensen amendment. I want every Member of this body to know that there is nothing in the Jensen amendment any place which keeps a department from reducing its personnel to a greater degree than what is provided for in the Jensen amendment. Also on items which the committee and the conferees have reduced to a greater degree than is provided in the Jensen amendment the figures in the bill still hold good. In other words, the Jensen amendment



does not apply to any item that the committee has cut to a greater degree than the Jensen amendment provides. The original Jensen amendment that passed this House would cut the bill passed by the House approximately \$50,000,000. It applied to the number of personnel who were on the rolls in each one of these agencies as of July 1, 1952. Hence, any claim that might be made that the committee cuts are greater than are provided for in the Jensen amendment, is simply not a fact.

The minority members of the committee have suggested a compromise which was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 19, on page A4043. This proposed compromise will not save as much money as the original amendment, because it applies to the budget instead of applying to the number on the rolls as of July 1, 1952. So much for that.

Now regarding the four veterans hospitals which the Senate saw fit to cut out of the House bill. It can be said truthfully and honestly that we Members of Congress, on both sides of the aisle, who have been constantly fighting to cut out waste and extravagance for nonessential expenditures for Government have not and will not economize for the facilities needed for proper care of disabled veterans, and hence we hope the fund for these hospitals will be restored. I shall support the motion to recommit.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about the public-housing amendment that was accepted by the conference committee. The acceptance of 35,000 units was a matter of compromise. I would have preferred to have seen the entire 45,000 units voted by the Senate accepted by the House conferees, and I would have preferred to see the language of the Fisher amendment stricken from the conference report. The Senate considered this bill, and it struck the entire Fisher amendment including the very harsh language which prevents advance planning by the Public Housing Authority. The conferees reinserted it. I would like to remind the gentleman from California who now seeks to recommit this report to conference, that when he was arguing for the antiadvance planning language, the so-called anti-leapfrog provision last year, he stated that this provision was even more important than the limitation upon public-housing starts. He said at that time it would prevent the Public Housing Administration from making plans for thousands and thousands of units for years into the future. Personally, I believe advance planning is necessary, but in the interest of achieving a compromise I was willing to abide by the decision of the conferees to accept 35,000 units and to include this language. Let me point out that under this language, the number of units that may be constructed in any single year is entirely within the control of the Congress.

The only matter in controversy, therefore, is the number of public-housing

units that shall be constructed this year. The conference approved 35,000 units. Is this an inordinate number? Does this number even approach the number contemplated in the Public Housing Act of 1949 which this House adopted? Of course not. That act provided for the construction of 135,000 units each year. This number is 100,000 less. It is less than half the number approved this year by the Bureau of the Budget.

Moreover, in the Housing act of 1949, it was contemplated that the number of public-housing units would be constructed at a rate of 10 percent of the total number of housing starts. The number we are asking the House to approve today does not even approximate that ratio. In the year 1949, for example, we had over a million private housing starts. In 1950, there were more than 1,400,000 private housing starts. In 1951, despite defense cutbacks, there were over 1,100,000 private housing starts, and this year bids fair to pass even the mark set during 1951. In addition, it must be remembered that the Government has provided tremendous advantages to the private building industry which must be considered in the total picture as well. The Federal Government has provided reserves and investment insurance in savings and loan institutions with resources totaling \$17,500,000,000 serving 12,000,000 individual borrowers and investors. Through the Federal Housing Administration there have been more than 15,000,000 housing loans totaling more than \$25,000,000,000, enabling more families to own their own homes and builders and renters to greatly extend their business. The Government has guaranteed 2,500,000 home loans to veterans, totaling more than \$15,000,000,000 and has provided over \$2,750,000,000 for Government mortgage purchases. This has given tremendous impetus toward the construction of private homes, and the sum total of all the investment by the Government toward stimulating the construction of private housing is in excess of \$70,000,000,000.

Much has been said about the fact that this is socialized housing. The effort is made by using this term to conjure up a horrible implication toward public housing. It was not so very long ago that the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TART], in a speech in the other body appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for April 20, 1948, beginning at page 4713, stated the following:

The question we have to meet, in addition to private housing, arises from the tremendous number of slum dwellings, of indecent dwellings, in many cities in the United States, and to some extent in the rural districts, which have gradually developed. We have a system of private enterprise which has built millions of houses for us over the years, and yet, regardless of the fact that that system has been free, the houses at the bottom have steadily deteriorated, and there are approximately five or six million homes the rentals of which are about \$15, because the homes have deteriorated. Many of them are gradually being replaced, and will be replaced through private enterprise. But I, myself, became convinced that there was nothing to show that private building in the

future, any more than private building in the past, would ever eliminate the slums; and the result of simply tearing them down is to develop slums in other areas exactly as the previous slums were developed.

The difficulty arises from the fact that housing is still more expensive than it ought to be for the income of the people. Today the fact still is that the people's income is such that families that are perfectly able to pay for their food and their clothing and their other activities are unable to pay a rent sufficient to obtain a decent house.

He also stated:

If we can reduce the cost of housing I should say we might eliminate the problem of public housing, but otherwise there is a very considerable group of persons who are unable to pay for decent houses, but who are able to pay for everything else.

The question is, What can the Government do about it? It cannot be said that the Government has no interest in the problem. The Government has gone into it through FHA and through private housing. The Government has an interest in seeing that the lower-income groups have decent homes. It has long been recognized in this country and in England and elsewhere that there is an obligation of government to see that every family shall have a minimum amount of food in the form of relief. We have long recognized the principle that persons who cannot pay for medical care should be given a minimum of medical care. We have recognized the principle that persons who cannot pay for education should be given a free education. We have gone further in education than we have in the other fields. We have not, until within the past 10 years, recognized a similar obligation with regard to shelter. I very strongly believe we have that obligation. I believe that if we desire to have reasonable equality of opportunity for the children of this country they must be allowed to grow up in a situation in which there is at least decent shelter in which families can live as human beings and can receive a start in life free from crime and free from the demoralization of character resulting from living in a slum area.

Today housing is a more difficult problem than is relief or medical care. We have tried different methods. Can it be solved through the giving of relief? Can we solve the problem simply by paying tenants a sufficient amount to enable them to pay their rent, if they receive a very low income or no income at all? The general answer is that that will not solve the problem. There are still slum areas, and in all probability we shall not improve them. The persons who own them will simply receive larger rents. They may put the housing in better condition, but no one will build a new home on the chance that 10 years from today someone may not be receiving relief. We do not know whether it will work.

What about the question of private industry doing this job? To use the words of the same gentleman as they appear later in the speech:

There has been much criticism of the bill by real estate boards and private contractors. As the bill is written, there is not the slightest competition with private industry. We provide in the bill that no one shall be allowed to occupy a house in one of these areas if he is paying within 20 percent of the rental which must be paid for housing of a reasonably decent character in the particular community. As we have limited the terms of the bill, no private industry is justified in making the claim that there is any competition with industry in the type of public housing proposed in title VI. So far as I can judge,



no way can be discovered to eliminate slums, unless while we are reducing the cost we are helping private industry.

Further in his speech the Senator stated:

A complete housing program cannot be carried on unless we are prepared to provide some public housing at the bottom of the scale, and set an example, help eliminate slums, and take the edge off the problem at the bottom.

I doubt that any of the gentlemen on the Republican side of the aisle who are opposing this conference report and the construction of public-housing units, and I doubt that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER], who would cut the number of housing units to 5,000, can successfully claim that the gentleman from Ohio is a Socialist or is in any way the champion of socialism.

Mr. Speaker, this report is a compromise. In conferences we cannot get everything we want, although I think that under the very able leadership of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] the House won a victory in the conference. I think the House should support the conferees and vote down the motion to recommit.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If the citizen gets a loan for construction and that loan is paid by the citizen, the Government does not put up the guarantee and simply because the citizen meets his own obligation.

Mr. YATES. That is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What has the Government furnished, then? The Government is carrying an insurance policy on the Federal housing, financed by local banks for the use of the citizen.

Mr. YATES. That is correct, except I should like to point out to the gentleman that I was attempting to enumerate the financial aids given by the Government to private enterprise for the construction of private housing.

Mr. CRAWFORD. One is money out of the tax box, the other is something entirely different.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman knows we make appropriations every year for the Federal National Mortgage Association, for example. The appropriations bill that will be considered tomorrow contains almost \$1,000,000,000 for the Federal National Mortgage Association. That sum is being appropriated out of the taxpayers' pockets. It will be repaid later, it is true, but nevertheless there is a current appropriation for private housing purposes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What is the \$1,000,000,000 used for?

Mr. YATES. For secondary mortgages.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Oh, sure, but again if the citizen pays the obligation, the Government does not have to pay it.

Mr. YATES. That is true, but the question we are debating is whether the Federal Government shall help those who cannot afford to purchase private housing or pay current rentals. I believe it should. To use the phrase of

the senior Senator from Ohio, "I believe that if we desire to have reasonable equality of opportunity for the children of this country they must be allowed to grow up in a situation in which there is at least decent shelter in which families can live as human beings and can receive a start in life free from crime and free from the demoralization of character resulting from living in a slum area."

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, first let me thank the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] for so kindly yielding time to me.

We are in a situation here where an effort is being made to dress up a motion to recommit the conference report to the conferees, in order to scare those who want to vote for the 35,000 public-housing units into voting for it and killing the provision for these units. A vote could easily have been taken on each particular item of the four in the motion to recommit as it came up, but they have been lumped together in a motion to recommit expressly for that purpose. I will prove that, and I do not think any Member should be taken in by it. It is perfectly legitimate but my point is that no Member should succumb to that bait.

People in the big cities are going to be watching this vote. This is a public-housing vote. The conference report is giving them this year 35,000 units, 3.5 percent of the million housing units to be produced this year. Last year the Congress gave them 50,000, which is 5 percent. The House has just taken off most of the controls because Members apparently believed there were more materials available, and that the defense emergency is not too great a limitation on them. But that action on the Defense Production Act cannot be justified if at the same time a very minor percentage of public housing is being denied and reduced even below last year.

Now for the proof: What the movants hope for on this motion to recommit is to go back to the Senate and insist upon the amount the Senate gave for maritime training, not the amount the House gave; the amount the Senate gave is a few hundred thousand dollars more. I ask you, is that put in for window dressing or because they really and seriously are interested in taking that back to the Senate? Generally, they would be expected to insist on what the House did and not to try to get what the Senate did. No; this is a package to try to induce you to defeat this particular conference report because it contains a small 35,000 public-housing units. I hope you will not be taken in by it.

We have just lost seven people in a flash fire in substandard housing in New York. There are 50,000 such buildings in the city of New York. The State and the city—and that is true of many of the great cities—have tried to meet this obligation for better housing and much has been done, but not nearly enough. They cannot meet it and the help of the Federal Government is urgently needed.

Forty percent of our population have families earning less than \$3,000 per

year. For that 40 percent of the population this conference report is providing only 3.5 percent of the housing units expected to be started in the next fiscal year.

I assure you the conference committee and the Appropriations Committee will be able to work out all of these problems about the veterans' hospitals and the other matters they are putting into this motion to recommit, if they want to, but what is being attempted by this kind of a motion is to scare those who are willing to give this bare fragment of public housing to the millions who need it so urgently, from doing it. And I do not think we ought to be scared and ask you to vote down the motion to recommit.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the distinguished majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is very apparent that the motion to recommit is what might properly be termed a trick motion. The gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] pointed his finger at that very fact, and clearly conveyed to the Members of the House the combination of four factors which constitute nothing but a trick motion. Two of the hospitals that are involved here are in California I am informed. It would be very interesting to know some of the history that took place in the conference committee in relation to some of the items in dispute. The gentleman knows when he offers his motion to recommit that you cannot demand a separate vote on each one of the four items. If it was an amendment before the House, you could have a separate vote on the different items. You could have a separate vote on housing and you could have a separate vote on any one of the other three items, if any Member so demanded. But on a motion to recommit on a conference report, you cannot demand a separate vote on any of the component matters which constitute the motion to recommit. The 35,000 units for public housing is about one-half of what was recommended in the budget message of the President. As I remember, the President recommended appropriations which would build 75,000 housing units. When the Committee on Appropriations reported its appropriation bill, it provided an appropriation for 25,000 units. A motion was made to reduce it to 5,000 units, which on the roll call the House adopted. The other body inserted appropriations in the bill for 45,000 units, and the House conferees agreed upon 35,000 units, but, retained the so-called provision which prevents leap-frogging. The important part of this motion to recommit is public housing. There is no question about that, and the other part is the Jensen amendment. The other two items are just thrown in for the purpose of confusing and for the purpose of getting Members into an embarrassing position, if it can possibly be done. If this motion should prevail, I hope my friend, the gentleman from Texas, will cross up such an attempt and bring back in disagreement the various items. That is if the motion should prevail, and I



hope it does not; I hope he will bring them back so that they can be put to the House on a separate vote, and thus prevent this trick motion to recommit from being carried successfully into operation.

We are going to either adjourn or recess on July 5. One thing is certain: We have to do that in connection with the two coming national conventions. That is the only fair thing to do. We would like to adjourn. If we cannot adjourn, we certainly will have to take a recess due to the fact that the Republican convention starts on July 7. If we are going to adjourn, we have to get the appropriation bills out of the way, and certainly we cannot take a chance, if we do expect to adjourn, on recommitting appropriation bills, because, in my opinion, that is the one thing which will prevent an adjournment sine die. I hope, in view of the trick motion which is offered, that it will not be carried, and that the House will not recommit the conference report, and I hope between now and July 5 the various appropriation bills will be disposed of so that we can adjourn sine die. It would be very interesting if it were possible to obtain the real history of what took place in the conference committee in relation to some of these veterans' hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the motion to recommit will be defeated.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I earnestly hope the House will not retreat from the stand it took on March 21 against socialized housing, when we had a record vote on that occasion.

I am not at all surprised that the advocates of public housing are at least satisfied with the so-called compromise of 35,000 socialized units, the construction of which will begin during the next fiscal year.

Let us see how much of a compromise this is. I hope, even though at this last minute when we are already hearing that warning that we are nearly through and that we have to rush things through without thinking them through, I hope the House will stand up this afternoon on this important issue and say that we can sit here until Christmas, if necessary, in support of the vital principle that is involved in this socialized housing program.

On March 21 the House, on a record vote of 168 to 192, announced that it wanted no more than 5,000 of the socialized housing units to be begun during the next fiscal year, including the so-called leapfrog provision that has been referred to, which was a fine thing. It went to the other body and there, by a very narrow margin, the House figure was not accepted. The vote was 31 to 37. A shift of three votes on the part of the other body would have accepted the so-called Fisher amendment and it would not even have been in conference. So apparently there is very substantial support in the other body for the position that the House took. Despite that fact, the conferees apparently not informed about the extent of the support

which our position had in the Senate, instead of a compromise of a reasonable figure they go to 35,000. Now they come in and say, "Yes, but we have got the entire leapfrog provision in there so that they cannot commit themselves for future years." That is well and good, but it does not attack the evil that is involved in this socialized housing program. It does not do anything to help stop the evil of this thing that is going on.

I wish, Mr. Speaker, I could discuss a number of the factors that are involved. I have made some study of it recently, but we do not have very much time. The big cry you always hear is that this is slum clearance and we have to get rid of the slums. Recently I have seen repeated evidence of the fact that many of the larger projects are built on vacant land, practically built entirely on vacant land. Recently the city of Los Angeles in an important referendum voted 3 to 1 against a 10,000-unit program out there. The newspaper report said 80 percent of the land that was purchased for that construction was vacant, not slum clearance. Instance after instance of the same thing is going on all over the country. This is not a slum-clearance program. That is an incidental thing. It is a good vote-getter. It sounds good. Nobody is in favor of slums. But after all is said and done, it is one of the most expensive housing construction operations ever undertaken anywhere. If you will just study the details of this it is absolutely appalling. I will refer to it briefly.

These units actually cost, according to the figures put out by the Public Housing Authority, more than \$12,000 in Federal subsidies donated to the local housing authorities, and which are applied on the payment of the bonds that are sold on Wall Street and throughout the country. Then the local contribution, after taking the "in lieu" contribution, amounts to about half that amount. Therefore, each individual unit is costing the American taxpayers, either on the local level or the Federal taxpayers, a total of more than \$18,000. The total cost of the 30,000 units added in conference amounts to more than \$500,000,000. The American taxpayers have to pay that. It would be much cheaper for the Government to donate these housing units to these people and not be bothered with this tremendous cost and all the social evils that are involved in it.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISHER. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of California. The gentleman mentioned the Los Angeles situation. The voters of that city went to the polls and voted 3 to 2 against public housing in Los Angeles. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that the Housing Administration has said it does not make any difference what the people of Los Angeles want; we have a valid contract with the city of Los Angeles; we are going to build the public housing there and it does not make a bit of difference what your people think about it?

Mr. FISHER. The gentleman is exactly correct; and it is amazing how inconsistent, how absolutely inconsistent the Public Housing people are in promoting these projects and foisting them upon the people all over the country. Would it surprise the gentleman to learn that in this bill they have nearly \$1,000,000 for traveling expenses for this agency? This is for nearly a thousand people, I think 919—that they want to send all over the country just to traipse around and promote and impose this program, including many, many misrepresentations, I can assure the gentleman, imposed upon local city councils who do not know just what they are getting into; and many of them are begging and pleading to be released from the projects.

Mr. Speaker, a vote to recommit this conference report is a vote against socialized housing, a vote against recommitting is a vote for socialized housing.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I may say to the gentleman from Texas that we have but one speaker. Would it not be proper for him to use all but his last speaker on his side before I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. THOMAS. I will close the debate.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman has no other speaker?

Mr. THOMAS. No.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Then, Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York, Mr. TABER.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 8 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I should like to clear up two or three things about this situation.

The increase above the House figures of 30,000 units: What does it mean? It means that every month after these housing units go into operation there is paid a subsidy of approximately \$32.50 for every apartment or individual in a housing project. And what does that mean over the lifetime of the project? It means, as the gentleman from Texas has told you, \$12,160 on 30,000 units; it means \$364,800,000. That is what you are voting on; it is not any little subsidy; it is not any little item; it is, to my mind, a great big swindle, because you could hand these people dollar-free units to live in cheaper than that in almost any place in the United States. It is the most outrageous way of handling anything that I ever saw invented, and it is about time that we stopped that kind of contribution and subsidy.

There has been an effort here to dodge the issue. It was absolutely impossible to offer a motion to recommit this bill unless everything that we wanted to raise was put in it.

I am going to tell you because somebody who has preceded me expressed an interest in some of the things that took place over in the conference with reference to the veterans' hospitals. The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] opposed accepting the approximately \$100,000,000 cut that the Senate had made in veterans' hospitals and he specified the places where the need ex-



isted. He said there were insufficient neuropsychiatric hospitals to take care of the real serious veterans' cases resulting from the Korean situation. That is what took place and that is why he did not like it. He was the one who did the talking on the part of the minority.

Now, why do we want the Jensen amendment? Why do we need it? We need it for the protection of the Federal civil-service employees who are in the various departments so that the cuts and reductions that are made will not result in the firing of people. The normal attrition of these departments is in every case sufficient to take care of the reduction. That is the fair way to approach the matter, it is the honest way to approach it, and that is why so many of us have been anxious to have the Jensen amendment.

I hope the membership of the House will put its stamp of disapproval on further efforts at socialized housing with enormous subsidies, designed ultimately to break the United States, because the kind of housing they put up is never as good as the kind that private capital puts up. I hope that we can get down to a situation where we will permit ordinary folks to build houses instead of having the Federal Government do it.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the motion to recommit will prevail.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. If the motion to recommit is not carried, will the items in dispute be taken up one by one for a vote?

Mr. TABER. No. If the motion to recommit fails, the previous question will be moved on the conference report, and you will have to vote it up or down. In other words, shall we take the conference report with everything in it?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. There will be no opportunity to vote on the hospitals and on the other items?

Mr. TABER. You cannot vote on anything except on the question of agreeing to the conference report.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think it is an outrage to cut out the hospital here in Washington. The Mount Alto Hospital is horribly overcrowded. You cannot get men who are dying in it. It is an outrage to cut that out, and I think also there should be housing.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentlewoman is correct. There are 500 beds in Washington and there are 3,000 beds which we do need for the NP patients.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I hope the motion to recommit will prevail and that we may have a better bill presented to us, and in saying that I am not throwing stones at the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], because he is a very able member of the Appropriations Committee and he handles things very cleverly. But the situation is such that we ought to have uppermost in our minds first the interest of the United States.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a newspaper article appearing in the Washington Post.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, in the Washington Post yesterday morning, buried back in the inside pages where many Members may have missed it, was a report by George Gallup, the director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, headlined "Majority Prefers Democrats as Best for Their Interests."

This survey by the Gallup poll shows that a clear majority of white-collar workers, of farmers, and of manual workers answered Democratic when asked "Looking ahead for the next few years, which political party—the Republican or Democratic—do you think will be best for people like yourself?" Business people, of course, answered the other way—that is understandable.

The atrocious actions taken on the bill before the House today to weaken the stabilization controls demonstrate clearly why the Gallup poll got the kind of answers it did to its question.

The Republican Party was in here fighting to get higher prices for business all down the line. At whose expense? At the expense of the rest of the people—of the consumer, the farmer, the white-collar worker, the teacher, the pensioner, the veteran, the workingman.

I know that some of our Republican colleagues have lost confidence in the Gallup poll because it was off base on the 1948 election. We all know what happened—the results came in from the field indicating a Democratic victory and the pollster experts just could not believe that was accurate, so they adjusted a little here and there. When the pollsters, however, ask fair, straight-out questions which put the issues clearly and squarely up to the person being interviewed—as this survey reported this morning did—and if they do not go adjusting the results but let them speak for themselves, then they are more likely to be accurate.

The solidarity of the Republican side of the House last Friday, yesterday, and today in jamming through some of the amendments on price control to give inflation another shot in the arm proves once again to the voters which party represents them and which party represents the special interests.

One thing Gallup points out is the sad state of the Republican Party's influence with the farmers. The farmer has been hurt by inflation, just like everyone else who has to work hard for a living. Amendments put in here last year to weaken price control did not help the farmer—although some of them were supposed to, according to their sponsors—but instead, they hurt the farmer by raising the cost of everything he buys and reducing his income.

This article says:

The attitude of farmers in today's survey is of significance, particularly since it was the farm vote which helped Truman win in 1948. The farmers—

The article adds—

again give the nod to the Democrats today.

The complete article, Majority Prefers Democrats as Best for Their Interests, is as follows:

#### THE GALLUP POLL

(By George Gallup, director, American Institute of Public Opinion)

#### MAJORITY PREFER DEMOCRATS AS BEST FOR THEIR INTERESTS

PRINCETON, N. J., June 24.—When it comes to a question of self-interest or the "pocket-book nerve" of the American voter, the Democratic Party has an advantage over the GOP.

More people consider the Democratic Party best for people like themselves, than choose the Republicans, according to interviews just completed with a national cross section of voters.

The survey put this question to the voters interviewed:

"Looking ahead for the next few years, which political party—the Republican or Democratic—do you think will be best for people like yourself?"

The vote is:

|                       | Percent |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Democrats best.....   | 42      |
| Republicans best..... | 37      |
| No difference.....    | 13      |
| No opinion.....       | 8       |
|                       | 100     |

All those who voted "no difference" or "no opinion" were asked this second question:

"If you had to make up your mind today on which party has your best interest at heart—which would you choose, the Republican or Democratic Party?"

This showed 6 percent Republican, 6 percent Democratic and 9 percent still undecided—making up the 21 percent answering "no difference" or "no opinion" on the first question.

The results high light the central problem of the Republican Party in trying to win this year's election.

That is, many political observers believe that the "pocket-book nerve" influences the way many people vote.

The attitude of farmers in today's survey is of significance, particularly since it was the farm vote which helped Truman win in 1948.

The farmers again give the nod to the Democrats today.

Manual workers also indicate a marked preference for the Democratic Party, whereas business and professional people list the Republicans as best for their interests.

White-collar workers are more evenly divided with the Democratic Party being favored.

Here is the vote, combining the two questions, by occupation groups.

|                                | Democrats best | Republicans best | No opinion |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|
|                                | Percent        | Percent          | Percent    |
| Business and professional..... | 32             | 58               | 10         |
| White collar.....              | 48             | 43               | 9          |
| Farmers.....                   | 50             | 42               | 8          |
| Manual workers.....            | 54             | 37               | 9          |

President Truman's popularity has increased in recent weeks, although it still remains comparatively low.

Today's survey however, would indicate that the strength of the Democratic Party should be judged not in terms of Truman's popularity but in terms of the very evident appeal which the party has to the voting public.



Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FINE].

(Mr. FINE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINE. Mr. Speaker, I favor the adoption of the report of the committee, which recommends a compromise figure of 35,000 federal-aided dwelling units during the next fiscal year.

I believe this figure is too low. We need more public housing, not less.

Our public housing developments fulfill a definite need. They give decent housing at moderate rentals to our own people who could not afford it otherwise.

In New York City, for example, where the Bureau of Labor Statistics calculates that it take a minimum of \$4,083 a year to support a family of four, only four-person families with incomes below \$3,000 can be admitted to federally-aided housing projects. The rents average \$37 per month. There is no place in New York City outside of public housing where families in this income category can find a decent place to live at a rental they can afford.

The projects built under the Housing Acts of 1937 and 1949 must meet the requirements established by the Public Housing Administration, which administers Federal aid to public housing. This means that we can be sure that every new apartment meets American standards so far as space, light, and air are concerned; that there is sufficient open space around the buildings for the children to play in—in short, that every apartment built is one which is fit for an American family to live in.

Although the Federal Government provides financial aid and sets up certain architectural and administrative standards which the local housing authorities must meet, the emphasis has been and still is on local initiative. The local housing authority selects the site for a new project, hires private architects to draw up the plans, lets contracts for construction of the project, and operates the project with its own personnel after construction is completed.

The country's housing authorities, by and large, have carried out their functions in a workmanlike and efficient manner. The authority with which I am best acquainted, of course, is the New York City Housing Authority. Under the leadership of its chairman, Philip J. Cruise, and its executive director, Gerald J. Carey, the New York City Housing Authority has achieved an enviable place among the most highly esteemed governmental agencies in the country. Governmental officials, architects, and engineers from every quarter of the globe, as well as from all parts of the United States, come to New York City each year to inspect the Authority's projects and to study its methods of operation. The Authority has been fortunate in being able to work with a city administration whose leaders, including Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri and Comptroller Lazarus Joseph, are keenly aware of the need for low-rent housing

in New York City. I want you to know that we are proud of our public-housing developments in New York City. They have razed slums which were eyesores and replaced them with modern buildings beautifully landscaped and affording plenty of light, air, and play space for children.

We still need public housing. The growth of our population; the substandard condition of a large portion of our supply of housing; the abnormal shortage of residential construction from 1930 through 1945; and the cost of homes built since 1946; are the reasons why we should continue our public-housing program.

We often tend to forget that the United States is still a growing country. Between 1930 and 1940 the population of the continental United States grew by 9,000,000. In the following 10-year period our population jumped by another 19,500,000, and since 1950 we have been expanding at an average of 2,500,000 each year.

In addition to providing homes for the huge increase in population, there has been and still is an urgent need to replace the tremendous number of slum dwellings and other substandard homes we had at the beginning of the period I have been discussing, as well as to replace the homes which have been destroyed by disasters such as floods and fires, or which have deteriorated to a point where they are no longer fit for human habitation. In 1950 we had 2,500,000 homes which were described by the Housing and Home Finance Agency as "dilapidated," an additional 4,000,000 without toilet or bath, and 2,000,000 more which had no running water of any kind. The picture of millions of American children growing up under such conditions is not one we can view with complacency.

During the period 1930–1952, with the exception of the last 6 years, the amount of residential construction has been far below normal. In the early 1930's the depression brought construction almost to a halt. Building activity improved later in the decade, bringing the total of dwelling units started between 1930 and 1940 to 2,700,000. With the start of World War II residential construction was paralyzed again. Even with the abnormally high rate of construction since 1946, the total number of units started between 1940 and 1950 was only 5,700,000. About 2,500,000 units have been started since 1950, making a total of about 10,900,000 for the period 1930 to 1952.

The rapid increase in construction costs since 1946 has of course, put new private housing far out of the reach of low-income families. Nor have a substantial number of old dwelling units been left vacant by the families who moved into postwar housing. Many of these families were newlyweds who had never had a home before; many of them had been sharing apartments with in-laws or relatives. It cannot be assumed, therefore, that every new home meant an old apartment for a low-income family to move into.

For these reasons the need for public housing is still acute. The New York

City Housing Authority, for example receives an average of 4,000 applications per month from families with incomes under \$3,000 a year, in spite of the fact that it has a backlog of more than 500,000 applications. But there is no need to cite statistics on this point. Every time I take a walk through certain sections of my own district in the Borough of the Bronx, or in other sections of New York City, I am appalled by the thousands of ramshackle, overcrowded slum buildings in which so many of our families—many of them families of war veterans—must continue to live because they do not earn enough money to pay the rents demanded in available private housing.

At this point let me pause to bring to the attention of the Congress one specific area in my congressional district which shows the dire need for increased housing units. I refer specifically to what is known as the Washington-Clearmont area of the borough of the Bronx, New York City. In this area there is a preponderance of old-law tenements. The area is known to have the oldest houses in the central Bronx. The buildings are not only old, but contain many violations. There are quite a few buildings in the area which were condemned and which, as a result of demands for increased housing, were reopened. Most of these buildings were so arranged as to provide single rooms for housing for entire families. The perniciousness of such an arrangement is pointed up by the fact that in one such reopened, condemned building there were five infant deaths within a short period of time.

This area is much more congested than the rest of the county of the Bronx with an average of 266 persons per occupied area, as compared with 66 persons elsewhere in the borough and 91 persons for the city as a whole. Health area No. 24, which includes most of the Washington-Clearmont area I am referring to, has a population density that is even greater—355 persons per acre. This is hardly a desirable condition and militates against an adequate home life for children. Available information from the police department on juvenile delinquency in the area indicates that youth delinquency is more serious with substandard conditions and as a result, the forty-second precinct covering most of the Washington-Clearmont area is one of the precincts having the highest volume of delinquents in the borough. The youth board for the area also reports that the highest incidents of delinquency in the borough of the Bronx are found in this area.

Similar conditions prevail in other cities, I am sure, and in rural areas as well.

I want to point out, however, that a continuation of our public housing construction program would benefit not only low-income families. There are millions of families in the middle-income category—let us say those with incomes of \$4,000 to 8,000 a year—who are now living in quarters they consider inadequate because they are overcrowded or for other reasons, and who are, of course,



ineligible for low-rent public housing. Title I of the Housing Act of 1949 provides for Federal assistance to cities which seek to redevelop slum areas by clearing the slums and selling the cleared areas to private investors for approved purposes, such as construction of apartment houses designed for middle-income families.

A number of projects have already been planned under title I of the 1949 Housing Act. The problem that arises in almost every case, however, is, what to do with the families who are now living in the old building which must be destroyed before the title I projects can be started. Many of these families are within the income limits for public housing, and it would be a comparatively simple matter to relocate them to new public housing projects to be completed within the next few years. Continuation of the public housing construction program, laid down in the Housing Act of 1949 is necessary in order to clear the title I on projects now in the planning or development state. The action we take on this bill will therefore affect middle-income families as well as low-income families.

Now we come to a point which is very important in these budget-conscious days—what would it cost the Government if we authorized the start of construction of 75,000 units in the coming fiscal year? Based on past experience with federally aided public housing, we can estimate that it would cost the United States more than \$30,000,000 a year in subsidies for a period of not more than 40 years. This is certainly a modest price to pay for the addition of such valuable permanent assets to our economy—assets which will serve as an investment in democracy, and which will stand our people in good stead for the next century, come good times or bad, come peace or come war.

While we consider costs, we should also consider the cost of not continuing our public-housing-construction program. This is not a cost that can be measured in dollars and cents, but it is a very real cost nonetheless. It can be measured in terms of bad citizenship, of disease, of juvenile delinquency, of reduction in the number of young men who will be capable of meeting the Armed Forces' physical standards 5 years hence, 10 years hence, 25 years hence. The price of our failure to continue building decent homes for low-income families is far too high. We simply cannot afford to cut off Federal aid to low-rent housing.

In taking action on this bill, let us remember that ours is still a growing country—growing at the rate of 2,500,000 persons per year. The need for low-rent housing is going to increase, not decrease, and it is our duty to look to the future in making our decisions now. By the year 2000, the tanks, the planes, and the battleships for which we have appropriated billions of dollars—an expenditure which I think was and still is essential—will long since have been scrapped and forgotten, but the housing projects we build now will still be standing as proof to the historians of that era of the foresight and statesmanship of Ameri-

ca's political leaders in the mid-twentieth century.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. DOLLINGER].

(Mr. DOLLINGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOLLINGER. Mr. Speaker, if we slaughter the administration's public-housing program, we betray hundreds of thousands of our population in the lower income brackets who must rely upon us for adequate housing at prices they can pay. Furthermore, we would seriously obstruct our defense production and mobilization plans and efforts.

Shelter is an absolute necessity to everyone. Keeping a roof over their heads has become one of the gravest problems of all to our people. The housing shortage remains acute; we have never begun to catch up with the housing needs of our fast-growing population, and they have been pyramiding since the beginning of World War II. Before any constructive housing program could be put into effect and real results accomplished after the last war, we were forced again to channel materials to defense production. All this has somewhat hampered the building of homes and housing projects, but we must recognize the seriousness of the housing shortage and our duty to provide decent housing for the many thousands who are desperate for a place to live.

In any highly populated metropolitan area we find tragic housing conditions. Numbers of families are herded together in a small apartment; unhappiness, discontent, ill-health, juvenile delinquency are among the evils which are a direct result of poor housing conditions. Many persons are forced to live in a deplorable state—in basements overrun with vermin and rodents; in damp, dingy, uninhabitable places which are occupied only because there is no other place to go. Dozens of persons are forced to use the same kitchen and bath; children and babies sicken and die; lives are endangered—all because suitable housing is not to be had. The 1950 census figures show that more than 11,000,000 nonfarm dwellings are substandard. There is no excuse for this in this great country of ours; there is no good reason why every American should not be able to enjoy a decent place to live.

Veterans of World War II who looked forward to occupying their own homes after the war are still forced to live with relatives or in furnished rooms. A happy life with his wife and family in a place of his own is still only a dream to most veterans. After their sacrifices for their country they deserve better treatment than this from us.

When Congress passed the Housing Act of 1949 it promised our people that the underprivileged and ill-housed could look forward to housing they could afford. We authorized a level of 135,000 public-housing units per year, and even at that rate many persons could not expect relief for years. However, that number of units would have alleviated the housing shortage somewhat, and at least the people could hope.

At this time we are fighting those who would destroy the housing program, and who would utterly defeat the will of Congress as expressed in the Housing Act of 1949. They would betray those who expect us to keep our word now; they would undermine the faith of the people in their Congress. The enemies of the public-housing program are grasping at any excuse to sabotage the housing program at the expense of the homeless and helpless thousands who are relying upon us.

I maintain that there is no reason why we should not adhere to our original purpose and provide for the 135,000 units per year authorized heretofore. Granted, there are shortages of materials and that our defense program must have first consideration, we also know that private industry contemplates building 1,000,000 new units during the coming year. If private industry can accomplish that much, it is obvious that the Federal Government has no excuse for cutting its own housing program to the bone. We must remember that the persons Congress had in mind when it passed the Housing Act of 1949 will not be benefited by private industry's accomplishments; they cannot afford the homes now being built; low-cost housing is the only answer to the needs of those in the low-income brackets.

The proposed reduction in housing units in the bill now before us would result in serious hardship to the people of New York City where lack of housing is a heartbreaking and terrible problem. It would delay four-fifths of the federally aided public housing construction program for the coming year; would reduce the scheduled start of 10,581 apartments to a little more than 2,000. Projects in the entire New York area would be affected; planning would be delayed. The sad consequences of a reduced number of housing units cannot be measured, and what is true of New York is also true of thousands of other cities and communities in our country.

If we fail to provide housing for our people, we undermine our defense production program. We have been told by spokesmen for the aircraft industry that the Nation's critical housing shortage is a major reason for the dangerous lag in United States plane production. One aircraft corporation official in California recently stated that when his firm found it necessary to expand from 5,900 employees to its present 24,460 it had to hire 40,000 to reach that total because of the high turn-over due to lack of housing. He said that between 25 and 60 percent of all employees hired by four San Diego plane firms quit and returned east because of the lack of housing. This is only one example; many other important defense industries are similarly handicapped.

We must remember that those in the lower-income brackets are the very ones who carry the heaviest part of the defense load and who are called upon to make the greatest sacrifices. They are the laborers, the low-wage earners, the factory workers, who are turning out the ammunition, planes, and other defense-



production items. They work until they are ready to drop; they are spending every ounce of physical and mental energy in the defense effort. Surely, they are entitled to a home when their day's work is done; they deserve to know that their families have decent living quarters, and that their children's health is not in jeopardy.

As I have said before, those in the lower-income brackets, the underprivileged, and the homeless, received our pledge of help in 1949. To break that promise would be a stark betrayal of all those whom we allowed to hope for decent housing. When we deny homes to our people, we take away more than shelter—we deny them security, peace, mental as well as physical health, and we weaken the fundamental structure of our democracy—for in a true democracy the home is the foundation.

Let us aim for the 135,000 units as originally planned in the Housing Act of 1949; let us fulfill our promises to the American people. I say there is no reason why we cannot do so. If we do not provide housing, we will fail miserably in our duty to our people and our responsibility for the security of our Nation.

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I trust that the motion to recommit will prevail. I shall address myself to that portion of the motion referring to maritime training.

Mr. Speaker, the Kings Point Maritime Academy is in my district. About 10-years ago it was dedicated—in ceremonies in which the late President Roosevelt took part—to take its place alongside of Annapolis, West Point, and the Coast Guard Academy—another great national academy—to train men as officers in our merchant marine fleet.

Since the end of World War II only one group has raised its voice against Kings Point and that group is composed of maritime unions who apparently feel that their unions will be affected adversely if our maritime fleet is manned by graduates of Kings Point. No protest comes from any other source.

The records of Kings Point graduates are such that all of us can be justly proud of them.

The attempt to scuttle Kings Point each year should end. The cadets should continue to receive their monthly allowances, the Academy should be allowed to keep the teaching staff intact. A vote for this motion to recommit will insure this.

Mr. Speaker, the pride of America—the liner the *United States*—as we all know—is going to make her maiden voyage to England on the 3d of July.

I hope my colleagues will bear with me when I call attention to the fact that on this great ship there will be large representation in its officer personnel, by men who are graduates of the United States Maritime Academy at Kings Point, which is in my district.

The *United States* is going to try to smash the record of the *Queen Mary*, which has held the blue ribbon for crossing time since 1938. Many of us will recall that the *Queen Mary's* time was 3

days, 20 hours, 42 minutes. Her average speed was 31.69 knots.

There will be 52 deck and engine room officers who will be intent in their job to beat the *Queen Mary's* record.

I should like to point out that of the nine deck officers on board the *United States*, six are Kings Point graduates.

Of the 43 engine room officers, 12 are Kings Point graduates.

I know that the whole country will be watching the maiden voyage of the *United States* on July 3 next, and I think all of us are expecting that she stands better than simply a good chance to recapture for the United States the Atlantic crossing blue ribbon, which has been in British hands now for over 100 years.

We will be hoping that the United States will again win the speed record which she held for many years during the days of the Clipper ships.

Kings Point will be very strongly in evidence when this ship sails, not alone in navigational personnel, but in engineering officers. The motive power of this ship is tremendous, developing 163,000 horsepower.

Under the captaincy of Harry Manning, Kings Point graduates who will be among the deck officers come from all over the United States.

The first deck officer of the ship—a Kings Point graduate of the class of 1942—is Richard W. Ridington, of Conshohocken, Pa. The third officer, another outstanding man, is John S. Tucker, of Belmont, Mass. He is a 1950 graduate.

Here are the names of additional deck officers on the *United States*, and I know that Members of Congress who represent them will welcome the information that their districts are intimately represented in the maiden voyage of the *United States*:

Third officer: Paul L. Krinsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second officers: Asterio Alessandrelli, Louisiana; Samuel L. Ely, Zellenople, Pennsylvania; Kenneth E. Pederson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Here are the engine room officers.

The second officers are: Nicholas Landiak, Andover, N. J.; Joseph H. Lion, Arlington, Va.; Winton T. Ames, Hampton, Va.; William H. Van Cott, Elmhurst, N. Y.; Edward M. Almburg, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Third engineering officers are: Michael Squillace, Detroit, Mich.; James D'Andrea, Weatherby, Pa.

On this ship we also have three junior third engineering officers: Donald A. Prew, West Haven, Conn.; Arthur C. Taddei, Newport, R. I.; James B. Keating, Long Island City, N. Y., and Louis Paehler, Brownsville, Tenn.; and Lawrence C. McCloskey, Hamlin, Pa., both of whom are licensed junior engineers.

Throughout the years that Kings Point has been in operation, this great institution has paid a great return on the investment that our country has made there.

It is noteworthy that on this great new ship—the *United States*—we should have such a large representation of Kings Pointers. It goes to show that

not only is Kings Point paying off in her contributions to our security program, through the creation of Naval Reserve officers, but that she is making a vital contribution to our maritime industry.

Graduates of Kings Point are serving your country in vital capacities. Let us build up—not destroy—this great national institution.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, now it is called socialized housing. The sloganeers are at it again. Anything for a name.

Sleep on stones and you are in free enterprise. Sleep in a low-income housing unit, and you are socialized. My, my.

Reminds me of Molière's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*. The fellow got rich at midlife. Called a tutor. Asked him what he could learn. "Poetry, literature, prose, arithmetic." "Can you teach me prose?" "My dear sir," he was told, "you have been using it all your life."

Same with housing. From caves to the Eighty-second Congress, people have liked living under a roof. Only today if you want a home instead of a cup of coffee, and are willing to pay a modest price for it, but cannot get it, you are told to stop being socialized.

If some people could bottle up the sun they would sell you sunshine—at a price. And if you could not afford to buy it, but still wanted it, they would tell you to stop being socialistic. Same with oxygen. Too bad.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the amendment to cut out the 35,000 housing units. I oppose the motion to recommit. I am for all the housing we can get.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, the hour is growing late, and I would like to try to summarize this thing as fairly and as succinctly as I possibly can. But first I must acknowledge those kind words that my close personal friends, the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] said about me. I am so reminded about what happened down in my little home town of Nacogdoches, Tex. One of the old colored boys was having a birthday, and some member of the family called on Mose to congratulate him. And he did a good job congratulating Mose. But Mose said, "Boss, you are trying to substitute kind words for a nice present."

Well, my friends, seriously, if the committee has done a reasonably good job, back us up now. Now is the time. We have worked hard, and I will give you some facts and I know you will be delighted to hear them. It is once in a blue moon, and everybody on this floor knows it is true, that the House version prevails; that when the House has gone to conference with the Senate in the last 10 years, 99 out of every 100 times the Senate has raised us. Now, is that not true? No one will deny that. Yet we have done a reasonably good job. We bring you back a conference report that is \$24,000,000 less than the amount you voted out of this House. No one will deny that.



Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. THOMAS. I cannot deny my friend.

Mr. TABER. If you figure in these extra 30,000 housing units, is it \$340,000,000 more.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is exactly right. I am talking about the appropriated funds. I am not going to hide anything from you. And we are not counting \$125,000,000 in one item, and another, where we said not telling how much, on the maritime item regarding payments for vessels lost where insured by the Government. We are talking about the appropriated funds, and this is the first time in many a year that a conference report has come back here at a lesser figure. We have always been raised. Can that be denied?

Mr. TABER. Oh, the Senate has almost always raised us.

Mr. THOMAS. Sure.

Mr. TABER. The conference reports have been higher, generally, than the House figure.

Mr. THOMAS. Thank you so much. Then my statement is correct.

Let us get right down to specific things. As has been pointed out here, we have a mother Hubbard motion to recommit, which is perfectly legal, and it cannot be separated. You have to vote it up or down.

First, let us take the housing problem. Last year and this year, for 2 years, your subcommittee has taken the punishment. It was the subcommittee that originated the cuts. It was the subcommittee that put the tough language in. Now, give us credit for that. It had not been done before.

If the House wants to take this subcommittee to task, even after we have restored that tough language, and you know it is tough, if the House wants to kill this thing, why not kill it entirely? You have that opportunity. Do not wait till your subcommittee takes all the punishment on this cutting and then come in and say you do not like what we have done.

We are going to do the best we can with whatever instructions you may give us. I hope you do not give us any, but we are not going to quibble with you, we are not going to cry, we are going to do whatever you tell us to do and we are going to do it the best we can. Whether we can do what you suggest is another thing.

Bear in mind the other body is one-half of the show. Bear in mind that they are elected for 6 years and we are elected for only 2 years, so they can stay here about three times as long as we can if they want to assert their prerogatives.

What did they do? They kicked out the tough language. Let us be honest about it. You know, your language is far more important than the number of your units, and I will explain it to any fair-minded person on this floor, and you are all fair. I believe in you.

Someone said something about Los Angeles. If you had had this tough House language you would never have had the Los Angeles situation. There it is. They had a contract for \$100,000,000. The

people repudiated it. But they had their legal representatives, the people had authority, they had bound them with a contract, and now the people say, "We do not want it." Now, it is a contract, yet the people say, "We want out of it."

I might add that the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] in an effort to be helpful to his people in California—and Los Angeles is not in his district—and the committee went several miles out of their way to help straighten out that situation. Let the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] do the testifying. I believe he will testify that it is just about satisfactorily straightened out by virtue of your subcommittee trying to help.

Again we go back over to the Senate and say, "You knocked out that tough language, but now you see the light and put it back in. Now we want you to back up on your own language." Of course, they can say to us, "Well, we will give you maybe your 5,000, but we want you to kick out your tough language." Where would you be then?

Without your tough language, and I say this to my good southern friends, and I am still one of you, and I say to my good friends over here that without this tough House language, and there are 610,000 units uncommitted out of the 810,000 authorized in the bill, they can tomorrow commit the whole 610,000 units, and you would be obligated to build them.

Again, my distinguished friend from Texas was wrong. It is not a partial payment by the taxpayers of the United States for these houses, it is a 100 percent payment.

It is going to cost you \$336,000,000 a year for 40 years. Roughly that is just about \$13,500,000,000, and it is a 100 percent contribution. Now by keeping this tough language of the House in, you have it in the palm of your hand and they can never build them unless you authorize it. Do you want to swap off the difference between 35,000 and 5,000 units for 610,000? You are too good at arithmetic for that; are you not? I am talking now to the people who want to kill the bill altogether.

I have been honest and frank with you to the best of my ability. There is the picture. If you want to send it back we are going to do the best we can for you, but remember the other body can sit here three times as long as we can, and they are a coequal part of the Congress with the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, the other item I wish to call to the attention of the House is the amendment of my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Iowa. We all admire and we all love BEN JENSEN. This bill carried that amendment last year. On top of that amendment which was carried last year, what did your subcommittee do? Now listen to me. We made those agencies, every one of them with perhaps one little exception, absorb that 10 percent pay raise. That is a cut in personnel. A good many of these agencies had increased duties, there is no getting around that. Because you passed the laws last year telling them to do these things. That is not the fault of the agencies, and certainly

it is no fault of your subcommittee. The other body threw out the Jensen amendment and substituted the Ferguson amendment. Your conferees asked them to yield on both points, and they did. The reason they did is because we took the figures, and I have them here, agency by agency, and I can give you the exact dollars and cents, if you want me to take the time to read them, but anyway your regular subcommittee cuts in personnel costs as they left the House, were \$85,000,000, and under the Ferguson amendment they were \$40,000,000. So you cut just about 105 percent deeper than the Ferguson amendment.

The Jensen amendment says 10 percent—not below the budget estimate—no—your subcommittee and this House cut as deeply as that. The Jensen amendment says 10 percent on top of what you have already cut. But then it says with "with several exceptions" and one is the General Accounting Office, one is employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3, amounting to about 14,000 employees and then there are about 127,000 Veterans' Administration employees excepted. There are only 282,000 positions in the entire independent offices bill as presented in the budget, and yet 55 percent of them are exempted at one fell swoop.

I am not saying anything about what is provided in the other bills, but this House has already cut this independent offices bill as deeply as it can be cut. Frankly, the Jensen amendment would go deeper because it say 10 percent below that which you have already cut, but when you exempt 55 percent of them, the cut would be very, very little.

Yet some of these regulatory agencies, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, have been cut too much. A great many of our colleagues have come to the subcommittee one by one and said, "This agency has been cut too much. This one has been cut too much." There is more truth than poetry in it. So I respectfully ask you not to send this bill back to conference.

Those are the two big things. The other is maritime training, which will add to the bill \$500,000 increase on the taxpayers, all to subsidize a single industry. That is all it is.

The other item has to do with veterans hospitals. If I may, I will tell you what happened in conference. It is no secret. There was nothing happened in conference that was irregular. In fact, I had to admire JOHN PHILLIPS, if I may affectionately call him that in violation of the rules of the House. The Senate cut out five hospitals, two in California, two in Ohio, and one in the District of Columbia, at a total cost of \$87,000,000. There have been hundreds of newspaper articles written in our daily papers, and I am surprised at my distinguished friend from New York [Mr. TABER], because he said many time that we had too many bed vacancies. Of course, he was right. The facts proved it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. That was on the beds that were vacant, and they are in the



medical section rather than the neuro-psychiatric.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right, but they are still vacancies. You have always been against building more hospitals. Now you ask us to build five more.

Now, in conference, here is where you have to admire him—I went down to Mr. PHILLIPS and I said, "If you need an NP hospital in California, your population has increased, we know that, say so. Now is the time to write it in here." He said, "I am not talking for my own district". You have to admire the gentleman, do you not? I renew that proposition now. I know that California is growing fast, and when we come back here if JOHN PHILLIPS says California has to have a hospital, I will lead the procession for you, Mr. PHILLIPS.

None from Illinois were cut out. Now, there is a situation. We have a 20 percent bed vacancy in a great many hospitals.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. In just a moment, if I have time.

You are still under your authorized program of \$822,500,000. You are still going to complete and put in operation 59 hospitals. With the old ones and the new ones you will have 179 hospitals in operation throughout the United States for the veterans by June 30, 1953. We all know that the vacancies run from 5 to 20 percent, and in a great many it is more than 20 percent. We have put \$15,000,000 in this bill this year, and we will double it next year, whatever the budget estimate is, to convert these vacant general hospital beds into neuro-psychiatric beds. Now, that makes sense. You have started that program this year and we will continue it and we will give them every dollar that the budget requests, and if the budget does not request enough we will go over the budget for that purpose, and that will take care of these five hospitals.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

All time has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. I hope you will vote down this motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PHILLIPS moves to recommit the bill, H. R. 7072, to the committee of conference, with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to insist on the House provisions on the number of housing units to be commenced in fiscal year 1953 (item 47); on the inclusion of the money necessary for new hospital construction (item 82), and on the orderly formula for personnel replacement contained in the so-called Jensen amendment (item 128), and further, to insist on the Senate provisions for the appropriations for maritime training (items 97 to 103, inclusive).

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PHILLIPS) there were—yeas 144, noes 150.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 195, nays 181, not voting 55, as follows:

[Roll No. 120]

YEAS—195

|                  |                 |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Abbutt           | Gavin           | Nelson          |
| Adair            | George          | Nicholson       |
| Allen, Calif.    | Golden          | Norblad         |
| Allen, Ill.      | Goodwin         | Norrell         |
| Andersen,        | Graham          | O'Hara          |
| H. Carl          | Greenwood       | Osmers          |
| Anderson, Calif. | Gross           | Ostertag        |
| Andresen,        | Gwinn           | Patten          |
| August H.        | Hagen           | Patterson       |
| Arends           | Hale            | Philips         |
| Armstrong        | Hall,           | Poage           |
| Auchincloss      | Leonard W.      | Potter          |
| Ayres            | Halleck         | Poulson         |
| Bates, Mass.     | Harden          | Prouty          |
| Beamer           | Harrison, Nebr. | Radwan          |
| Belcher          | Harrison, Va.   | Redden          |
| Berry            | Harrison, Wyo.  | Reed, Ill.      |
| Betts            | Harvey          | Reed, N. Y.     |
| Bishop           | Herlong         | Rees, Kans.     |
| Blackney         | Hess            | Regan           |
| Bow              | Hill            | Riehman         |
| Bramblett        | Hillings        | Rivers          |
| Bray             | Hinshaw         | Rogers, Mass.   |
| Brehm            | Hoeven          | Rogers, Tex.    |
| Brooks           | Hoffman, Mich.  | Ross            |
| Brown, Ohio      | Hope            | Sadlak          |
| Brownson         | Horan           | St. George      |
| Bryson           | Hunter          | Saylor          |
| Budge            | Ikard           | Schenck         |
| Buffett          | Jackson, Calif. | Scrivner        |
| Burleson         | James           | Scudder         |
| Busbey           | Jenison         | Secret          |
| Bush             | Jenkins         | Shafer          |
| Butler           | Jensen          | Sheehan         |
| Bynes            | Johnson         | Short           |
| Chatham          | Jonas           | Simpson, Ill.   |
| Chenoweth        | Jones,          | Simpson, Pa.    |
| Chiperfield      | Hamilton C.     | Smith, Kans.    |
| Church           | Jones,          | Smith Va.       |
| Clevenger        | Woodrow W.      | Smith, Wis.     |
| Cole, Kans.      | Kearney         | Springer        |
| Colmer           | Kearns          | Stanley         |
| Cooiley          | Keating         | Stockman        |
| Corbett          | Kersten, Wis.   | Taber           |
| Cotton           | Kilburn         | Taile           |
| Cox              | Kilday          | Teague          |
| Crawford         | King, Pa.       | Thompson,       |
| Crumpacker       | Larcade         | Mich.           |
| Cunningham       | Latham          | Vail            |
| Curtis, Mo.      | LeCompte        | Van Pelt        |
| Curtis, Nebr.    | Lovre           | Van Zandt       |
| Dague            | Lucas           | Velde           |
| Davis, Ga.       | McConnell       | Vorys           |
| Davis, Wis.      | McCulloch       | Vursell         |
| Denny            | McDonough       | Weichel         |
| Devereux         | McGregor        | Werdel          |
| D'Ewart          | McIntire        | Wharton         |
| Dolliver         | McVey           | Wheeler         |
| Dondero          | Mack, Wash.     | Wigglesworth    |
| Durham           | Mahon           | Williams, Miss. |
| Elisworth        | Martin, Iowa    | Williams, N. Y. |
| Elston           | Martin, Mass.   | Willis          |
| Fernandez        | Meador          | Wilson, Tex.    |
| Fisher           | Miller, Md.     | Winstead        |
| Ford             | Miller, Nebr.   | Wolcott         |
| Gamble           | Miller, N. Y.   | Wood, Ga.       |
| Gathings         | Murray          | Wood, Idaho     |

NAYS—181

|               |             |          |
|---------------|-------------|----------|
| Andrews       | Bentsen     | Camp     |
| Anfuso        | Blatnik     | Canfield |
| Angell        | Boggs, Del. | Cannon   |
| Bailey        | Boggs, La.  | Carriag  |
| Baker         | Bolling     | Case     |
| Bakewell      | Bolton      | Celler   |
| Baring        | Bosone      | Cheif    |
| Barrett       | Brown, Ga.  | Chudoff  |
| Battle        | Buchanan    | Clemente |
| Beall         | Buckley     | Combs    |
| Bender        | Burnside    | Cooper   |
| Bennett, Fla. | Burton      | Coudert  |

|               |                |               |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Crosser       | Hull           | O'Konski      |
| Dawson        | Irving         | O'Neill       |
| Deane         | Jackson, Wash. | O'Toole       |
| DeGraffenried | Jarman         | Passman       |
| Deaney        | Javits         | Patman        |
| Denton        | Jones, Ala.    | Perkins       |
| Dingell       | Jones, Mo.     | Philbin       |
| Dollinger     | Judd           | Polk          |
| Donohue       | Karsten, Mo.   | Preston       |
| Donovan       | Kean           | Price         |
| Dorn          | Kelley, Pa.    | Priest        |
| Doyle         | Kelly, N. Y.   | Rabaut        |
| Eberharter    | Kennedy        | Rains         |
| Elliot        | Keogh          | Reams         |
| Engle         | Kerr           | Rhodes        |
| Fallon        | King, Calif.   | Ribicoff      |
| Feighan       | Klein          | Riley         |
| Fine          | Kluczynski     | Roberts       |
| Flood         | Lane           | Rodino        |
| Fogarty       | Lanham         | Rogers, Colo. |
| Forand        | Lantaff        | Rogers, Fla.  |
| Forrester     | Lesinski       | Rooney        |
| Fugate        | Lind           | Roosevelt     |
| Fulton        | McCarthy       | Scott, Hardie |
| Furcolo       | McCormack      | Scott,        |
| Garmatz       | McGrath        | Hugh D., Jr.  |
| Gary          | McGuire        | Seely-Brown   |
| Gordon        | McKinnon       | Shelley       |
| Granahan      | McMullen       | Sheppard      |
| Granger       | Machrowicz     | Sieminski     |
| Grant         | Mack, Ill.     | Sikes         |
| Green         | Madden         | Sittler       |
| Gregory       | Magee          | Smith, Miss.  |
| Hall,         | Mansfield      | Staggers      |
| Edwin Arthur  | Marshall       | Taylor        |
| Hand          | Merrow         | Thomas        |
| Hardy         | Miller, Calif. | Thornberry    |
| Harris        | Mills          | Tollifson     |
| Hart          | Morano         | Walter        |
| Havenner      | Morgan         | Watts         |
| Hays, Ark.    | Morrison       | Whitten       |
| Hays, Ohio    | Moulder        | Widnall       |
| Heffernan     | Multer         | Wier          |
| Heller        | Mumma          | Wilson, Ind.  |
| Herter        | Murdock        | Withrow       |
| Heseltin      | Murphy         | Wolverton     |
| Holifield     | O'Brien, Ill.  | Yates         |
| Holmes        | O'Brien, Mich. | Yorty         |
| Howell        | O'Brien, N. Y. | Zablocki      |

NOT VOTING—55

|                |               |                |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Aandahl        | Eaton         | Rankin         |
| Abernethy      | Evins         | Reece, Tenn.   |
| Addonizio      | Fenton        | Richards       |
| Albert         | Frazier       | Röbeson        |
| Allen, La.     | Gore          | Sabath         |
| Aspinall       | Hébert        | Sasscer        |
| Barden         | Hedrick       | Spence         |
| Bates, Ky.     | Hoffman, Ill. | Steed          |
| Beckworth      | Kee           | Stigler        |
| Bennett, Mich. | Kirwan        | Sutton         |
| Bonner         | Lyle          | Tackett        |
| Boykin         | McMillan      | Thompson, Tex. |
| Burdick        | Mason         | Trimble        |
| Carlyle        | Mitchell      | Vinson         |
| Carnahan       | Morris        | Welch          |
| Cole, N. Y.    | Morton        | Wickersham     |
| Davis, Tenn.   | Pickett       | Woodruff       |
| Dempsey        | Powell        |                |
| Doughton       | Ramsay        |                |

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Morton for, with Mr. Addonizio against.

Mr. Reece of Tennessee for, with Mr. Vinson against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mrs. Kee against.

Mr. Fenton for, with Mr. Aspinall against.

Mr. Hoffman of Illinois for, with Mr. Welch against.

Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Powell against.

Mr. Woodruff for, with Mr. Mitchell against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Bates of Kentucky against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Aandahl.  
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Burdick.

Mr. Rankin with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BENDER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."



The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNA- TIONAL MONETARY AND FINAN- CIAL PROBLEMS (H. DOC. NO. 523)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed, with illustrations:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems covering its operations from October 1, 1951, to March 31, 1952, and describing in accordance with section 4 (b) (5) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the above period.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 26, 1952.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—INTERNA- TIONAL MONETARY FUND AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOP- MENT (H. DOC. NO. 522)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read by the Clerk and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed, with illustrations:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the third special report on the operations and policies of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in accordance with section 4 (b) (6) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act.

This report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems covers the 2-year period ending March 31, 1952. The first special report on the Fund and Bank was submitted in May 1948 and the second such report was submitted in May 1950.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 26, 1952.

#### CONSTITUTION OF PUERTO RICO

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, the friends of Puerto Rico are deeply concerned regarding the Senate amendment of the resolution approving the Constitution of Puerto Rico.

The Congress, like an individual, becomes the target of ridicule and suspicion when a promise is broken.

Public Law 600 of the Eighty-first Congress granted the people of Puerto Rico the right to adopt their own constitution. Certain limitations were contained in that act—"no amendment to this constitution shall alter the republican form of Government established by it or abolish its Bill of Rights."

On June 4, 1951, 506,185 American citizens—registered voters of Puerto Rico, with full confidence in the Congress—voted on the constitutional referendum, that is, to adopt Public Law 600; 387,016 voted in favor of a constitutional convention.

On August 27, 1951, 92 delegates were elected by the people of Puerto Rico to a constitutional convention created under authority of Congress. For 62 days they labored and deliberated—delegates composed of all walks of life and from three of the major political parties of the Island.

On March 3, 1952, 457,562 American citizens—again exercising the right of franchise—voted on the adoption of the Constitution written by these citizens of the United States under the authority of Congress; 374,649 voters—82 percent—cast their ballots in favor of adoption of their constitution.

I witness this election. Some of the aged were taken to the polling places on stretchers so that they might vote. I saw literally thousands in rural areas walking miles through the hot sun to the polling places to exercise their rights which, as a proud people, they cherish—rights given them by Congress—the right of self-government.

In addition to Public Law 600, both major political parties made pledges to the people of Puerto Rico. The Democratic platform of 1948 stated:

We urge \* \* \* immediate determination by the people of Puerto Rico as to their form of government and their ultimate status with respect to the United States.

The Republican platform of 1948 stated:

We favor eventual statehood for \* \* \* Puerto Rico.

Both pledges are clear and without reservation.

The amendment to the Senate Resolution provides "that no amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be effective until approved by the Congress of the United States."

It is my opinion, Mr. Speaker, that a one-man lobby, Leonard D. Long, of South Carolina, has succeeded in thwarting the aspirations of more than 2,000,-

000 American citizens in Puerto Rico. This man is being sued by the Government of Puerto Rico for \$1,000,000 in unpaid taxes. He has publicly threatened to use his money and influence to defeat the constitution which the people approved on March 3, 1952, by a 4 to 1 vote.

Through his press agents in Miami, lead by Arthur Curtis, Long has paid for a campaign of vilification against Governor Munoz Marin and the administration in Puerto Rico.

If the House accepts the emasculated Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico which the Senate has approved, Leonard D. Long will have convinced 2,000,000 American citizens in Puerto Rico and liberty-loving peoples of the world that our high-sounding protestations of anticolonialism are insincere to the degree that one man, such as Leonard D. Long, can wield more power than can the entire people of Puerto Rico.

Here is a situation where an individual has found an honest government he cannot buy—so he seeks to destroy it.

Mr. Speaker, if it were not so late in this Congress, I would introduce a resolution asking for an investigation of Leonard D. Long and his activities in Puerto Rico; I would ask for an investigation of F. D'a Carpenter, formerly with FHA in Puerto Rico, who was removed from his post; of Herman Bailey, formerly with FHA in South Carolina, who resigned shortly after Carpenter was fired. I think the Congress should know who paid Bailey's expenses at luxury hotels in San Juan.

It would also be interesting to know what connection, if any, Franklin D. Richards had in the Long activities in Puerto Rico. Such an investigation might properly be the subject of action in the Eighty-third Congress.

I say now, Mr. Speaker, in the Eighty-third Congress one of my first acts will be to introduce a bill to amend the resolution approving the constitution by striking out the amendment inserted by the Senate requiring congressional approval of constitutional amendments. I hope this will be done in conference now.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that a "constitution," as we use that word with reference to civil government, means the framework, the fundamental, organic law of a nation, State, or commonwealth.

The virtue of a written constitution is that it is adopted by the people in their sovereign capacity as electors; it can be changed only by the people; it is as binding upon departments and officers of the Government as upon the individual citizen.

Like the constitutions of the several States, the constitution of Puerto Rico must conform to the Constitution of the United States. No language inserted by the Senate can create a greater safeguard against improper amendments than the Federal Constitution.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, what the people of South Carolina would say if we passed a law requiring them to submit any amendments to their constitution? Would not the ghost of 1861 rise and fight again?







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued July 1, 1952

For actions of June 30, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 116

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House passed price-support levels bill. House concurred in Senate amendments to sea-water research bill. Ready for President. Conferees agreed to file reports on agricultural and independent-offices appropriation bills. House passed bill reducing minimum allotments on burley tobacco. House passed bill to combine two insect-research stations. House committee reported weather-control study bill.

### HOUSE

**1. PRICE SUPPORTS.** Passed without amendment H. R. 8122, which would continue dual parity for two additional years (through 1955) and would continue 90%-of-parity price supports on basic commodities for a similar period; by a 207-121 vote (pp. 8690-705). Rejected, 21-67, a Javits amendment to eliminate the dual-parity provision (pp. 8698-9). Rejected, 43-62, a Hays of Ohio amendment to eliminate peanuts from the 90%-loan provision (pp. 8699-704). Rejected, 79-165, a Javits motion to recommit the bill (pp. 8704-5).

**2. APPROPRIATIONS.** The conferees on H. R. 7314, the agricultural appropriation bill, agreed to file a report thereon (p. D670).

The conferees on H. R. 7072, the independent offices appropriation bill, agreed to file a second (revised) conference report (p. D670). Earlier in the day Rep. Sheppard was appointed as a substitute conferee for Rep. Gore (p. 8669).

House conferees were appointed on H. R. 7216, the D. C. appropriation bill; H. R. 7313, the legislative appropriation bill; and H. R. 7268, the Army civil functions appropriation bill (pp. 8667, 8670, 8688). Senate conferees have been appointed on these bills.

**3. RESEARCH.** Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 6578, to authorize the Interior Department, in cooperation with other public and private agencies, to conduct research and demonstrations on the use of sea water for irrigation, etc. (pp. 8667-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.



The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 2225, to provide for a study and evaluation of weather control (H. Rept. 2360)(p. 8713).

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 218, to provide for intensified research into the causes, hazards, and effects of air pollution, into methods for its prevention and control and for recovery of critical materials from atmospheric contaminants (H. Rept. 2359) (p. 8713).

Passed as reported H. R. 7952, to authorize the combination of the Truck Crop Insect Laboratory and the Citrus Insect Laboratory of E&PQ at Alhambra and Whittier, Calif. (p. 8674).

4. TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported H. R. 8170, to permit burley tobacco farm acreage allotments to be reduced to a minimum of 7/10 acre, provided that no allotment of 1 acre or less may be reduced more than 1/10 acre per year (pp. 8674-5).

5. LAND TRANSFER. Passed without amendment S. 2603, to authorize return to Oregon, for fish-hatchery use, a 2-acre tract which had previously been donated by that State for USDA use (p. 8674). This bill will now be sent to the President.

6. CHEMICALS IN FOODS. Received a report from the Delaney Committee (H. Rept. 235) (p. 8713). The "Daily Digest" states: "In the report tribute is paid to the food industry, stating that the industry is entitled to considerable credit for the progress of research in the field of nutrition, and that this has resulted in an improvement in the health and nutritional status of millions. The committee stated, however, that the evidence had convinced it that the public is nevertheless in need of additional protection against small, irresponsible elements, as well as against the possible inadvertent mistakes of reputable food processors and premature enthusiasms of chemical manufacturers." (p. 8669.)

7. EMERGENCY POWERS. The conferees on H. J. Res. 477, to continue various emergency war powers, agreed to file a report (p. 8670).

8. VETERANS' BENEFITS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 7656, the GI Bill of Rights for veterans of the Korean conflict (p. 8667). Senate conferees have been appointed.

9. PUERTO RICO. Agreed to the conference report on H. J. Res. 430, approving the Puerto Rican constitution (p. 8669).

10. BUILDINGS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. J. Res. 393, authorizing Government buildings and grounds to be used in connection with the 1953 inauguration (pp. 8669-70). This bill will now be sent to the President.

11. IMPORT CONTROLS. Rep. Andresen gave his analysis of the changes made by the conferees in the import-control provision of S. 2594, the defense production bill (pp. 8672-3).

12. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Smith, Miss., said the "Buy-American" policy is a "costly fallacy" (pp. 8705-8).

13. PUBLIC-LAND LAWS. Rep. Bentsen urged that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee prepare a proposed revision of the public-land laws instead of having a commission to perform this task (pp. 8710-12).

14. INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed, as reported, to H. Res. 263, providing \$150,000 additional for investigations of the Expenditures Committee (p. 8712).



discoveries. If the discovery has not yet been made it is my earnest hope that it will be made and that this legislation will aid powerfully to bring about that discovery.

All great irrigation projects such as in Arizona, using waters several times over are plagued with a salt problem. Such waters do not become quite so saline as the waters of the ocean but they are brackish to the point where they cannot be used by animal life and plants will not tolerate such brackish water. It is my understanding that scientists are now able to treat brackish water perhaps one-tenth as salt as sea-water at about one-tenth of the cost of treating sea water. That gives me great hope that the interior of our country, with its critical shortage of water, may ultimately be aided by the discovery which this legislation induces that we may have a wider use of the life-giving waters for irrigation which we now have in scant supply.

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on House Joint Resolution 430, approving the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico which was adopted by the people of Puerto Rico, on March 3, 1952, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 28, 1952.)

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, and to have the same printed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] may be excused as a manager on the part of the House on the bill H. R. 7072 and that the Speaker be authorized to fill the vacancy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] to fill the vacancy; and the Senate will be notified of the action.

#### SEPARATION OF SUBSIDY FROM AIR-MAIL PAY

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (S. 436) to provide for the separation of subsidy from air-mail pay, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that roll call 123 be corrected to show that I was paired against the conference report. I was in favor of the conference report and had I been here I would have voted in favor of it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMERGENCY ACT OF 1951

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7397) to amend and extend the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act of 1951, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Line 6, strike out "March 31" and insert "April 30."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand this simply brings the District in conformity with the rest of the Nation?

Mr. McMILLAN. That is correct.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is to change the effective date from March 31, 1953, to April 30, 1953. At the time the bill was considered in the House District Committee it was agreed to report the bill with the understanding that the same date in the District rent bill as that agreed upon in the Federal bill would be retained. This amendment simply makes the effective date of the District law consistent with that of the Federal law.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H. J. Res. 393) authorizing the granting of permits to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect in January 1953, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert "That the Administrator of General Services, and such other officers of the District of Columbia and the United States as control any public lands in the District of Columbia, are hereby authorized to grant permits, under such restrictions as they may deem necessary, to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, to be appointed by the President-elect, for the use of any reservations or other public spaces in the District of Columbia under their control on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect in January 1953. All stands or platforms that may be erected on public space shall be under the supervision of the inaugural committee. No stand shall be built on the sidewalks, streets, parks, and public grounds of the District of Columbia, other than the area on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue directly in front of the White House, except with the approval of the inaugural committee, the director of inspection of the District of Columbia, and the Administrator of General Services. The reservations or public spaces occupied by the stands or other structures shall, after the inauguration, be promptly restored to their previous condition. The inaugural committee shall indemnify the appropriate agency of the Government for any damage to such reservations or spaces.

"SEC. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to permit the inaugural committee to stretch suitable overhead conductors, with sufficient supports, for illumination and other purposes. If it shall be necessary to erect wires for illuminating or other purposes over any park or reservation in the District of Columbia, the work of erection and removal shall be under the supervision of the official in charge of said park or reservation. Such conductors with their supports shall be removed on or before January 31, 1953. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or such other officials as may have jurisdiction in the premises, shall enforce the provisions of this joint resolution, take needful precautions for the protection of the public, and insure that the pavement of any street, avenue, or alley disturbed is replaced in its previous condition. No expense or damage from the stretching, operation, or removal of the temporary overhead conductors shall be incurred by the United States or the District of Columbia.

"SEC. 3. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to lend to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies such hospital tents, smaller tents, camp appliances, hospital furniture, ensigns, flags, ambulances, drivers, stretchers, and Red Cross flags and poles (except battle flags), as may, in their judgment, be spared without detriment to the public service. Such loans shall be returned by the 26th day of January 1953. The committee shall indemnify the Government for any loss or damage to such flags not necessarily incident to such use.

"SEC. 4. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Administrator of General



Services and the inaugural committee are authorized to permit telegraph, telephone, radio-broadcasting, and television companies to extend overhead wires to such points along the line of parade as shall be deemed convenient for use in connection with the parade and other inaugural purposes. Such wires shall be removed within 10 days after the conclusion of the ceremonies."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the Senate amendment?

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, the Senate bill is a clarifying one and the amendments are minor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER AND PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN CONNECTION WITH PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OF 1953

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H. J. Res. 395) to provide for the maintenance of public order and protection of life and property in connection with the Presidential inaugural ceremonies of 1953, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 8, strike out "such" and insert "the."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### QUARTERS IN CERTAIN PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR TROOPS PARTICIPATING IN THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OF 1953

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H. J. Res. 394) to provide for the quartering, in certain public buildings in the District of Columbia, of troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies of 1953, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert: "That the fourth paragraph under the heading 'State, War, and Navy Depart-

ment Building' in the first section of the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes,' approved April 28, 1903 (32 Stat. 152; 40 U. S. C. 31), is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: 'and except that the Administrator of General Services and the respective heads of executive departments and establishments may allocate such space in any public building under their care and supervision as they deem necessary for the purposes of quartering, for a period of not exceeding 5 days beginning not earlier than the 18th day of January in any year, troops participating in such ceremonies.'

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution to authorize the quartering in public buildings in the District of Columbia of troops participating in inaugural ceremonies."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REGULATION OF BOXING CONTESTS AND EXHIBITIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5768) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 9, after "licensed", insert "professional."

Page 1, line 10, after "licensed" insert "professional."

Page 3, line 4, after "contest", insert: "Provided, That no person holding or conducting any amateur boxing contest under the jurisdiction and with the sanction of the District of Columbia Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States shall be required to pay to the Commission any such sum which includes receipts derived from the sale, lease, or other exploitation of radio, television, or motion-picture rights relating to any such amateur boxing contest."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the House on May 26, 1952, and yesterday the Senate passed the bill with the following amendments:

On page 1, line 9, after the word "licensed", insert "professional."

On page 1, line 10, after the word "licensed", insert "professional."

On page 3, line 4, after the word "contest" insert a colon and "Provided, That no person holding or conducting any amateur boxing contest under the juris-

diction and with the sanction of the District of Columbia Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States shall be required to pay to the Commission any such sum which includes receipts derived from the sale, lease, or other exploitation of radio, television, or motion-picture rights relating to any such amateur boxing contest."

Mr. Speaker, the amendments to this bill are self-explanatory. The only purpose in offering these amendments is to protect amateur boxing contests.

#### LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7313) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. McGRATH, KIRWAN, ANDREWS, HORAN, and BUSHEY.

#### HIGHWAY AND RAILROAD BRIDGES OVER THE COLUMBIA RIVER

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 2572) to provide for the alteration, reconstruction, or relocation of certain highway and railroad bridges over the Columbia River or its navigable tributaries.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would the gentleman please explain the bill?

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, this bill is before us today because in the construction of the McNary Dam, the floodwaters backed up the Columbia River which made the bridge across the river impassable. The money was considered in the original estimate to take care of this particular correction, but due to the fact that the Army engineers did not have the authorization to do it, we are here today to give it to them. A precedent has been set in connection with other dams, such as the Bonneville power dam and TVA.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc, That (a) whenever, as the result of the construction of the McNary lock and dam, any bridge, trestle, or other highway or railroad structure located over, upon, or across the pool formed by the McNary lock and dam on the Columbia River or any of its navigable tributaries, including approaches, fenders, and appurtenances thereto, will be endangered or otherwise ad-



ministrative Resolutions in today's House Chamber Action.)

#### SEA BOUNDARIES

*Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:* Bentsen Subcommittee on Public Lands considered, but took no final action on, H. J. Res. 373 and H. Res. 684, similar resolutions declaring boundaries of the inland or internal waters of the U. S. to be as far seaward as is permissible under international law, and providing for a survey of such boundaries to be made by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in the light of the Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries case. Representative Yorty, author of both measures, spoke on their behalf, while Philip P. Perlman, U. S. Solicitor General, spoke in opposition to the proposals.

#### SMOG—MUNITIONS—WEATHER— HEALTH SERVICE

*Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:* Ordered the following bills reported to the House—

H. J. Res. 218, amended, to provide for intensified research into the causes, hazards, and effects of air pollution, into methods for its prevention and control and for recovery of critical materials from atmospheric contaminants;

S. 1429, amended, to prohibit transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of lethal munitions under certain conditions;

S. 2225, to create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification;

H. R. 7722, to amend Public Health Service Act so as to provide for equality of grade, pay, and allowance between the Chief Medical Officer of the Coast Guard and comparable officers of the Army;

H. R. 5954, to provide for the release to the city of Camden of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain land heretofore conditionally granted to such city; and

H. R. 8272, to provide for the conveyance by the United States to Fulton County, a political subdivision of Georgia, of certain land in said county.

In a public hearing on the joint resolution on air pollution, the committee heard supporting testimony from Representative Murphy, who introduced it in the House, along with Cornelius A. Hall, president of the Borough of Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.; Dr. Natale Colosi, commissioner, Interstate Sanitation Commission for New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; Dr. Milton S. Lloyd, president, Richmond County Medical Society, Staten Island; Dr. Louis McCabe, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; Assemblyman Edward Curry, Staten Island; and Dr. Seward E. Miller, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

#### JUDICIAL REVIEWS—IMMIGRATION— EUROPEAN REFUGEES

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Subcommittee No. 1 approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 6404, amended, to amend Public Law 404 (79th Cong.), relating to judicial review of agency decisions; and S. Con. Res. 81, amended, suspension of certain deportation proceedings. Also approved 19 private immigration bills (2 of the House and 17 of the Senate); and reported adversely on 42 other private immigration bills of the House.

H. R. 7376, to authorize the issuance of 300,000 special nonquota immigration visas to certain refugees, persons of German ethnic origin, and natives of Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands, was ordered reported to the full committee without recommendation.

#### ATTORNEYS' LIENS

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Subcommittee No. 2 approved for reporting to the full committee S. 2546, amended, to provide for attorneys' liens in proceedings before the courts or other departments and agencies of the United States. During a hearing on this measure, at which time H. R. 6405, a similar bill, was also considered, the committee heard the following witnesses—Representative Walter; Robert F. Keller, attorney in the U. S. Comptroller General's Office; John K. Carlock, attorney in the Treasury Department; and the following attorneys located in the Washington, D. C., area—Ralph D. Pittman, Raoul Berger, and Alton S. Bradford.

#### MINE SAFETY

*Committee on Rules:* Held further hearing on a rule for H. R. 7408, the coal-mine safety bill, and received testimony in favor of the legislation from Representatives Bailey, Secrest, Elliott, Saylor, Denton, Bragg, and Flood. Opposition views were presented by Representatives Lucas, Werdell, and Smith of Kansas. Committee will meet in an executive session on the same subject tomorrow morning.

#### CHEMICALIZED FOODS

*Select Committee To Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Foods and Cosmetics:* Chairman Delaney submitted to the House the third section of a four-part committee report entitled "Food." In the report tribute is paid to the food industry, stating that the industry is entitled to considerable credit for the progress of research in the field of nutrition, and that this has resulted in an improvement in the health and nutritional status of millions. The committee stated, however, that the evidence had convinced it that the public is nevertheless in need of additional protection against small, irresponsible elements, as well as against the possible inadvertent mistakes of reputable food processors and premature enthusiasms of chemical manufacturers.



## Joint Committee Meetings

### APPROPRIATIONS—AGRICULTURE

*Conferees* on H. R. 7314, Agriculture Department appropriations for 1953, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the House- and Senate-passed versions of the bill.

### COMMUNICATIONS ACT

*Conferees*, in executive session, tentatively concluded work on the differences between the House- and Senate-passed versions of S. 658, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 (amending organizational, procedural, and appellate sections). *Conferees* will meet again tomorrow afternoon when they will review the report of the agreements to date.

### EMERGENCY POWERS EXTENSION

*Conferees*, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the House- and

Senate-passed versions of H. J. Res. 477, to continue certain statutory provisions for the duration of the national emergency and 6 months thereafter. *Conferees* accepted the House version of the bill, except that the expiration date was changed from June 30, 1953, to not later than April 1, 1953.

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

*Conferees* on H. R. 7072, independent offices appropriations for 1953, in executive session, agreed to file a second conference report on the differences between the House- and Senate-passed versions of the bill. The first conference report was recommitted by the House on June 26.

### RESERVE COMPONENTS

*Conferees* on H. R. 5426, relating to reserve components of the Armed Forces, met in executive session to work out the differences between the House- and Senate-passed versions of the bill, but did not conclude. *Conferees* meet again tomorrow.

## BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

### New Laws

(For last listing of public laws, see Digest, p. D562)

H. R. 5678, to revise the immigration and naturalization laws. Became law June 27, 1952, over President's veto (P. L. 414).

S. 2610, providing that excess-land provisions of Federal reclamation laws shall not apply to certain lands receiving water supply from San Luis Valley project, Colorado. Signed June 27, 1952 (P. L. 415).

S. 677, to fix the personnel strength of the U. S. Marine Corps, and to authorize the Commandant of the Marine Corps to sit with the Joint Chiefs of Staff when matters affecting the Marines are at hand. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 416).

S. 1032, authorizing certain States to pool royalties from school lands. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 417).

S. 1283, to increase the statutory limitation on the numerical strength of the White House Police force from 133 to 170. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 418).

S. 1536, to stabilize the economy of New Mexico residents on North Lobato and El Pueblo tracts and to effect transfer of such lands to the Forest Service. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 419).

H. R. 6291, providing that until January 1, 1954, the States and Federal Government may enter into voluntary agreements to place State employees under social security, the effective date of which shall cover service rendered previous to the date of agreement. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 420).

H. R. 6635, to exempt from taxation certain property of the AMVETS, American Veterans of World War II, in the D. C. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 421).

H. R. 7030, to eliminate the requirement of oaths for bids for contracts to perform mail transportation and all claims for railroad and air-mail service. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 422).

H. R. 7253, to authorize the conveyance of certain parcels of land to Columbia Hospital in D. C. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 423).

H. R. 7496, extending the period for authorization for appropriations to establish a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the D. C. Signed June 28, 1952 (P. L. 424).

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, JULY 1

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

### Senate

*Committee on Appropriations*, executive, on H. R. 8370, supplemental appropriations, 10:30 a. m., room F-37, Capitol.

*Committee on Armed Services*, subcommittee, executive, to mark up H. R. 8120, military public works, 10 a. m., 212 Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Banking and Currency*, Subcommittee on Housing and Rents, to hear Walter L. Greene testify in behalf of his nomination to be Federal Housing Commissioner, 10 a. m., 301 Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs*, subcommittee, on H. R. 5368, Santa Margarita River irrigation, 10 a. m., 224 Senate Office Building.

*Committee on the Judiciary*, subcommittee, on nomination of Ashton H. Williams to be judge of eastern district of South Carolina, Herman E. Moore to be judge of district of Virgin Islands, Guthrie F. Crowe to be U. S. district judge for district of Canal Zone, 10 a. m.; full committee, executive, on committee business, 10:30 a. m., both in 424 Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Post Office and Civil Service*, executive, on calendar, and postmaster nominations, 2:30 p. m., room P-38, Capitol.







## INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1953

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JULY 2, 1952.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. THOMAS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7072]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 40, 42, 98, 103, 105, 123, 131, and 132.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 28, 67, 76, 77, 79, 87, 97, 99, 101, 119, 124, 127, and 129 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$59,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,461,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:



In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,475; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,590; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,509,350; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$479,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$321,450,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,408,460; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$88,525; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$202,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,085,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$142,235; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,053,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,062,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,960,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

*Executive direction and staff operations: For necessary expenses in the performance of executive direction and staff operations for activities under the control of the General Services Administration; including not to exceed \$97,385 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and processing and determining net renegotiation rebates; \$4,140,750.*

*Public Buildings Service: For necessary expenses of real property management and related activities as provided by law; including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings at the rate of \$16,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) under the control of the General Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and not to exceed \$177,335 for expenses of travel; \$101,046,030: Provided, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to*



*accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.*

*Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of personal property management and related activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$77,600 for expenses of travel; and the purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$2,154,100.*

*National Archives and Records Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal records management and related activities as provided by law; including preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second World War; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; and not to exceed \$23,340 for expenses of travel; \$4,868,200.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$24,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$37,550; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$74,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$133,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,536,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$160,425; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$237,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,606,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: , *but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$455,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert : *Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in excess of thirty-five thousand dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of thirty-five thousand to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress; and the Senate agree to the same.*



Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$91,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,275; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$230,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,319,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$163,050; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$974,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$112,620; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$709,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$240,050; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$48,586,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$24,940; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$118,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$235,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,407,800; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$101,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *not to exceed \$78,125 for expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Management; not to exceed \$408,925 for expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing; \$92,500 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,875 shall be available for expenses of travel; and \$215,200 for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed \$45,000 shall be available for expenses of travel; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 69:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,225; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,419,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,240,550; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$13,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,291,375; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,546,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,530,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$843,382,260; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$108,791,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,000, and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 85:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$734,550; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the date named in said amendment insert *July 1, 1952*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$15,617,850; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$145,525; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,655,850; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert *four hundred*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,490; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,921,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 95:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,041,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 96:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,490; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 100:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$25,625; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 101:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$65,540; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 102:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,584,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 104:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *and \$320,200 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in accordance with regulations established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b)); \$663,200;* and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 106:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,509,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 107:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:



In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$138,105; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That administrative expenses not under limitation for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the fiscal year 1953 shall not exceed \$151,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$22,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That the nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$1,775,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,150; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$146,125; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That expenditures for nonadminis-*

*trative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$28,870,000; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 115:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,534,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$697,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$32,722,080; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 118:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: *not to exceed \$142,500 of; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 120:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,755; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *one*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended by adding at the end thereof and before the period the following: : *Provided further, That this section shall not be applicable to annual*



*leave accumulated prior to January 1, 1952 ; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 125:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert 403; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 126:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert 404; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Omit the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 19, 37, 46, 48, 68, 86, and 130.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
GEORGE ANDREWS,  
SIDNEY R. YATES,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,  
NORRIS COTTON,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

BURNET R. MAYBANK,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
LISTER HILL,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
HOMER FERGUSON,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two House on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

#### EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 1—*National Defense*: Reported in disagreement.

#### BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$3,461,200, instead of \$3,314,400 as proposed by the House and \$3,608,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provide \$59,250 for expenses of travel, instead of \$54,000 as proposed by the House and \$64,500 as proposed by the Senate.

#### COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Amendments Nos. 4, 5, and 6—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$225,000, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$208,900 as proposed by the House; provide that the appropriation shall remain available until March 31, 1953, as proposed by the Senate; and limit funds available for expenses of travel to \$2,475, instead of \$2,200 as proposed by the House and \$2,750 as proposed by the Senate.

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Amendment No. 7—*Expenses of travel*: Authorizes the use of \$11,590 for this purpose, instead of \$10,300 as proposed by the House and \$12,865 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9—*Salaries and expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11—*Construction of memorials and cemeteries*: Reported in disagreement.

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 12, 13, and 14—*Operating expenses*: Strike out the provision of the House authorizing the purchase of automobiles,



as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$2,509,350 for expenses of travel, instead of \$2,230,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,788,200 as proposed by the Senate; and consolidate funds for program direction and administration personnel into one fund as proposed by the Senate instead of providing separate limitations for the District of Columbia and the field as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 15, 16, and 18—*Plant and equipment*: Authorize the purchase of plant and equipment, as proposed by the Senate; and the purchase of aircraft, including the purchase of not to exceed 225 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate; and except from audit contracts with a foreign government, and contracts for source material with foreign producers, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 19—*Plant and equipment*: Reported in disagreement.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 20—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorizes the use of \$479,250 for expenses of travel, instead of \$426,000 as proposed by the House and \$532,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21—*Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund*: Appropriates \$321,450,000 for payment to the fund, instead of \$321,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$321,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$6,408,460, instead of \$6,108,460 as proposed by the House and \$6,708,460 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$88,525 for expenses of travel, instead of \$78,700 as proposed by the House and \$98,350 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are advised that the Federal Communications Commission, under the provisions of title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, are authorized to levy fair and equitable fees in connection with the issuing of licenses. The conferees, therefore, request the Commission to give prompt attention to the matter with a view to levying such fees at the earliest practicable date.

#### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 24 and 25—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$4,085,700, instead of \$3,935,700 as proposed by the House and \$4,235,700 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$202,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$180,000 as proposed by the House and \$225,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 26 and 27—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$4,053,800, instead of \$3,978,800 as proposed by the House and \$4,128,800 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$142,235 for expenses of travel, instead of \$126,470 as proposed by the House and \$158,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Amendment No. 28—*Salaries*: Appropriates \$30,100,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$28,600,000 as proposed by the House. The conference committee is in agreement that foreign offices should be established at strategic points abroad. It is the understanding of the conferees that a sum sufficient to enable the General Accounting Office to initiate this program in the fiscal year 1953 shall be used for this purpose.

Amendments Nos. 29 and 30—*Miscellaneous expenses*: Appropriate \$1,960,000, instead of \$1,835,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,085,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$1,062,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,125,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 31—*Operating expenses*: The conferees have approved the House version of appropriation structure for this activity, which consists of separate appropriations and appropriation paragraphs for executive direction and staff operations; Public Buildings Service; Federal Supply Service; and National Archives and Records Service; in lieu of a lump-sum appropriation under the heading "Operating expenses" as proposed by the Senate. The action of the conferees provide a total increase of \$3,000,000 in excess of the total provided by the House for these four items, and this sum has been distributed proportionately. Adjustments also have been made to provide funds for expenses of travel somewhat in excess of the limitations proposed in the House bill. In accepting the appropriation structure as contained in the House bill the conferees recognize that a few additional auditors may be required to keep accounts under the four separate appropriations, and due consideration will be given to any request for such personnel (not in excess of 10) which may be submitted at a later date.

Amendment No. 32—*Emergency expenses*: Authorizes the use of \$24,300 for expenses of travel, instead of \$21,600 as proposed by the House and \$27,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34—*Renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia*: Appropriate \$4,750,000, instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$37,550 for expenses of travel, instead of \$33,400 as proposed by the House and \$41,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 35 and 36—*Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia*: Appropriate \$9,250,000, instead of \$9,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$74,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$66,000 as proposed by the House and \$83,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 38, 39, and 40—*Expenses, general supply fund*: Appropriate \$14,536,500, instead of \$13,998,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,075,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$133,900 for expenses of travel, instead of \$119,000 as proposed by



the House and \$148,800 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the purchase of 5 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 12 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42—*Strategic and critical materials*: Authorize the use of \$160,425 for expenses of travel, instead of \$142,600 as proposed by the House and \$178,250 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House. No funds have been allowed for the construction of storage facilities and it is the decision of the conferees that such facilities shall be secured through the rental of such space. In the event an emergency should arise in this connection which may demand construction of facilities, approval of the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations shall be secured for the expenditure of funds for such purpose.

### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

#### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Amendments Nos. 43, 44, and 45—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$4,606,000, instead of \$3,606,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,606,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$237,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$210,000 as proposed by the House and \$265,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation on nonadministrative expenses proposed by the House, amended and increased from \$374,000 to \$455,000.

Amendment No. 46—*Defense Community Facilities and Services*: Reported in disagreement.

### PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 47—*Annual contributions*: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate and restores the proposal of the House amended to limit during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of not to exceed 35,000 dwelling units.

Amendment No. 48—*Annual contributions—occupancy of housing units by subversives*: Reported in disagreement. In applying the principles involved in connection with the amendment to be recommended by the managers on the part of the House, relating to the housing units under the Public Housing Administration, it is urged that the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans' Administration also, insofar as practicable, apply the same principles in the insuring and guaranteeing of loans for the construction and financing of other types of housing.

Amendment No. 49—*Administrative expenses*: Appropriates \$8,000,000, instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

### INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 50 and 51—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$91,400, instead of \$89,300 as proposed by the House and \$93,500 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$2,275 for expenses of travel, instead of \$2,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,550 as proposed by the Senate.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 52 and 53—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$9,319,500, instead of \$8,935,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,704,000 as proposed by the Senate and authorize \$230,650 for expenses of travel, instead of \$205,000 as proposed by the House and \$256,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 54 and 55—*Railroad safety*: Appropriate \$974,500, instead of \$907,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,042,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$163,050 for expenses of travel, instead of \$145,000 as proposed by the House and \$181,100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57—*Locomotive inspection*: Appropriate \$709,500, instead of \$664,000 as proposed by the House and \$755,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$112,620 for expenses of travel, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$125,240 as proposed by the Senate.

## NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Amendments Nos. 58 and 59—*Salaries and expense*: Appropriate \$48,586,100 for this purpose, instead of \$46,522,200 as proposed by the House and \$50,650,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$240,050 for expenses of travel, instead of \$213,400 as proposed by the House and \$266,700 as proposed by the Senate.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 60—*Land acquisition*: Authorizes the use of \$24,940 for necessary expenses in connection with land acquisition, instead of \$22,375 as proposed by the House and \$27,500 as proposed by the Senate.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Amendments Nos. 61 and 62—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$4,750,000, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$118,750 for expenses of travel, instead of \$95,000 as proposed by the House and \$142,500 as proposed by the Senate.

## RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Amendments Nos. 63 and 64—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$5,407,800, instead of \$4,907,800 as proposed by the House and \$5,907,800 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$235,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$180,000 as proposed by the House and \$291,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 65—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorizes the use of \$101,250 for expenses of travel, instead of \$90,000 as proposed by the House and \$112,500 as proposed by the Senate.



## SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Amendments Nos. 66 and 67—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$36,772,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$36,597,000 as proposed by the House; and restores the language of the House placing limitations on the several activities of this agency including limitations on funds available for the use of travel adjusted to provide a compromise figure in each instance on the funds which may be used for travel expense.

Amendment No. 68: Reported in disagreement.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Amendments Nos. 69 and 70—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$2,419,500, instead of \$2,274,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,565,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize use of \$10,225 for expenses of travel, instead of \$9,100 as proposed by the House and \$11,350 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 71 and 72—*Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art*: Appropriate \$1,240,550, instead of \$1,181,100 as proposed by the House and \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$1,800 for expenses of travel, instead of \$1,600 as proposed by the House and \$2,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Amendment No. 73—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorizes the use of \$5,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$4,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## TARIFF COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 74 and 75—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$1,291,375, instead of \$1,194,750 as proposed by the House and \$1,388,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$13,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$12,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Amendments Nos. 76, 77, 78, and 79: Appropriate \$186,027,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$171,270,000 as proposed by the House; authorize the purchase of 220 automobiles of which 150 shall be for replacement only as proposed by the Senate, instead of 110 for replacement only as proposed by the House; authorize the use of \$1,546,650 for expenses of travel, instead of \$1,375,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,718,300 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out the provisions of the House requiring a performance bond or satisfactory warranty in connection with the purchase of coal, and placing a limitation on funds available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

## VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 80 and 81—*Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services*: Appropriate \$843,382,260, instead of \$809,382,260

as proposed by the House and \$877,382,260 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$3,530,700 for expenses of travel, instead of \$3,138,400 as proposed by the House and \$3,923,000 as proposed by the Senate. Conferees have approved the full amount of the budget estimate for research, including work in connection with prosthetic appliances, and have further agreed that there should be no reduction in the number of doctors, dentists, nurses, and dietitians.

Amendment No. 82—*Hospital and domiciliary facilities*: Appropriates \$108,791,000, instead of \$153,600,000 as proposed by the House and \$66,316,000 as proposed by the Senate. The sum of \$42,475,000 restored by the conferees is to provide funds to enable the Veterans' Administration to initiate construction of two neuropsychiatric hospitals, one in southern California and one in Ohio.

Amendment No. 83—*Major alterations, improvements, and repairs*: Appropriates \$8,750,000, instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 84 and 85—*Administrative expenses*: Appropriate \$734,550, instead of \$683,000 as proposed by the House and \$786,100 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$9,000 for expenses of travel, instead of \$8,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 86—*Reduction in appropriation, National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission*: Reported in disagreement.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 87—*Persons engaged in personnel work*: Exempts from the provisions of the section persons engaged on work as committees of expert examiners and boards of civil service examiners as proposed by the Senate.

#### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 88—*Operating-differential subsidies*: Inserts the language of the Senate amendment in lieu of the proposal of the House in connection with the number of voyages for subsidized operators amended to be effective as to new operators on July 1, 1952, instead of July 1, 1951, as proposed in the Senate amendment.

Amendments Nos. 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96.—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate a total of \$15,617,850 for such purpose, instead of \$14,375,700 as proposed by the House and \$16,860,000 as proposed by the Senate; provide \$8,655,850 for administrative expenses, instead of \$8,099,700 as proposed by the House and \$9,212,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which \$145,525 shall be available for expenses of travel, instead of \$130,700 as proposed by the House and \$160,350 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the transfer of funds from the vessel operations revolving fund for the employment of 400 employees, instead of 300 as proposed by the House and 500 as proposed by the Senate; provide \$1,921,000 for maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of warehouses, etc., instead of \$1,764,000 as proposed by the



House and \$2,078,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which \$2,490 shall be available for expenses of travel, instead of \$2,200 as proposed by the House and \$2,775 as proposed by the Senate; and provide \$5,041,000 for reserve fleet expenses, instead of \$4,512,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,570,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which \$7,490 shall be available for expenses of travel, instead of \$6,650 as proposed by the House and \$8,325 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, and 103—*Maritime training*: Appropriate \$3,584,000, instead of \$2,795,200 as proposed by the House and \$3,990,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$2,474,100 for personal services as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,881,600 as proposed by the House, and eliminate the provision of the Senate excluding from the foregoing amount for personal services the pay of cadet midshipmen; authorize the use of \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,500 as proposed by the House; authorize the use of \$25,625 for expenses of travel, instead of \$20,500 as proposed by the House and \$30,750 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the transfer of \$72,500 to the Public Health Service as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$55,680 as proposed by the House; and eliminate the proposal of the Senate providing for pay of cadet midshipmen, restoring in lieu thereof the House provision for uniforms and textbooks.

Amendment No. 104—*State marine schools*: Appropriates \$663,200, instead of \$643,400 as proposed by the House and \$1,092,050 as proposed by the Senate; and eliminates the proposal of the Senate providing for the pay of cadet midshipmen at \$65 per month and \$275 per annum for subsistence, restoring the provision of the House bill providing for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence, amended to provide \$320,200, instead of \$300,400 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 105: Restores the provision of the House relating to payment for vessels requisitioned or insured by the Government and lost while so requisitioned or insured.

### TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

#### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Amendments Nos. 106, 107, and 108—*Federal National Mortgage Association*: Authorize the use of \$3,509,500 of available funds for administrative expenses, instead of \$3,371,425 as proposed by the House and \$3,647,600 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$138,105 for expenses of travel, instead of \$122,760 as proposed by the House and \$153,450 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation of the House on administrative expenses not under limitation, amended to fix such limitation at \$151,000.

Amendment No. 109—*Office of the Administrator (prefabricated housing)*: Authorizes the use of \$6,750 for expenses of travel, instead of \$6,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 110 and 111—*Home Loan Bank Board*: Authorize the use of \$22,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000 as proposed by the Senate; and

restore the limitation of the House on nonadministrative expenses for examination of Federal- and State-chartered institutions, amended to fix such limitation at \$1,775,000.

Amendment No. 112—*Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation*: Authorizes the use of \$4,150 for expenses of travel, instead of \$3,700 as proposed by the House and \$4,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 113 and 114—*Federal Housing Administration*: Authorize the use of \$146,125 for expenses of travel, instead of \$130,000 as proposed by the House and \$162,250 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation of the House on nonadministrative expenses, amended to fix such limitation at \$28,870,000.

Amendments Nos. 115, 116, 117, and 118—*Public Housing Administration*: Authorize the use of \$11,534,000 of available funds for administrative expenses, instead of \$10,455,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,613,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$697,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$620,000 as proposed by the House and \$775,000 as proposed by the Senate; restore the limitation of the House on nonadministrative expenses, amended to fix such limitation at \$32,722,080; and authorize the use of \$142,500 of available funds for expenses in connection with the sale of certain properties, instead \$50,000 as proposed by the House.

#### INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Amendments Nos. 119, 120, and 121—*Administrative expenses*: Authorize the use of \$481,200 of available funds for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$467,330 as proposed by the House; authorize the use of \$10,755 for expenses of travel, instead of \$9,560 as proposed by the House and \$11,950 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the purchase of one and hire of passenger motor vehicles, instead of the purchase of two such vehicles as proposed by the Senate.

#### TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 122—*Limitation on annual leave, civilian officers and employees*: Restores the matter stricken out by said amendment, adding thereto a provision to the effect that the section shall not be applicable to annual leave accumulated prior to January 1, 1952.

Amendment No. 123: Corrects a section number.

Amendment No. 124—*Limitation on number of automobiles operated at seat of government*: Strikes out the proposal of the House in this connection.

Amendments Nos. 125 and 126: Correct section numbers.

Amendment No. 127—*Restriction on compensation of persons acting as chauffeurs*: Inserts the proposal of the Senate to except persons on duty in a foreign country.

Amendment No. 128—*Reduction in personnel*: The conference committee has omitted the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment. The conferees hereby direct the agencies involved under the provisions of this amendment to apply the principles of the "Jensen" amendment in reducing personnel to a point where they will come within the dollar limitations provided in the bill; and by so



doing the principles of the "Jensen, amendment will soften the reductions required to enable the agencies to operate within the amount of the appropriations provided in the bill as finally enacted.

Amendment No. 129: Fixes a ceiling of \$1,600 which may be paid for the acquisition of passenger motor vehicles, with certain exceptions, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 130—*Limitation on funds available for personnel engaged in information, publicity, editorial and similar work*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 131—*Limitation on funds available for pay above basic rates and for transportation of things*: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate.

Amendment No. 132: Corrects a section number.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
GEORGE ANDREWS,  
SIDNEY R. YATES,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,  
NORRIS COTTON,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*



# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued July 3, 1952

For actions of July 2, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 118

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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| Defense production....34,38 | Nomination.....10          | Weed control.....17                 |
| Education.....34            | Personnel.....21,25,33     |                                     |
| Electrification....26,28,36 | Price maintenance.....2,14 |                                     |

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference reports on following appropriation bills (ready for President): agricultural, independent offices, Labor-Federal Security. House passed following bills: extending rural housing program 1 year, increasing civil-service retirement, extending Veterans' Preference Act to recent veterans, authorizing air-pollution research, and transferring Ft. Reno lands to Indians. Senate passed price-maintenance bill. Ready for President. House adopted conference report on emergency-powers continuation bill. House committee reported bills authorizing halogeton control and sale of submarginal-land tract. Senate committee reported bills to adjust burley tobacco quotas and authorize consolidated insect-research laboratory. Senate committee submitted CCC investigation report.

## SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference reports on the following bills and acted on amendments in disagreement (these bills will now be sent to the President):

Agricultural appropriation bill, H. R. 7314 (pp. 9014-6, 9159-60).

Attached to this Digest is a statement on this bill as sent to the President.

Independent offices appropriation bill, H. R. 7072 (pp. 9019-28, 9161-3).

As sent to the President, this bill restores the Thomas leave rider but adds a provision to the effect that the rider shall not be applicable to annual leave accumulated prior to Jan. 1, 1952. Sen. Robertson inserted a statement by Sen. Byrd objecting to the rider. The bill also fixes a ceiling of \$1,600 on the price which may be paid for automobiles, with certain exceptions. The conferees compromised the National Science Foundation item at \$4,750,000.

Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, H. R. 7151 (pp. 9016-9, 9160).

D. C. appropriation bill, H. R. 7216 (pp. 9010-3, 9160).

2. PRICE MAINTENANCE. Passed, 64-16, without amendment H. R. 5767, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act so as to extend the provisions of State "fair-trade"



- laws, relating to minimum or stipulated resale prices, to merchants not signing such agreements with wholesalers or distributors (pp. 9068, 9073-112, 9118-27, 9135-45). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. CCC INVESTIGATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee submitted its report on its investigation of CCC storage and processing activities (S. Rept. 2048)(p. 9064). The report is not yet printed, and the committee staff informs us that it may not be available for distribution for several weeks.
  4. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5055, to authorize exchange of certain lands in Ontonagon County, Mich., for lands within the Ottawa National Forest (S. Rept. 2053)(p. 9064).
  5. INSECT RESEARCH. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7952, to authorize the combination of the Truck Crop Insect and the Citrus Insect Laboratories of E&PQ located at Alhambra and Whittier, Calif., respectively, and to authorize new quarters (S. Rept. 2054)(p. 9064).
  6. TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8170, to authorize reductions in minimum burley tobacco farm acreage allotments (S. Rept. 2055)(p. 9064).
  7. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 2320, to provide the basis for authorizing irrigation works in connection with Chief Joseph Dam and to provide for financial assistance thereto from power revenues (S. Rept. 2051)(p. 9064).
  8. PROPERTY; ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5350, to make various amendments to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (S. Rept. 2075)(p. 9064).
  9. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee was authorized to report this bill, H. R. 8370, during recess (p. 9148).
  10. NOMINATION of Walter L. Green, to be Federal Housing Commissioner, was confirmed (pp. 9158, 9168).
  11. TUNA-FISH INVESTIGATION. Sen. George inserted a Tariff Commission public notice on the investigation of the domestic tuna-fish industry undertaken by that agency on June 30 (p. 9068).
  12. BUDGETING. Sen. McClellan inserted a Washington Post editorial favoring S. 913 and H. R. 7888, to create a joint budget committee, etc. (p. 9072).

#### HOUSE

13. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 493, allowing \$500,000 to the Appropriations Committee for staff aid in scrutinizing the budget and in investigating the expenses of the executive agencies (H. Rept. 2429)(pp. 9059, 9001-2, 14431).
14. PRICE MAINTENANCE. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 917, establishing good faith as a defense to a charge of price discrimination to meet the equally low price of a competitor (H. Rept. 2438)(p. 9059).
15. EMERGENCY POWERS. Agreed to the conference report on H. J. Res. 477, to continue certain statutory provisions during the emergency and for 6 months



Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT].

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I just want to take this time to point out that there is a serious injustice being done to many of the States of the Union in receding to the Senate position on this particular amendment. It so happens that for the child-health programs and the maternal programs and the child-welfare programs in general many of these States which have used their funds carefully have insisted on the counties setting up proper programs, and as a result have established rather sizable unexpended balances. It is the purpose of this amendment to take away from those States their unexpended balances and put the money back into a central pool and redivide it by a formula which may or may not be exactly fair. Most of our larger States, particularly New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, I feel, have done a very splendid job in conducting these programs, and the result is that the money which they thought technically and theoretically they had in the bank and on which they projected plans for future development of their programs, is now being taken away from them. Therefore I feel that the House is doing a very wrong thing in receding and concurring in the Senate position. I believe while it is too late to take effective action, that when this matter comes up again the States, that have projected programs which they will have to discontinue, should be given more favorable consideration under the formula, because very definitely the child-welfare and the maternal programs of our several States are being severely damaged by having these funds taken away from them and redistributed.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of an increase in the pension for retired Federal employees, and although I would prefer the original bill, S. 2968, it becomes necessary under the circumstances because we are considering this under suspension of the rules to support the amendment to the bill which is before the House.

I think we should make it plain that it is the fault of the Federal Government, not the Federal employees, that the retirement fund is not actuarially sound, because the Federal Government has not made the necessary contribution to that fund for a number of years.

There is a question in my mind as to whether the fund has to be actuarially sound, that is, any more financially sound than the social-security fund which is certainly not on that basis, or the reserve fund of any of the major insurance companies which would find it very difficult to pay off all claims at one time.

We certainly know that all Federal employees are not going to retire at the same time, and that we should have funds on hand to meet all of the necessary obligations to pay an adequate annuity to those Federal employees who do retire, and in my opinion we have sufficient money in the fund at the present time to do this and to allow for the increase which this amendment will provide.

The Federal employees, and especially the postal employees who are among those in the lower-paid brackets, should not be penalized for the fault of the Federal Government for not contributing its share to this fund over the years.

Although this bill will partially correct that fault, it appears very necessary that a thorough, comprehensive, and searching investigation and study should be made by the Committee on Retirement for Federal Personnel which this bill creates in order to bring to the Congress all of the facts so that we can act more intelligently on permanent legislation providing for increases for annuity payments to retired Federal employees.

At the present time there are in the United States approximately 172,000 annuitants, many of them residing in my own State of California. Fifty-two percent of them receive less than \$1,200 per annum. Forty-one percent receive over \$1,200 but less than \$2,000. Only 7 percent receive over \$2,000 per year.

In view of the tremendous increase in the cost of living and the steady devaluation of the dollar which has resulted in the diminishing buying power of the dollar, the plight of the retired civil-service and postal employees who must depend upon inadequate annuities to provide shelter, necessary clothing, food, and medical care has become serious.

Many retirees who have devoted most of their lives to the service of the Government cannot afford adequate medicine, hospital, and other necessities attendant upon advanced age. Many others have been forced to lower their standard of living below the level which would provide them with the necessities of life.

There can be no doubt that the retired Federal and postal employees are certainly in need of this increase in the annuity they now receive, and that their long service entitles them to it, especially in view of the continued increase in living costs.

I urge that the amendment now before the House be adopted.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the record.)

[Mr. FOGARTY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have three legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just under consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. THOMAS submitted the following conference report and statement on the

bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2443)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 40, 42, 98, 103, 105, 123, 131, and 132.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 28, 67, 76, 77, 79, 87, 97, 99, 101, 119, 124, 127, and 129, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$59,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,461,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,475"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,590"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,509,350"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$479,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$321,450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,408,460"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$88,525"; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$202,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,085,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$142,235"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,053,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,062,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,960,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

"Executive direction and staff operations: For necessary expenses in the performance of executive direction and staff operations for activities under the control of the General Services Administration; including not to exceed \$97,385 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and processing and determining net renegotiation rebates; \$4,140,750.

"Public Buildings Service: For necessary expenses of real property management and related activities as provided by law; including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings at the rate of \$16,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) under the control of the General Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and not to exceed \$177,335 for expenses of travel; \$101,046,030: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.

"Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of personal property management and related activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$77,600 for expenses of travel; and the pur-

chase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$2,154,100.

"National Archives and Records Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal records management and related activities as provided by law; including preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second World War; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; and not to exceed \$23,340 for expenses of travel; \$4,868,200." And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$24,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$37,550"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$74,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$133,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$14,536,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$160,425"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$237,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,606,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: ", but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$455,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "*Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construction of in excess of thirty-five thousand dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of thirty-five thousand to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$91,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,275"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$230,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,319,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$163,050"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$974,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$112,620"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$709,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$240,050"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$48,586,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$24,940"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$118,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$235,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,407,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$101,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "not to exceed \$78,125 for expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Management; not to exceed \$408,925 for expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing; \$92,500 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,875 shall be available for expenses of travel; and \$215,200 for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed \$45,000 shall be available for expenses of travel;"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,225"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,419,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,240,550"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$13,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,291,375"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,546,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,530,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$843,382,260"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$108,791,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$734,550"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the date named in said amendment insert "July 1, 1952"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,617,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$145,525"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,655,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert "four hundred"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,490"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,921,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,041,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,490"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$25,625"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "3,584,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "and \$320,200 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in accordance with regulations established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b)); \$663,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,509,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107: That the House recede from its disagreement to the



amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$138,105"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That administrative expenses not under limitation for the purposes set forth in the budget schedule for the fiscal year 1953 shall not exceed \$151,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$22,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That the non-administrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$1,775,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,150"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$146,125"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$28,870,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,534,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$697,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall

not exceed \$32,722,080"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 118: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "not to exceed \$142,500 of"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,755"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "one"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended by adding at the end thereof and before the period the following: "Provided further, That this section shall not be applicable to annual leave accumulated prior to January 1, 1952"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 125: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert "403"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 126: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert "404"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 19, 37, 46, 48, 68, 86, and 130.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
GEORGE ANDREWS,  
SIDNEY R. YATES,  
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JOHN PHILLIPS,  
NORRIS COTTON,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

BURNET R. MAYBANK,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
LISTER HILL,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
HOMER FERGUSON,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT *Emergency Fund for the President*

Amendment No. 1—National defense: Reported in disagreement.

#### Bureau of the Budget

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$3,461,200, instead of \$3,314,400 as proposed by the House and \$3,608,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provide \$59,250 for expenses of travel, instead of \$54,000 as proposed by the House and \$64,500 as proposed by the Senate.

#### Council of Economic Advisers

Amendments Nos. 4, 5, and 6—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$225,000, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$208,900 as proposed by the House; provide that the appropriation shall remain available until March 31, 1953, as proposed by the Senate; and limit funds available for expenses of travel to \$2,475, instead of \$2,200 as proposed by the House and \$2,750 as proposed by the Senate.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

##### *American Battle Monuments Commission*

Amendment No. 7—Expenses of travel: Authorizes the use of \$11,590 for this purpose, instead of \$10,300 as proposed by the House and \$12,865 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9—Salaries and expenses: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11—Construction of memorials and cemeteries: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Atomic Energy Commission*

Amendments Nos. 12, 13, and 14—Operating expenses: Strike out the provision of the House authorizing the purchase of automobiles, as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$2,509,350 for expenses of travel, instead of \$2,230,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,788,200 as proposed by the Senate; and consolidate funds for program direction and administration personnel into one fund as proposed by the Senate instead of providing separate limitations for the District of Columbia and the field as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 15, 16, and 18—Plant and equipment: Authorize the purchase of plant and equipment, as proposed by the Senate; and the purchase of aircraft, including the purchase of not to exceed 225 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate; and except from audit contracts with a foreign government, and contracts for source material with foreign producers, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 19—Plant and equipment: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Civil Service Commission*

Amendment No. 20—Salaries and expenses: Authorizes the use of \$479,250 for expenses of travel, instead of \$426,000 as proposed by the House and \$532,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21—Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund: Appropriates \$321,450,000 for payment to the fund, instead of \$321,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$321,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Federal Communications Commission*

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23—salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$6,408,460, instead of \$6,108,460 as proposed by the House and \$6,708,460 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$88,525 for expenses of travel, instead of \$78,700 as proposed by the House and \$98,350 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are advised that the Federal Communications Commission, under the provisions of title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, are authorized to levy fair and equitable fees in connection with the issuing of licenses. The conferees, therefore, request the Commission to give prompt attention to the matter with a view



to levying such fees at the earliest practicable date.

#### *Federal Power Commission*

Amendments Nos. 24 and 25—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$4,085,700, instead of \$3,935,700 as proposed by the House and \$4,235,700 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$202,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$180,000 as proposed by the House and \$225,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Federal Trade Commission*

Amendments Nos. 26 and 27—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$4,053,800, instead of \$3,978,800 as proposed by the House and \$4,128,800 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$142,235 for expenses of travel, instead of \$126,470 as proposed by the House and \$158,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *General Accounting Office*

Amendment No. 28—Salaries: Appropriate \$30,100,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$28,600,000 as proposed by the House. The conference committee is in agreement that foreign offices should be established at strategic points abroad. It is the understanding of the conferees that a sum sufficient to enable the General Accounting Office to initiate this program in the fiscal year 1953 shall be used for this purpose.

Amendments Nos. 29 and 30—Miscellaneous expenses: Appropriate \$1,960,000, instead of \$1,835,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,085,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$1,062,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,125,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *General Services Administration*

Amendment No. 31—Operating expenses: The conferees have approved the House version of appropriation structure for this activity, which consists of separate appropriations and appropriation paragraphs for executive direction and staff operations; Public Buildings Service; Federal Supply Service; and National Archives and Records Service; in lieu of a lump-sum appropriation under the heading "Operating expenses" as proposed by the Senate. The action of the conferees provide a total increase of \$3,000,000 in excess of the total provided by the House for these four items, and this sum has been distributed proportionately. Adjustments also have been made to provide funds for expenses of travel somewhat in excess of the limitations proposed in the House bill. In accepting the appropriation structure as contained in the House bill the conferees recognize that a few additional auditors may be required to keep accounts under the four separate appropriations, and due consideration will be given to any request for such personnel (not in excess of 10) which may be submitted at a later date.

Amendment No. 32—Emergency expenses: Authorizes the use of \$24,300 for expenses of travel, instead of \$21,600 as proposed by the House and \$27,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34—Renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia: Appropriate \$4,750,000, instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$37,550 for expenses of travel, instead of \$33,400 as proposed by the House and \$41,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 35 and 36—Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: Appropriate \$9,250,000, instead of \$9,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$74,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$66,000 as proposed by the House and \$83,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 38, 39, and 40—Expenses, general supply fund: Appropriate \$14,536,500, instead of \$13,998,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,075,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$133,900 for expenses of travel, instead of \$119,000 as proposed by the House and \$148,800 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the purchase of 5 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 12 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42—Strategic and critical materials: Authorize the use of \$160,425 for expenses of travel, instead of \$142,600 as proposed by the House and \$178,250 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House. No funds have been allowed for the construction of storage facilities and it is the decision of the conferees that such facilities shall be secured through the rental of such space. In the event an emergency should arise in this connection which may demand construction of facilities, approval of the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations shall be secured for the expenditure of funds for such purpose.

#### *Housing and Home Finance Agency*

##### *Office of the Administrator*

Amendments Nos. 43, 44, and 45—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$4,606,000, instead of \$3,606,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,606,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$237,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$210,000 as proposed by the House and \$265,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation on nonadministrative expenses proposed by the House, amended and increased from \$374,000 to \$455,000.

Amendment No. 46—Defense Community Facilities and Services: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Public Housing Administration*

Amendment No. 47—Annual contributions: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate and restores the proposal of the House amended to limit during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of not to exceed 35,000 dwelling units.

Amendment No. 48—Annual contributions—occupancy of housing units by subversives: Reported in disagreement. In applying the principles involved in connection with the amendment to be recommended by the Managers on the part of the House, relating to the housing units under the Public Housing Administration, it is urged that the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration also, insofar as practicable, apply the same principles in the insuring and guaranteeing of loans for the construction and financing of other types of housing.

Amendment No. 49—Administrative expenses: Appropriate \$8,000,000, instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Indian Claims Commission*

Amendments Nos. 50 and 51—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$91,400, instead of \$89,300 as proposed by the House and \$93,500 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$2,275 for expenses of travel, instead of \$2,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,550 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Interstate Commerce Commission*

Amendments Nos. 52 and 53—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$9,319,500, instead of \$8,935,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,704,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$230,650 for expenses of travel, instead of \$205,000 as proposed by the House and \$256,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 54 and 55—Railroad safety: Appropriate \$974,500, instead of \$907,000 as proposed by the House and

\$1,042,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$163,050 for expenses of travel, instead of \$145,000 as proposed by the House and \$181,100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57—Locomotive inspection: Appropriate \$709,500, instead of \$664,000 as proposed by the House and \$755,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$112,620 for expenses of travel, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$125,240 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics*

Amendments Nos. 58 and 59—Salaries and expense: Appropriate \$48,586,100 for this purpose, instead of \$46,522,200 as proposed by the House and \$50,650,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$240,050 for expenses of travel instead of \$213,400 as proposed by the House and \$266,700 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *National Capital Park and Planning Commission*

Amendment No. 60—Land acquisition: Authorizes the use of \$24,940 for necessary expenses in connection with land acquisition, instead of \$22,375 as proposed by the House and \$27,500 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *National Science Foundation*

Amendments Nos. 61 and 62—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$4,750,000, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$118,750 for expenses of travel, instead of \$95,000 as proposed by the House and \$142,500 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Renegotiation Board*

Amendments Nos. 63 and 64—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$5,407,800, instead of \$4,907,800 as proposed by the House and \$5,907,800 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$235,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$180,000 as proposed by the House and \$291,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Securities and Exchange Commission*

Amendment No. 65—Salaries and expenses: Authorizes the use of \$101,250 for expenses of travel, instead of \$90,000 as proposed by the House and \$112,500 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Selective Service System*

Amendments Nos. 66 and 67—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$36,772,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$36,597,000 as proposed by the House; and restores the language of the House placing limitations on the several activities of this agency including limitations on funds available for the use of travel adjusted to provide a compromise figure in each instance on the funds which may be used for travel expense.

Amendment No. 68: Reported in disagreement.

#### *Smithsonian Institution*

Amendments Nos. 69 and 70—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$2,419,500, instead of \$2,274,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,565,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize use of \$10,225 for expenses of travel, instead of \$9,100 as proposed by the House and \$11,350 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 71 and 72—Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: Appropriate \$1,240,550, instead of \$1,181,100 as proposed by the House and \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$1,800 for expenses of travel, instead of \$1,600 as proposed by the House and \$2,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Subversive Activities Control Board*

Amendment No. 73—Salaries and expenses: Authorizes the use of \$5,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$4,000 as pro-



posed by the House and \$7,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Tariff Commission*

Amendments Nos. 74 and 75—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate, \$1,291,375, instead of \$1,194,750 as proposed by the House and \$1,388,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$13,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$12,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Tennessee Valley Authority*

Amendments Nos. 76, 77, 78, and 79: Appropriate \$186,027,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$171,270,000 as proposed by the House; authorize the purchase of 220 automobiles of which 150 shall be for replacement only as proposed by the Senate, instead of 110 for replacement only as proposed by the House; authorize the use of \$1,546,650 for expenses of travel, instead of \$1,375,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,718,300 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out the provisions of the House requiring a performance bond or satisfactory warranty in connection with the purchase of coal, and placing a limitation on funds available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Veterans' Administration*

Amendments Nos. 80 and 81—Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: Appropriate \$843,382,260, instead of \$809,382,260 as proposed by the House and \$877,382,260 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$3,530,700 for expenses of travel, instead of \$3,138,400 as proposed by the House and \$3,923,000 as proposed by the Senate. Conferees have approved the full amount of the budget estimate for research, including work in connection with prosthetic appliances, and have further agreed that there should be no reduction in the number of doctors, dentists, nurses, and dietitians.

Amendment No. 82—Hospital and domiciliary facilities: Appropriates \$108,791,000, instead of \$153,600,000 as proposed by the House and \$66,316,000 as proposed by the Senate. The sum of \$42,475,000 restored by the conferees is to provide funds to enable the Veterans' Administration to initiate construction of two neuropsychiatric hospitals, one in Southern California and one in Ohio.

Amendment No. 83—Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: Appropriates \$8,750,000, instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *War Claims Commission*

Amendments Nos. 84 and 85—Administrative expenses: Appropriate \$734,550, instead of \$683,000 as proposed by the House and \$786,100 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$9,000 for expenses of travel, instead of \$8,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 86—Reduction in appropriation, National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission: Reported in disagreement.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 87—Persons engaged in personnel work: Exempts from the provisions of the section persons engaged on work as committees of expert examiners and boards of civil service examiners as proposed by the Senate.

#### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### *Maritime activities*

Amendment No. 88—Operating-differential subsidies: Inserts the language of the Senate amendment in lieu of the proposal of the House in connection with the number of voyages for subsidized operators amended to be effective as to new operators on July 1, 1952, instead of July 1, 1951, as proposed in the Senate amendment.

Amendments Nos. 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate

a total of \$15,617,850 for such purpose, instead of \$14,375,700 as proposed by the House and \$16,860,000 as proposed by the Senate; provide \$8,655,850 for administrative expenses, instead of \$8,099,700 as proposed by the House and \$9,212,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which \$145,525 shall be available for expenses of travel, instead of \$130,700 as proposed by the House and \$160,350 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the transfer of funds from the vessel operations revolving fund for the employment of 400 employees, instead of 300 as proposed by the House and 500 as proposed by the Senate; provide \$1,921,000 for maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of warehouses, etc., instead of \$1,764,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,078,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which \$2,490 shall be available for expenses of travel, instead of \$2,200 as proposed by the House and \$2,775 as proposed by the Senate; and provide \$5,041,000 for reserve fleet expenses, instead of \$4,512,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,570,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which \$7,490 shall be available for expenses of travel, instead of \$6,650 as proposed by the House and \$8,325 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, and 103—Maritime training: Appropriate \$3,584,000, instead of \$2,795,200 as proposed by the House and \$3,990,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$2,474,100 for personal services as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,881,600 as proposed by the House, and eliminate the provision of the Senate excluding from the foregoing amount for personal services the pay of cadet midshipmen; authorize the use of \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,500 as proposed by the House; authorize the use of \$25,625 for expenses of travel, instead of \$20,500 as proposed by the House and \$30,750 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the transfer of \$72,500 to the Public Health Service as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$55,680 as proposed by the House; and eliminate the proposal of the Senate providing for pay of cadet midshipmen, restoring in lieu thereof the House provision for uniforms and textbooks.

Amendment No. 104—State marine schools: Appropriates \$663,200, instead of \$643,400 as proposed by the House and \$1,092,050 as proposed by the Senate; and eliminates the proposal of the Senate providing for the pay of cadet midshipmen at \$65 per month and \$275 per annum for subsistence, restoring the provision of the House bill providing for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence, amended to provide \$320,200, instead of \$300,400 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 105: Restores the provision of the House relating to payment for vessels requisitioned or insured by the Government and lost while so requisitioned or insured.

#### TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

##### *Housing and Home Finance Agency*

Amendments Nos. 106, 107, and 108—Federal National Mortgage Association: Authorize the use of \$3,509,500 of available funds for administrative expenses, instead of \$3,371,425 as proposed by the House and \$3,647,600 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$138,105 for expenses of travel, instead of \$122,760 as proposed by the House and \$153,450 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation of the House on administrative expenses not under limitation, amended to fix such limitation at \$151,000.

Amendment No. 109—Office of the Administrator (prefabricated housing): Authorizes the use of \$6,750 for expenses of travel, instead of \$6,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 110 and 111—Home Loan Bank Board: Authorize and use of \$22,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000 as pro-

posed by the Senate; and restore the limitation of the House on nonadministrative expenses for examination of Federal- and State-chartered institutions, amended to fix such limitation at \$1,775,000.

Amendment No. 112—Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Authorizes the use of \$4,150 for expenses of travel, instead of \$3,700 as proposed by the House and \$4,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 113 and 114—Federal Housing Administration: Authorize the use of \$146,125 for expenses of travel, instead of \$130,000 as proposed by the House and \$162,250 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation of the House on nonadministrative expense, amended to fix such limitation at \$28,870,000.

Amendments Nos. 115, 116, 117, and 118—Public Housing Administration: Authorize the use of \$11,534,000 of available funds for administrative expenses, instead of \$10,455,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,613,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$697,500 for expenses of travel, instead of \$620,000 as proposed by the House and \$775,000 as proposed by the Senate; restore the limitation of the House on nonadministrative expenses, amended to fix such limitation at \$32,722,080; and authorize the use of \$142,500 of available funds for expenses in connection with the sale of certain properties, instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House.

##### *Inland Waterways Corporation*

Amendments Nos. 119, 120, and 121—Administrative expenses: Authorize the use of \$481,200 of available funds for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$467,330 as proposed by the House; authorize the use of \$10,755 for expenses of travel, instead of \$9,560 as proposed by the House and \$11,950 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the purchase of one and hire of passenger motor vehicles, instead of the purchase of two such vehicles as proposed by the Senate.

#### TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 122—Limitation on annual leave, civilian officers and employees: Restores the matter stricken out by said amendment, adding thereto a provision to the effect that the section shall not be applicable to annual leave accumulated prior to January 1, 1952.

Amendment No. 123—Corrects a section number.

Amendment No. 124—Limitation on number of automobiles operated at seat of government: Strikes out the proposal of the House in this connection.

Amendments Nos. 125 and 126—Correct section numbers.

Amendment No. 127—Restriction on compensation of persons acting as chauffeurs: Inserts the proposal of the Senate to except persons on duty in a foreign country.

Amendment No. 128—Reduction in personnel: The conference committee has omitted the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment. The conferees hereby direct the agencies involved under the provisions of this amendment to apply the principles of the Jensen amendment in reducing personnel to a point where they will come within the dollar limitations provided in the bill; and by so doing the principles of the Jensen amendment will soften the reductions required to enable the agencies to operate within the amount of the appropriations provided in the bill as finally enacted.

Amendment No. 129—Fixes a ceiling of \$1,600 which may be paid for the acquisition of passenger motor vehicles, with certain exceptions, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 130—Limitation on funds available for personnel engaged in information, publicity, editorial and similar work: Reported in disagreement.



Amendment No. 131—Limitation on funds available for pay above basic rates and for transportation of things: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate.

Amendment No. 132: Corrects a section number.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
GEORGE ANDREWS,  
SIDNEY R. YATES,  
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JOHN PHILLIPS,  
NORRIS COTTON,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, under the agreement previously entered into, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 7072, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. THOMAS (interrupting the reading of the statement). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the statement be dispensed with.

Mr. HINSHAW. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain what was done with the amendment in connection with the Atomic Energy Commission appropriation?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; I will attempt to explain that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question of our distinguished friend from California, I believe the item in which he is interested is not in the Independent Offices bill now under consideration; it is in the big supplemental bill that is now pending at the other end of the Capitol.

Mr. HINSHAW. This is not the bill we considered the other day?

Mr. THOMAS. The other body has not acted on it yet, and it is not in conference at this time.

As far as this bill is concerned, Mr. Speaker, we have four items which were the basis for recommitment of the previous conference report. The other body was quite firm in its opposition on housing. It indicated that it was willing to reduce the 35,000 houses to 25,000 and indicated it might go further if the House would recede from its limitations, which limitations keep the number of units under the control of the Congress. The conferees decided that the language was worth far more than the 35,000 units, and we receded and concurred in their viewpoint.

We added two hospitals at a cost of approximately \$42,475,000, one in Ohio and one in California. They are 1,000-bed NP hospitals.

We increased the cost of operating expense for maritime training schools approximately \$350,000 in excess of the previous conference agreement.

We put language in the report directing that agencies, in making reductions

in personnel, use the principles laid down in the Jensen amendment.

That is all I have to say.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make just a short statement on the part of the managers for the minority. We did not sign the report when it came back the first time, but we have signed this report. This is a compromise. I believe it is the best compromise we could obtain at the present time, and the minority members recommend its adoption.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I favor the adoption of this conference report.

I voted to recommit the previous report because in no other way could there be assured a reasonable number of housing units and reasonable consideration for our neuropsychiatric veterans who require hospital construction for their specific disabilities.

This conference report is much more satisfactory than the previous one.

I hope it will be adopted.

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, it is important that the Members thoroughly understand exactly what we are doing in this conference report and exactly what the issue is so far as public housing is concerned.

It will be recalled that on last March 21 the House by a substantial majority voted to limit the number of public housing units to be started during the next fiscal year to 5,000. The bill went to the Senate and there the number was increased to 45,000. The measure then went to conference and the conferees agreed on 35,000.

When the conference report came to the House on June 26, the House refused to accept it. A motion to recommit was approved and the conferees were instructed to insist on the 5,000 figure. So a further conference was held and a report on the outcome is now before us. It again calls for 35,000 units.

That means, Mr. Speaker, that for us to now accept that action of the conferees would be a complete surrender of what the House has done on two separate occasions. We are urged to act favorably because we are approaching adjournment, and we are told that the limitation in the report with respect to commitments in future years is a sort of acceptable compromise. But that limitation language was inserted in the original House bill. It has been in the House will all the time.

To approve the 35,000 figure now, with a restriction against more than that number in future years, is probably to set a minimum of new units to be commenced each year in the future, of 35,000. That means more and more of this so-

cialized housing in America. It means the advocates of public housing will become more and more entrenched with this socialistic and exorbitantly expensive program. It does not strike at the evil of socialized housing. It endorses it. It is not stopping anything. It is approving and encouraging it.

My colleague from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] on June 26, as the RECORD will show, admitted that public housing is going to cost the American taxpayers \$13,500,000,000, and he said "it is 100 percent contribution." But in addition to that, according to the Public Housing Administration, there is a net local contribution, in the form of tax exemption of all public housing which amounts to half of the Federal subsidy. Moreover, the figure does not include the heavy administrative cost of this agency, which will run into hundreds of millions of dollars over the 40-year period. And let no one forget that as this socialistic program progresses the demand will be made for an increase in the present ceiling of 810,000 units.

And let us not forget that the bonds that are sold to finance this public housing program are tax-free. No income taxes are paid on them. It is a juicy deal for the tax dodgers, and it is a rank discrimination against the overburdened American taxpayers who have to pay taxes on their investments.

Mr. Speaker, as I pointed out before, according to the Public Housing Administration itself, each of these units will cost \$12,163.20 in direct Federal subsidies. In addition, the local contribution amounts to half of that amount. The total cost of each unit will be \$18,244.80. Now, what is involved in this 30,000 units that has been added to the 5,000 units endorsed by the House? The total Federal subsidy on the 30,000 units will be \$364,896,000. The total local cost is half of that, or \$182,448,000, making a grand total of \$547,344,000.

In other words by your vote here today you will decide whether you want to save the American taxpayers that amount of money.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder what Members' attitude would be if we were appropriating \$500,000,000 to purchase collectivist farms, to be owned by the Government and rented to so-called low-income farmers at half the rental values? Yet, that is precisely what is proposed except that it happens to apply to housing rather than farms. But what is the difference? Both are socialistic. Both put the Government into a competing business with private enterprise. Both would create political Trojan horses for the management, the operators, who through selection of tenants and sites for the projects could control votes and be vested with political power and influence.

That kind of influence is now, at this hour, being exercised freely by certain public housing managers with respect to the voting of tenants. It has been done in California. It has been done in New York. It has been done in Florida, and it has been done in many places. And it will be done more and more in the future. Local cities have no control whatever over these projects. They are un-



der the exclusive control, once they are created, of the housing authorities and the Federal Government through the Public Housing Administration.

This program is undoubtedly the most socialistic undertaking, of a major nature, ever undertaken by the Federal Government in this country. It is a burden the American taxpayers can ill afford to carry, and it is a deviation from our free enterprise system that we can ill afford to perpetuate.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I shall offer a motion to recommit this conference report with instructions to our conferees to insist upon the House position of limiting the number of units to be started during the next year to 5,000. Every Member is entitled to be recorded on this all-important issue.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. FISHER. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FISHER moves to recommit the bill (H. R. 7072) to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to insist upon the House provisions on the number of housing units to be commenced in fiscal year 1953, including the limitation on the number of units that may be commenced in subsequent years—item 47.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FISHER) there were—ayes 51, noes 102.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair believes a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas, 160, nays, 193, not voting 77, as follows:

[Roll No. 131]

YEAS—160

|                  |               |                 |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Aandahl          | Buffett       | Durham          |
| Abbitt           | Burleson      | Elston          |
| Adair            | Busbey        | Fallon          |
| Allen, Calif.    | Bush          | Fernandez       |
| Allen, Ill.      | Byrnes        | Fisher          |
| Andersen,        | Chatham       | Ford            |
| H. Carl          | Chaperfield   | Gary            |
| Anderson, Calif. | Church        | Gathings        |
| Andresen,        | Clevenger     | Gavin           |
| August H.        | Colmer        | George          |
| Arends           | Cooley        | Goodwin         |
| Barden           | Cox           | Graham          |
| Bates, Mass.     | Crawford      | Greenwood       |
| Beamer           | Crumpacker    | Gross           |
| Berry            | Cunningham    | Gwinn           |
| Betts            | Curtis, Nebr. | Hale            |
| Bishop           | Dague         | Hall            |
| Blackney         | Davis, Ga.    | Leonard W.      |
| Bonner           | Davis, Wis.   | Halleck         |
| Bow              | Dempsey       | Harrison, Nebr. |
| Bramblett        | D'Ewart       | Harrison, Va.   |
| Brooks           | Dolliver      | Harrison, Wyo.  |
| Bryson           | Dondero       | Harvey          |
| Budge            | Doughton      | Herlong         |

|                 |               |                 |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Hill            | Mack, Wash.   | Short           |
| Hinshaw         | Mahon         | Simpson, Ill.   |
| Hoeven          | Martin, Iowa  | Simpson, Pa.    |
| Hoffman, Ill.   | Martin, Mass. | Smith, Kans.    |
| Horan           | Meador        | Smith, Miss.    |
| Hunter          | Miller, Md.   | Smith, Va.      |
| Ikard           | Miller, Nebr. | Smith, Wis.     |
| Jackson, Calif. | Miller, N. Y. | Springer        |
| James           | Murray        | Stanley         |
| Jarman          | Nicholson     | Stockman        |
| Jenison         | Norblad       | Taber           |
| Jenkins         | Norrell       | Talle           |
| Jensen          | Osmers        | Teague          |
| Johnson         | Ostertag      | Thompson,       |
| Jones,          | Patten        | Mich.           |
| Hamilton C.     | Phillips      | Vail            |
| Jones,          | Poulson       | Van Pelt        |
| Woodrow W.      | Radwan        | Velde           |
| Keating         | Rankin        | Vorys           |
| Kersten, Wis.   | Redden        | Vursell         |
| King, Pa.       | Reed, Ill.    | Weichel         |
| Latham          | Reed, N. Y.   | Werdel          |
| LeCompte        | Rees, Kans.   | Wharton         |
| Lovre           | Rivers        | Wheeler         |
| Lucas           | Rogers, Tex.  | Whitten         |
| McConnell       | Ross          | Williams, Miss. |
| McCulloch       | St. George    | Wilson, Tex.    |
| McDonough       | Sasser        | Winstead        |
| McGregor        | Schenck       | Wood, Ga.       |
| McIntire        | Scrivner      | Wood, Idaho     |
| McMillan        | Scudder       |                 |
| McVey           | Shafer        |                 |

NAYS—193

|                |                |                 |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Addonizio      | Frazier        | Morano          |
| Andrews        | Fugate         | Morgan          |
| Anfuso         | Fulton         | Multer          |
| Angell         | Furcolo        | Mumma           |
| Aspinall       | Gamble         | Murdock         |
| Auchincloss    | Garmatz        | O'Brien, Ill.   |
| Ayres          | Golden         | O'Brien, Mich.  |
| Bailey         | Gordon         | O'Brien, N. Y.  |
| Baker          | McCulloch      | O'Konski        |
| Baring         | Granahan       | O'Neill         |
| Barrett        | Granger        | O'Toole         |
| Battle         | Grant          | Passman         |
| Beall          | Green          | Patman          |
| Bennett, Fla.  | Gregory        | Patterson       |
| Bennett, Mich. | Hand           | Perkins         |
| Blatnik        | Hardy          | Philbin         |
| Boggs, Del.    | Harris         | Polk            |
| Boggs, La.     | Hart           | Preston         |
| Bolling        | Havener        | Price           |
| Bolton         | Hays, Ark.     | Priest          |
| Bosone         | Hays, Ohio     | Prouty          |
| Boykin         | Hedrick        | Rabaut          |
| Bray           | Heffernan      | Rains           |
| Brown, Ga.     | Heller         | Reams           |
| Buchanan       | Hess           | Rhodes          |
| Burnside       | Hollifield     | Ribicoff        |
| Burton         | Holmes         | Riley           |
| Butler         | Howell         | Roberts         |
| Canfield       | Hull           | Rodino          |
| Cannon         | Irving         | Rogers, Colo.   |
| Carrigg        | Jackson, Wash. | Rogers, Fla.    |
| Case           | Javits         | Rogers, Mass.   |
| Celler         | Jonas          | Rooney          |
| Chelf          | Jones, Ala.    | Roosevelt       |
| Chenoweth      | Judd           | Sadlak          |
| Chudoff        | Karsten, Mo.   | Saylor          |
| Clemente       | Kean           | Scott, Hardie   |
| Corbett        | Kearns         | Secrest         |
| Cotton         | Kee            | Seely-Brown     |
| Coudert        | Kelley, Pa.    | Shelley         |
| Crosser        | Kelly, N. Y.   | Sheppard        |
| Curtis, Mo.    | Keogh          | Sieminski       |
| Dawson         | Kerr           | Sittler         |
| Deane          | King, Calif.   | Spence          |
| DeGraffenried  | Kirwan         | Staggers        |
| Delaney        | Klein          | Steed           |
| Denny          | Kluczynski     | Taylor          |
| Denton         | Lane           | Thomas          |
| Devereux       | Lanham         | Thornberry      |
| Dingell        | Lantaff        | Tollefson       |
| Dollinger      | Lesinski       | Van Zandt       |
| Donohue        | Lind           | Vinson          |
| Donovan        | McCarthy       | Walter          |
| Dorn           | McCormack      | Widnall         |
| Doyle          | McGrath        | Wier            |
| Eberhart       | McGuire        | Wigglesworth    |
| Elliott        | McKinnon       | Williams, N. Y. |
| Ellsworth      | McMullen       | Wilson, Ind.    |
| Engle          | Machrowicz     | Withrow         |
| Feighan        | Mack, Ill.     | Wolverton       |
| Fine           | Madden         | Yates           |
| Flood          | Mansfield      | Yorty           |
| Fogarty        | Marshall       | Zablocki        |
| Foran          | Marrow         |                 |
| Forrester      | Miller, Calif. |                 |

NOT VOTING—77

|            |            |           |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| Abernethy  | Armstrong  | Beckworth |
| Albert     | Bakewell   | Belcher   |
| Allen, La. | Bates, Ky. | Bender    |

|              |                |                |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Bentsen      | Hillings       | Ramsay         |
| Brehm        | Hoffman, Mich. | Reece, Tenn.   |
| Brown, Ohio. | Hope           | Regan          |
| Brownson     | Jones, Mo.     | Richards       |
| Buckley      | Kearney        | Riehlman       |
| Burdick      | Kennedy        | Robeson        |
| Camp         | Kilburn        | Sabath         |
| Carlyle      | Kilday         | Scott,         |
| Carnahan     | Larcade        | Hugh D., Jr.   |
| Cole, Kans.  | Lyle           | Sheehan        |
| Cole, N. Y.  | Magee          | Sikes          |
| Combs        | Mason          | Stigler        |
| Cooper       | Mills          | Sutton         |
| Davis, Tenn. | Mitchell       | Tackett        |
| Eaton        | Morris         | Thompson, Tex. |
| Evins        | Morrison       | Trimble        |
| Fenton       | Morton         | Watts          |
| Fagen        | Moulder        | Welch          |
| Hagen        | Murphy         | Wickersham     |
| Hall,        | Nelson         | Willis         |
| Edwin Arthur | O'Hara         | Wolcott        |
| Harden       | Poage          | Woodruff       |
| Hébert       | Potter         |                |
| Herter       | Powell         |                |
| Heselton     |                |                |

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Brown of Ohio.  
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Fenton.  
 Mr. Moulder with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.  
 Mr. Welch with Mr. O'Hara.  
 Mr. Buckley with Mr. Mason.  
 Mr. Powell with Mr. Wolcott.  
 Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Woodruff.  
 Mr. Morris with Mr. Sheehan.  
 Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Cole of Kansas.  
 Mr. Robeson with Mr. Armstrong.  
 Mr. Camp with Mr. Bakewell.  
 Mr. Evins with Mr. Belcher.  
 Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Bender.  
 Mr. Ramsay with Mr. Kearney.  
 Mr. Trimble with Mr. Kilburn.  
 Mr. Watts with Mrs. Harden.  
 Mr. Sikes with Mr. Herter.  
 Mr. Jones of Missouri with Mr. Hillings.  
 Mr. Albert with Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.  
 Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Nelson.  
 Mr. Kilday with Mr. Morton.  
 Mr. Larcade with Mr. Hagen.  
 Mr. Cooper with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.  
 Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Heselton.  
 Mr. Magee with Mr. Riehlman.  
 Mr. Mills with Mr. Cole of New York.  
 Mr. Sabath with Mr. Potter.  
 Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.  
 Mr. Allen of Louisiana with Mr. Burdick.  
 Mr. Murphy with Mr. Brehm.  
 Mr. Willis with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. VAN ZANDT and Mr. AYRES changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BLACKNEY and Mr. CUNNINGHAM changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. (1): On page 3, line 4, strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "the unexpended balance in this fund on June 30, 1952, is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1953."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "\$1,000,000 of the unexpended balance in this fund on



June 30, 1952, is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1953."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments numbered 8, 9, 10, 11, 37, 68, and 86 be considered en bloc. They are technical amendments, and not controversial in any way.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Reserving the right to object, why not include the whole list.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not think that can be done under the rules of the House. They are not in disagreement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8: On page 5, line 5, strike out "\$619,500" and insert "\$400,000."

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 5, line 5, insert "and in addition, the Commission is authorized to utilize for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, without dollar reimbursement from this or any other appropriation, foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States in an amount not exceeding \$319,550, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to make such foreign currencies or credit available to the Commission in the amount stated: *Provided*."

Senate amendment No. 10: On page 6, line 4, strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$500,000."

Senate amendment No. 11: On page 6, line 4, insert "to remain available until expended, and, in addition, the Commission is authorized to utilize for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, without dollar reimbursement from this or any other appropriation, foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States in an amount not exceeding \$4,500,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to make such foreign currencies or credits available to the Commission in the amount stated."

Senate amendment No. 37: On page 24, line 5, insert "including contractual services incident to receiving, handling and shipping warehouse items, and."

Senate amendment No. 68: On page 36, line 3, insert:

"Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be used for the destruction of records accumulated under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, which are hereby authorized to be destroyed by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44 U. S. C. 366-380): *Provided*, That no records may be transferred to any other agency without the approval of the Director of Selective Service."

Senate amendment No. 86: On page 48, line 3, insert: "Reduction in appropriation. The unobligated balance of the funds available for necessary expenses of the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission, as authorized by the Acts of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and May 31, 1949 (Public Law 78), is hereby rescinded effective July 1, 1952, except for necessary liquidating expenses, and such sum shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this act."

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede and concur in amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 9, 10, 11, 37, 68, and 86.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: On page 9, line 3, insert "That there shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation that portion of the unexpended balances of prior year appropriations included under the appropriation for Operating Expenses which is applicable to Plant and Equipment, and amounts so transferred together with the foregoing appropriation shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 7 of said amendment, strike out the word "expended" and insert in lieu thereof "June 30, 1953."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 19: On page 10, line 12, insert:

"Any appropriation available under this act or heretofore made to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be used to finance the procurement of materials, services, or other costs which are a part of work or activities for which funds have been provided in any other appropriation available to the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate transfers or adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual application determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

"Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation under this head may be transferred to any other such appropriation but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 percent by any such transfers."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 3 of said amendment, after the word "used", insert "during the fiscal year 1953."

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 46: Page 26, line 21 insert: "Defense Community Facilities and Services: During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$225,000 of the appropriation granted under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with the construction of facilities under such appropriation."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 46 with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and concur therein

with an amendment, as follows: In line 2 of said amendment, strike out the sum "\$225,000", and insert "\$112,500."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 48: Page 29, line 4, strike out lines 4 to 9, inclusive.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment, insert the following: "*Provided further*, That no housing unit constructed under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, shall be occupied by a person who is a member of an organization designated as subversive by the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That the foregoing prohibition shall be enforced by the local housing authority, and that such prohibition shall not impair or affect the powers or obligations of the Public Housing Administration with respect to the making of loans and annual contributions under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 130: Page 73, line 24, insert:

"Sec. 406. (a) No part of the money appropriated by this act to any department, agency, or corporation or made available for expenditure by any department, agency, or corporation which is in excess of 75 percent of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

"(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

"(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material,

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

"(b) This section shall not apply: To persons employed by the General Services Administration in the performance of functions or related assisting or supporting functions in connection with the publication of the Federal Register, or to persons engaged in functions of the Civil Service Commission related to (1) the preparation and issuance of materials relating to the recruitment of personnel for the Federal service, and (2) the compilation of the Official Register of the United States."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the



Senate amendment with an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: At the end of said amendment following the words "United States", and before the period, insert a comma and the following: "or to any department, agency, or corporation which does not employ more than two persons at any one time in the performance of functions described in paragraphs (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section."

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the various motions were agreed to was laid on the table.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### TO CONTINUE CERTAIN STATUTORY PROVISIONS DURING THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY PROCLAIMED DECEMBER 16, 1950, AND 6 MONTHS THEREAFTER

Mr. FEIGHAN submitted the following conference report and statement on the resolution (H. J. Res. 477) to continue the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed December 16, 1950, and 6 months thereafter, but not beyond June 30, 1953, for printing in the RECORD:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2444)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 477) to continue the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed December 16, 1950, and six months thereafter, but not beyond June 30, 1953, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That notwithstanding the termination on April 28, 1952, of the existence of a state of war with Japan declared December 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 795), and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939 (Proc. 2352, 54 Stat. 2643), and on May 27, 1941 (Proc. 2487, 55 Stat. 1647), and notwithstanding any proclamation of peace with respect to such war—

"(a) The following statutory provisions, and the authorizations conferred and liabilities imposed thereby, in addition to coming into full force and effect in time of war or otherwise where their terms so provide, shall remain in full force and effect until six months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 (Proc. 2914, 3 C. F. R., 1950 Supp., p. 71), or until such earlier date or dates as may be provided by the Congress by concurrent resolution either generally or for a particular statutory provision or by the President either generally by proclama-

tion or for a particular statutory provision, but in no event beyond April 1, 1953, notwithstanding any other terminal date or provision of law with respect to such statutory provisions and notwithstanding any limitation, by reference to war or national emergency, of the time during or for which authorizations or liabilities thereunder may be exercised or imposed; and acts or events of the kind giving rise to legal consequences under any of those provisions when performed or occurring during the state of war which terminated on April 28, 1952, shall give rise to the same legal consequences when they are performed or occur during the period above provided for:

"(1) Act of December 17, 1942 (ch. 739, sec. 1, 56 Stat. 1053), as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1201); and, effective for the period of time provided for in the opening paragraph of this subsection, section 1 of said Act of December 17, 1942, is amended by inserting 'or the maintenance of the national defense' after 'the prosecution of war'.

"(2) Act of March 27, 1942 (ch. 199, secs. 1301-1304, 56 Stat. 185-186; 50 U. S. C. App. 643, 643a, 643b, 643c).

"(3) Act of July 7, 1943 (ch. 192, sec. 11, 57 Stat. 382; 44 U. S. C. 376).

"(4) Act of July 2, 1940 (ch. 508, sec. 1 (a) and 1 (b), 54 Stat. 712, 713), as extended by sections 13 and 16 of the Act of June 5, 1942 (ch. 340, 56 Stat. 317; 50 U. S. C. App. 773, 1171 (a), 1171 (b)); and the authority thereby granted to the Secretary of the Army is hereby conferred on the Secretary of the Navy, to be exercised by him on behalf of the Department of the Navy, using naval appropriations for the purpose.

"(5) Act of June 5, 1942 (ch. 340, secs. 1, 7, and 11, 56 Stat. 314, 316, 317; 50 App. 761, 767, 771).

"(6) Act of January 2, 1942 (ch. 645, sec. 7), as added by the Act of April 22, 1943 (ch. 67, sec. 7, 57 Stat. 67; 31 U. S. C. 2241).

"(7) Act of March 7, 1942 (ch. 166, secs. 1-12, 14, and 15, 56 Stat. 143-147), as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1001-1012, 1014, and 1015), and as extended by section 4 (e) of the Act of June 24, 1948 (ch. 625, 62 Stat. 608; 50 U. S. C. App. 454 (e)). Effective for the period of time provided for in the opening paragraph of this subsection, sections 2, 6, 9, 12, and 14 of said Act of March 7, 1942, as they read immediately before the enactment of Public Law 313, Eighty-second Congress, are amended as follows, and, as so amended, are further extended in accordance with section 4 (e) of said Act of June 24, 1948:

"(A) Section 2 (50 U. S. C. App. 1002) is amended by deleting 'interned in a neutral country, captured by an enemy' and inserting in lieu thereof 'interned in a foreign country, captured by a hostile force'.

"(B) Section 6 (50 U. S. C. App. 1006) is amended by deleting 'in the hands of an enemy or is interned in a neutral country' and inserting in lieu thereof 'in the hands of a hostile force or is interned in a foreign country'.

"(C) Section 9 (50 U. S. C. App. 1009) is amended by deleting 'in the lands of an enemy' and inserting in lieu thereof 'in the hands of a hostile force' and by deleting 'such enemy' and inserting in lieu thereof 'such hostile force'.

"(D) Section 12 (50 U. S. C. App. 1012) is amended by deleting 'interned in a neutral country, or captured by the enemy' and inserting in lieu thereof 'interned in a foreign country, or captured by a hostile force'.

"(E) Section 14 (50 U. S. C. App. 1014) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 14. The provisions of this Act applicable to persons captured by a hostile force shall also apply to any person beleaguered or besieged by a hostile force."

"(8) Act of December 4, 1942 (ch. 674, secs. 2, 3, and 4, 56 Stat. 1039; 10 U. S. C. 904b, 904c, 904d).

"(9) Act of October 26, 1942 (ch. 624, 56 Stat. 987; 50 U. S. C. App. 836).

"(10) Act of December 18, 1942 (ch. 765, 56 Stat. 1057; 10 U. S. C. 906 and note, 907 and note).

"(11) Act of June 25, 1942 (ch. 447, 56 Stat. 390-391; 50 U. S. C. App. 781-785).

"(12) Act of October 14, 1940 (ch. 862, 54 Stat. 1125), as amended, secs. 1, 202, 301, 401, 402, and 501 (42 U. S. C. 1521, 1562, 1541, 1561, 1562, 1571). In view of the continuing existence of acute housing needs occasioned by World War II, the emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939, shall, for the purpose of continuing the use of property held under said Act of October 14, 1940, continue to exist during the period of time provided for in the opening paragraph of this subsection.

"(13) Act of December 2, 1942 (ch. 668, titles I and II, 56 Stat. 1028), as amended (42 U. S. C. 1701-1706, 1711-1717). Effective for the period of time provided for in the opening paragraph of this subsection, the following terms, as used in titles I and II of said Act of December 2, 1942, and the terms 'allies' and 'war effort,' as used in the statutory provisions referred to in section 101 (a) (1) of said Act (42 U. S. C. 1701 (a) (1)), have the following meanings: The term 'enemy' means any nation, government, or force engaged in armed conflict with the Armed Forces of the United States or of any of its allies. The term 'allies' means any nation, government, or force participating with the United States in any armed conflict. The terms 'national war effort' and 'war effort' include national defense. The term 'war activities' includes activities directly related to military operations.

"(14) The paragraph designated '(2)' which was inserted into the Act of March 3, 1909 (ch. 255, 35 Stat. 753), by the Act of April 9, 1943 (ch. 39, 57 Stat. 60; 34 U. S. C. 533).

"(15) Act of October 25, 1943 (ch. 276, 57 Stat. 575), as amended by section 2 of the Act of April 9, 1946 (ch. 121, 60 Stat. 87; 38 U. S. C. 11a note).

"(16) Act of December 23, 1944 (ch. 716, 58 Stat. 921; 50 U. S. C. App. 1705 and note, 1706, 1707).

"(17) Act of July 28, 1945 (ch. 328, sec. 5 (b), 58 Stat. 505; 5 U. S. C. 801); and, effective for the period of time provided for in the opening paragraph of this subsection, the term 'enemy' as used in section 5 (b) of said Act of July 28, 1945, means any nation, government, or force engaged in armed conflict with the Armed Forces of the United States or of any nation, government, or force participating with the United States in any armed conflict.

"(18) Act of June 27, 1942 (ch. 453, 56 Stat. 461; 50 U. S. C. App. 801, 802).

"(19) Act of October 17, 1942 (ch. 615, secs. 1-4, 56 Stat. 796; 36 U. S. C. 179-182).

"(20) Act of July 15, 1949 (ch. 338, title V, sec. 507, 63 Stat. 436; 42 U. S. C. 1477).

"(21) Act of October 14, 1940 (ch. 862, title V, sec. 503), as added by the Act of June 23, 1945 (ch. 192, 59 Stat. 260; 42 U. S. C. 1573).

"(22) Act of July 22, 1937 (ch. 517, sec. 1, 50 Stat. 522), as amended (7 U. S. C. 1001).

"(23) Act of April 24, 1912 (ch. 90, secs. 1 and 2, 37 Stat. 90, 91), as amended (36 U. S. C. 10, 11).

"(24) The eighth paragraph (designated 'Military traffic in time of war') of section 6 of the Act of February 4, 1887, chapter 104, as that section was amended by section 2 of the Act of June 29, 1906 (ch. 3591, 34 Stat. 586; 10 U. S. C. 1362 and 49 U. S. C. 6 (8)).

"(25) Act of February 4, 1887 (ch. 104, sec. 1 (15)), as enacted by Act of February 28, 1920 (ch. 91, sec. 402, 41 Stat. 456, 476; 49 U. S. C. 1 (15)).



## INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I submit the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see pp. 9019-9025 of House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. MAYBANK. The conference report was unanimously approved by all conferees except the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON]. I talked to him about it in connection with the Jensen amendment, and he knew the report would come before the Senate today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 7072, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
July 2, 1952.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 9, 10, 11, 37, 68, and 86 to the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert: "\$1,000,000 of the unexpended balance in this fund on June 30, 1952, is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1953."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 7 of said amendment, strike out the word "expended" and insert in lieu thereof "June 30, 1953."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 3 of said amendment, after the word "used", insert "during the fiscal year 1953."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of said amendment strike out the sum "\$225,000" and insert "\$112,500."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48 to said bill and concur therein with

an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment, insert: "": *Provided further*, That no housing unit constructed under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, shall be occupied by a person who is a member of an organization designated as subversive by the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That the foregoing prohibition shall be enforced by the local housing authority, and that such prohibition shall not impair or affect the powers or obligations of the Public Housing Administration with respect to the making of loans and annual contributions under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: At the end of said amendment following the words "United States," and before the period, insert a comma and the following: "or to any department, agency, or corporation which does not employ more than two persons at any one time in the performance of functions described in paragraphs (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 1, 17, 19, 46, 48, and 130.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I wonder whether the Senator would tell us whether any one of the amendments relates to the limitation on the number of public-housing units?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes; one amendment limits the housing units for this year to 35,000. The Public Housing Administration cannot go beyond that number without the approval of Congress. They are not limited if Congress approves more units. The question which has been raised by the Senator from Alabama has given me grave concern, because 3 years ago Congress authorized 135,000 units. The conference report limits the number of new starts to 35,000 this year and 35,000 for each year thereafter, unless Congress increases the number. We did the best we could do. The Senator will recall that the House had voted for only 5,000 units. I think it is proper to say that the House conferees were adamant on any number exceeding what I believe was a better than fair compromise—35,000 units.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I certainly do not intend any criticism of the Senate conferees or of the very able chairman.

Mr. MAYBANK. Let me say that I did not vote for it. I insisted on the Senate figure of 45,000 units.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I have sat in many conferences presided over by the able Senator from South Carolina, and I know the job he does. I realize the futility at this late hour and at this late time in the session of Congress to try to do anything about stopping this provision in the conference report. I do want to call the attention of the Senate to what I consider to be a very bad practice.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASE in the chair). Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. If the Senator from Alabama will yield, to permit me to make a brief statement, I shall take my seat after making it. I wish the Senator from Alabama to be assured of the fact that in the committee I opposed the amendment, and I did so because the amendment proposed the addition of legislation to the appropriation bill.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is what I understand and from what I know about the Senator's views on the matter, what I would expect.

Mr. MAYBANK. However, the House was the body which added the legislation to the appropriation bill; and the House even requested a further conference, only last week.

Now the conference report has come to us again.

So I wish the Senator from Alabama, who has labored so hard on public housing legislation as he has on all housing legislation to know that so far as I was concerned, I did the best I could, both as chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee and as chairman of the conferees, to avoid having such a legislative amendment added to the independent offices appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK].

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand that is the pending question, Mr. President.

Let me say that I understand that the only amendment about which the Senator from Alabama has spoken is the public housing amendment.

Furthermore, Mr. President, I understand that the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] wishes to speak at this time in regard to another amendment.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes, Mr. President; I understand that the Senator from Virginia wishes to make a brief statement at this time.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me, to permit me to make a brief statement?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to yield for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I wish to commend the conferees for saving the essence of the Senate provision with respect to the Thomas amendment.

I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement prepared by the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], which he would personally make, but for the fact that he has a speaking engagement this evening in Fairfax County.

There being no objection, Mr. BYRD's statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD

I hope the Senate will not accept the so-called Thomas amendment to the independ-



ent offices appropriation bill tampering with Federal employee leave.

I take this position for the following reasons:

1. The amendment is in the nature of permanent legislation attached to an annual appropriation bill providing funds for 1 year.

2. Within the year we have just enacted a new basic Annual and Sick Leave Act, after long and exhaustive consideration by the Standing Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service, and thorough consideration on the floor of the Senate. This amendment disturbs the application of that act.

3. In my opinion this amendment would constitute a breach of faith on the part of the Government with its employees, who in good faith have accepted the provisions of the new law as a part of their pattern of living.

4. In its consideration of the independent offices bill, the Senate Appropriations Committee rejected this amendment, and it was not in the bill as it passed the Senate.

5. Some have contended that the amendment would save money. Others have contended that the requirement for additional record-keeping and temporary employment would increase personnel costs. I am reliably advised that the only savings inherent in the amendment would be those resulting from leave lost by employees when it was impossible for them to use it. All other leave would be compensated for whether used or accumulated.

In justice to taxpayers I have repeatedly, and almost constantly, urged reduction in the number of Federal employees through increased efficiency in their employment; and this I shall continue to do at every opportunity. But at the same time in justice to those who work I would adequately and justly compensate all employees who merit it, both in and out of Government, in terms of salaries and wages, in terms of promotion, and in terms of earned leave. I do not think these things should be changed except with proper notice, and proper consideration under proper procedure.

I am familiar with the abuses which attach to excessive accumulation of leave in the Federal Government, and if they are continuing under the new basic act it should be perfected in the orthodox way; not in an appropriation bill. It seems to me that this amendment would penalize those who do not abuse it.

For these reasons I hope the Senate will reject the conference committee proposal to include this controversial leave amendment in an appropriation bill.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I wish to proceed for only a few minutes. I desire to make it clear that I am not directing any criticism at the Senator from South Carolina or at any of the other members of the conference committee or at the Senate itself. I simply wish to make a statement for the RECORD in regard to the practice to which I have referred, which I believe is bad, and which I believe should be discouraged.

In 1949 the Senate passed a measure which constituted basic legislation setting a ceiling on the number of public-housing units to be constructed. The average number per annum was set at 135,000, and there was included an escalator provision which would allow that number to be increased when economic conditions justified such action, or to be decreased when that was justified.

Under that escalator provision the number of housing units was drastically reduced last year to 50,000 "starts."

This year the House sent to the Senate a bill providing for a much smaller number—for 25,000, I believe. The Senate voted to increase the number to 45,000. In the conference a compromise of 35,000 was reached. I do not believe anyone could quarrel with that sort of arrangement.

However, I wish to protest against inclusion in this measure of a provision which in effect repeals the Housing Act of 1949 or modifies it to the extent that now, instead of having a variable ceiling averaging 135,000 units a year, we shall have a maximum ceiling of 35,000 units a year. In other words, the Appropriations Committee has taken it upon itself to write legislation which changes materially the basic law. That is bad practice—very bad practice, indeed.

As I understand, the present situation is that whereas this year the President in his budget message recommended to Congress 75,000 units, instead of the 135,000 which normally he would have been expected to recommend, next year, if I correctly understand the situation, the budget will be restricted to a recommendation of not to exceed 35,000 units.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Alabama is correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Thus, the law has been changed in an appropriation bill. That should not be done. We should see to it that such things do not occur. Similar action could be taken in respect to any other piece of proposed legislation reported by a legislative committee and subsequently enacted into law.

The able Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], who is chairman of the committee on Public Works, has the tremendous job of submitting to the Senate from time to time bills and other measures relating to rivers and harbors, flood control, highways, public works, and similar matters. If in connection with such measures action were taken similar to the action about which I now complain, the program in connection with such measures could be completely changed, even after the program had been arrived at after long and careful study by the committee. Similar action could be taken in the case of every other legislative committee and the measures reported by it and subsequently enacted into law.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me for a question?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I have to return to the Appropriations Committee, where we are working on the supplemental appropriations bill. I have a conference report to submit, and I believe its consideration will require only about 3 minutes. I wonder whether the Senator from Alabama will be so kind as to yield to me for the purpose of permitting me to submit that conference report.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I shall not take more than 3 minutes myself.

I also wish to state for the RECORD that this measure contains an amendment similarly relating to the public-housing program. That amendment prohibits any person who is a member

of an organization designated by the Attorney General as subversive from occupying a housing accommodation in a public-housing project.

No one would complain if the provision were general in application; that would be all right; but, Mr. President, is it not passing strange that whereas the Government is much more deeply obligated in and concerned with housing bills under the FHA program or the VA guaranteed home-loan program, no one thinks of writing a similar provision into the legislation relating to that program? Are we to suppose that only the poor who are unable to pay normal rents may be subjected to these conditions?

I wish to protest against such a provision, Mr. President. If we are going to apply such a provision to those who are unable to pay the normal rents, and who thus have to live in low-cost housing, let us apply the same provision to those who rely upon the Government to underwrite 80 percent, 85 percent, 90 percent, or 95 percent of the mortgage on the house which they build or which they buy, and in which they live. Let us apply such a provision straight across the board, or else not apply it at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the independent offices appropriation bill, as now reported by the conference committee, contains in the authorizing provision relating to the Public Housing Administration a proviso reading as follows:

*Provided further, That no housing unit constructed under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, shall be occupied by a person who is a member of an organization designated as subversive by the Attorney General: Provided, That the foregoing prohibition shall be enforced by the local housing authority, and such prohibition shall not impair or affect the powers or obligations of the Public Housing Administration with respect to the making of loans and contributions under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended.*

Mr. President, unfortunately, this particular provision technically was not in conference, and therefore the committee of conference was unable to make any change in this provision, although, for reasons which I shall explain in a moment, the committee felt that this provision should be changed.

Since this provision relates only to the low-rent public housing program, it applies to less than 5 percent of the total housing program. It was apparent, therefore, to the members of the committee of conference that this statutory prohibition against having Communists or other subversives occupy governmental-assisted housing, applied only to this small fraction of the total housing produced with Government assistance. In addition, it would affect only the poor Communists and subversives, and would not in any way affect the well-to-do Communists.

Mr. President, of course, the ones we should really be afraid of are the rich Communists. The poor Communists



make noise and confusion; the well-heeled Communists perpetrate the insidious ideas and the evil and traitorous plans.

All of us felt, of course, that if any such provision were to be included, it should be applied uniformly to any housing which the Government assists directly or indirectly, if it is to be a really effective provision.

Mr. President, no one knows better than does the distinguished Presiding Officer, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], who has fought so steadfastly against the Communists, that all Communists should be put in jail. On the other hand, if such a provision as the one to which I have just referred in the pending measure is to be made, it should be applied uniformly in the case of any housing for which the Government provides either direct or indirect assistance.

In any event, it obviously would make much more sense to apply the prohibition to 95 percent of the Government-assisted housing and let the other 5 percent escape than to apply it, as this provision does, to only 5 percent of the total and let the other 95 percent escape.

As a result, the committee of conference, within the limitations on its authority, sought to remedy this defect in the provision included in the act as best we could. We therefore indicated clearly in the conference report that we felt very strongly that the principle embodied in this proviso should be made applicable and applied uniformly to all housing assisted by the Federal Government by loan, grant, insurance, guaranty, or otherwise. Also, the report of the committee of conference specifically requests every agency of the Government which assists housing in any way to adopt and put into effect procedures which, insofar as practicable, will apply this principle to their programs, to put out and keep out Communists, whether they be in FHA housing, whether they be in FHA insured housing, VA guaranteed housing or in section 608 or section 207 rental projects or any other federally aided housing. They all ought to be in jail. But there was no reason for an amendment merely proposing to keep them out of public housing.

Therefore, I want to say to the Members of the Senate that I am thoroughly satisfied that the other agencies of the Government which are administering programs for insuring or guaranteeing loans for housing, such as the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans' Administration, and the Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture, can, without any serious difficulty, adopt procedures which will make this principle apply effectively to their programs. I think it is entirely practicable for any of such agencies by regulation to provide that they will not guarantee or insure, nor will they contract to guarantee or insure, any loan made for any housing unit unless the owner or owners of such housing unit agree or, in the case of any loan which is guaranteed or insured, the lender—banks are included—agrees to require the owner or owners of such housing

unit to agree, that, prior to the admission of any person to occupy any such housing unit or prior to the sale of any such housing unit, such owner or owners will obtain from the prospective occupant or purchaser, and furnish to such department, agency or instrumentality, a certificate that he is not a member of any organization designated by the Attorney General as subversive. There will be no uncertain words in this report, the result of which might be that the poor people would be penalized while rich Communists live in luxurious FHA apartments—should there be any; and there should not be any in or under the Federal Housing Administration, or anywhere else.

I can see no practicable difficulty involved in such a procedure. Therefore, I shall certainly expect the agencies to comply with the clear intent of the Congress in this matter. I also want to call attention to the fact that such a procedure when put into effect by the agencies would in no way impair or affect the powers and obligations of the agencies with respect to the making of loans, or the guaranty or insurance of loans, or contracts with respect thereto.

I want to assure the Members of the Senate that the committee of conference was keenly aware of its responsibility in a matter such as this and that were it not for the limitations upon our authority, I think certainly we would have changed the proviso included in the act so that the law itself would expressly apply to all Government-assisted housing. However, since we could not do that, but being entirely aware of our responsibility, as I have indicated, we did the best we could by requesting the agencies to take appropriate steps to accomplish the same purpose and, as I have indicated, there is really no question but what if they desire to comply with the intent of the Congress in this respect, they have the power to do so and they can do so.

#### MR. BENTON IN WISCONSIN, A THOUSAND MILES AWAY

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, recently the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] made a speech in the State of Wisconsin, to portions of which I take considered exception. As a result of the speech made in Wisconsin, on yesterday I addressed to the Senator from Connecticut a letter which I now wish to read:

JULY 1, 1952.

The Honorable WILLIAM BENTON,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR BILL: The reference you made to me in Wisconsin the other day was unnecessary, uncalled for, and just plain foolish. If time permits before adjournment, I shall briefly talk to you from the floor of the Senate. You will be advised of the hour when I speak.

Though we have often differed on public questions, we have been impersonal in the treatment of our differences and I have never publicly mentioned your name except in your presence. I was surprised and disappointed by your Wisconsin comments concerning myself and other Senators who have disagreed with you while never doubting your sincerity or criticizing you by name as a

person. In the Senate you endeavor to be known as one who believes in fair play and one who frowns on smear tactics. In my view, you have now earned the right to be known as a political charlatan.

In all seriousness, I urge you to campaign against me in Washington State. I will gladly take the stump with you at any time and in any place. I am reminded of those several occasions when we have shared radio programs together. In those cases I was amused by your willingness to admit how uninformed and unprepared you were. You had better be both prepared and informed if I have the pleasure of finding you in the State of Washington.

In anticipation of our next meeting, I beg to remain,

Most sincerely,

HARRY P. CAIN.

Now, Mr. President, there obviously must have been a reason for my writing as I did about the speech, concerning which I have offered nothing up to this moment. I offer it now, in rare good humor, but in all seriousness. I think this RECORD of the Senate ought to indicate, upon occasion, anyway, how the Senator from Connecticut spends his time, and in what fashion. The date line of this portion of a ticker tape is Oskosh, Wis., and it simply reads as follows:

Senator WILLIAM BENTON (Democrat, of Connecticut), told Wisconsin Democrats President Truman might conceivably seek another term.

He said he didn't think Mr. Truman would run again, "but I guess that he would run—if he had to—to save our party from a candidate who would not run on the great record" of the Roosevelt-Truman administration since 1932.

Parenthetically, I am intrigued to know that the Senator from Connecticut is a monitor concerning the question of how Members of the Senate, other than myself, not only should act but must act, within his party; otherwise they are likely, if he has anything to do with it, to be promptly executed, or excommunicated. The ticker continues:

The Senator, a close political friend of Mr. Truman, dealt out some licks for the "Dixiecrat," wing of his own party and unloaded some caustic remarks about the Republicans, especially his archpolitical enemy, Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, in whose home State he was speaking.

BENTON included McCARTHY, in "the terrible sextet"—six GOP Senators seeking reelection this year. Besides the Wisconsin Senator, who has sued him for \$2,000,000 in a libel and slander action, BENTON named in "the terrible sextet" Senators JOHN W. BRICKER (Ohio), HARRY CAIN (Washington), JAMES P. KEM (Missouri), WILLIAM E. JENNER (Indiana), and GEORGE W. MALONE (Nevada).

It is interesting, is it not, to inquire as to the origin of the characterization "terrible sextet"? The item continues:

"Any similarity between the party of Abraham Lincoln and the party of JOE McCARTHY is purely coincidental," BENTON said. "It's a semantic accident."

When the Senator from Connecticut finds it convenient, I would appreciate it if he would give the Senate an adequate and clear explanation of the expression "semantic accident." Does the Presiding Officer of the Senate know what the phrase means? I am satisfied.



that he can do it, because of his experience with words contained in the Encyclopedia Britannica and other such media of information, as he has been so familiar with them during a good many years in the past. I continue:

The Republicans are calling on the shades of Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, but unfortunately they are today the party of BRICKER, CAIN, KEM, JENNER, MALONE, and McCARTHY.

I find the phrase interesting, "any similarity between the party of Abraham Lincoln," and some of the members of the Republican Party today. Mr. President, I want the Senator from Connecticut to point out the similarity between the Senator from Connecticut and Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, and, for example, Woodrow Wilson. I continue:

BENTON said Democrats have their work cut out, however.

"We must lick the Dixiecrats in Chicago as a preliminary to the TAFT-ites and McCARTHY-ites in November," he said.

Mr. President, if it is the wish of the Senator from Connecticut to destroy the effectiveness and certainly the outstanding loyalty and devotion to their ideals of those members within his own party called the Dixiecrats, he is at liberty to try it; but, should they have any need to be defended—which I doubt completely—the Senator from Washington, with great pride, will do what he can to defend them, within the Democratic Party, from the attacks of the Senator from Connecticut. I continue:

Of Mr. Truman's plans, BENTON said:

"The President does not want to run again. I don't want him to run. He is determined not to run."

But then he "guessed" Mr. Truman would, if the party nominates a candidate who disavows the New Deal-Fair Deal program.

At least I compliment the Senator from Connecticut upon making it publicly known as to precisely what he is now, politically, and what he expects to be in the future, even though he must overlook no opportunity to do injury and inflict suffering upon some very outstanding men within his own party—those whom the Senator from Connecticut took occasion, in Wisconsin, a thousand miles from here, to call "Dixiecrats." I continue:

But, BENTON continued, "I do not think he will run, because I am positive we Democrats will nominate the right candidate, a candidate who will run on the Roosevelt-Truman record and who will assure us of victory."

BENTON said, "The Republicans seem to have a genius for snatching defeat out of the jaws of victory."

But, he said, "I am confident we shall not try to rival them or outdo them at this stage of the game by nominating a candidate who fails to accept our great, progressive record in its entirety."

BENTON termed McCARTHY a "sleight-of-mouth artist" and as a "Joseph-come-lately" in the fight against communism.

I presume that the Senator from Connecticut will restate those comments to the Senator from Wisconsin tomorrow. I read further:

He said that McCARTHY, despite his communism-in-government campaign, has had

nothing to do with the cases of Alger Hiss, Judith Coplon, Julian Wadleigh, William Remington, or the trial of 11 Communist leaders in New York.

To what extent the Senator from Connecticut is correct about the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] I am completely unable to say, but this I do know, that the Senator from Wisconsin has staked his complete future political record in a devoted, constant, and continuing effort to rid this Government of Communists, be they the 11 Communists in question or not, or be they the others to whom reference was made by the Senator from Connecticut.

One further thing I know: If the Senator from Wisconsin has not had as much to do with ridding this Government of Communists as he would like to see done, what has the Senator from Connecticut had to do with Alger Hiss, Judith Coplan, Julian Wadleigh, William Remington, or the trial of 11 Communist leaders in New York? Has any Member of the Senate ever heard the Senator from Connecticut rise to his feet before this body and make any reference, complimentary or otherwise, to Alger Hiss? It is unbecoming, I think, for anyone who has never raised his voice with reference to Alger Hiss, to raise that voice a thousand miles away from the Senate against a Member of the Senate who has raised his well-intentioned voice on literally scores of occasions.

As I said in my letter to the Senator from Connecticut, "Please favor me by coming to the State of Washington."

I wanted to write a brief letter. I can extend it now, because if the Senator from Connecticut is not interested tonight in talking about what steps he has taken to rid this Government of such persons as Alger Hiss, he certainly will be required to express himself on that and other related subjects should he favor the junior Senator from Washington by coming to the State which I so very proudly represent.

I resume reading:

He said McCARTHY "has been a sleight-of-mouth artist, who, by the technique of the big lie oft repeated, has managed in some quarters to create an illusion that it was he who was responsible for the effort to rid the Government of Communists."

The phrase "sleight-of-mouth artist" is perhaps an apt phrase; but a gentleman who has spent his mature life, or much of it, in the advertising business, which is a legitimate business, becomes, does he not, facile with phrases?

Mr. President, if I am able to do so, I shall certainly attend the committee meeting tomorrow to listen to the Senator from Connecticut tell the Senator from Wisconsin what the former means by the other being a "sleight-of-mouth artist."

Mr. President, I am a friend of the Senator from Wisconsin. I do not believe, nor have I ever heard the Senator from Wisconsin say, that he and he alone was responsible for present-day efforts to rid this Government of communism. All I know is that he has done his best to encourage those in executive authority to get rid of those who premeditatedly and admittedly seek to destroy the fiber,

the soul, and the character of the greatest Republic this world of ours has ever known.

I draw no particular significance from this fact, Mr. President, but, again, I found it interesting. I picked up the Congressional Directory this afternoon to learn a little more about the background of those whom the Senator from Connecticut characterized, in Wisconsin, as being the terrible sextet. Though I have served with all of them for the better part of 6 years, I thought I might have overlooked something in their background which might have been heinous, and terrible and it might be disclosed in the Congressional Directory.

Some people serve their country in the Armed Forces of America; others serve the Nation in other and equally laudable ways. In the latter category one finds conspicuously the Senator from Connecticut. I am not raising a question about his patriotism or his loyalty. It is unimportant to me that he never found it convenient or perhaps possible to serve in the Armed Forces. That was and is and continues to be his own business.

Perhaps there is no significance in the fact that when the Senator from Connecticut was determining who was going to be within his "terrible sextet" he made certain—or it may have been merely a coincidence—that each of those whom he was going to attack in Wisconsin had served his country as best he could in the Armed Forces.

For those of my colleagues who have not recently reread the Congressional Directory, I would encourage them to do so. I think it is very refreshing to go back occasionally and find out more about those with whom we serve and, in most instances, so willingly. I chuckle to myself when I say that we actually can determine more about the Senator from Connecticut from reading his autobiography in the Congressional Directory than we can determine about anyone else, for its length is approximately twice that of the space occupied by any other Member of the Senate.

I am not interested in that autobiography. I am almost inclined to put it into the RECORD where it will speak plainly for itself, but I shall leave that to its author.

I shall, however, partly because I am devoted to him and partly because I consider him to be an outstanding American, say that I was distressed by the inclusion in the "terrible sextet" of the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER]. It will not be wasting the time of the Senate of the United States to make several factual references, by way of compliment, to a great American who the Senator from Connecticut, by name, characterized as being "terrible."

The Congressional Directory, at page 102, covers in one of the most brief autobiographies of all those included, the following references to JOHN W. BRICKER:

Mr. BRICKER "served as a first lieutenant and chaplain in the First World War; has practiced law in Columbus since 1920 except when holding public office; served as a member of the Public







Public Law 455 - 82d Congress  
Chapter 578 - 2d Session  
H. R. 7072

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, namely:

Independent  
Offices Approp-  
riation Act,  
1953.

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

63 Stat. 4.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services, without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$1,907,643.

60 Stat. 810.

66 Stat. 393.

66 Stat. 394.

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL DEFENSE

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, \$1,000,000 of the unexpended balance in this fund on June 30, 1952, is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1953: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the second session of the Eighty-second Congress or the first session of the Eighty-third Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds,



and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other Act, \$341,200, together with not to exceed \$26,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for such purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952".

65 Stat. 268.

## BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); not to exceed \$59,250 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,461,200.

60 Stat. 810.

## COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); not to exceed \$2,475 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not exceeding \$300); \$225,000, to remain available until March 31, 1953.

60 Stat. 23.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a cost not exceeding \$500; not to exceed \$11,590 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; \$400,000, and in addition, the Commission is authorized to utilize for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, without dollar reimbursement from this or any other appropriation, foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States in an amount not exceeding \$319,550, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to make such foreign currencies or credits available to the Commission in the amount stated: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission.

60 Stat. 317.

66 Stat. 394.

66 Stat. 395.

Station  
allowance.Officers of  
armed forces,  
expenses.

Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses necessary for the permanent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. 1819), \$500,000, to remain available until expended, and, in addition, the Commission is authorized to utilize for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, without dollar reimbursement from this or any other appropriation, foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States in an amount not

60 Stat. 317.

61 Stat. 779.

50 U.S.C.  
app. § 1819.

exceeding \$4,500,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to make such foreign currencies or credits available to the Commission in the amount stated, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That foreign currencies available to the credit of the Treasury shall be used to defray expenses incurred for this purpose wherever practicable.

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including the employment of aliens; services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); maintenance and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$4,000); official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$5,000); not to exceed \$2,509,350 for expenses of travel; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; and not to exceed \$23,564,275 for program direction and administration personnel; \$708,986,500, together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1952, of prior year appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission, and such balances shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred by the Commission in connection with the construction of plants and the acquisition and installation of equipment: *Provided*, That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That from this appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee (except such officers and employees whose compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical personnel) whose position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, if such Act were applicable to such position, at a rate in excess of the rate payable under such Act for positions of equivalent difficulty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

Plant and equipment: For expenses of the Commission in connection with the purchase and construction of plant and the acquisition of equipment and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including purchase of land and interests in land; purchase of aircraft; and purchase of not to exceed two hundred and twenty-five passenger motor vehicles, of which one hundred and sixty-five shall be for replacement only; \$371,741,000: *Provided*, That there shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation that portion of the unexpended balances of prior year appropriations included under the appropriation for Operating Expenses which is applicable to Plant

60 Stat. 775.  
42 U.S.C.  
§ 1801 note.  
60 Stat. 810.

Transfer of funds.  
66 Stat. 395.  
66 Stat. 395.  
Salary restriction.

63 Stat. 954.  
5 U.S.C.  
§ 1071 note.  
Cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract, etc.

Unexpended balances.



Construction projects, limitations.

and Equipment; and amounts so transferred together with the foregoing appropriation shall remain available until June 30, 1953: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used—

(A) to start any new construction project for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year;

(B) to start any new construction project the currently estimated cost of which exceeds by thirty-five per centum the estimated cost included therefor in such budget.

Liquidation of contract authority: For expenditure by the Commission to liquidate obligations incurred under prior year contract authority, \$57,000,000.

Audit by GAO.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Atomic Energy Commission shall be available for payments under any contract hereafter negotiated without advertising by the Commission, except contracts with any foreign government or any agency thereof and contracts for source material with foreign producers, unless such contract includes a clause to the effect that the Comptroller General of the United States or any of his duly authorized representatives shall until the expiration of three years after final payment have access to and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of the contractor or any of his subcontractors engaged in the performance of and involving transactions related to such contracts or subcontracts: *Provided*, That no part of such appropriations shall be available for payments under any such contract which includes any provision precluding an audit by the General Accounting Office of any transaction under such contract.

Transfers of funds.

66 Stat. 396.

66 Stat. 397.

Restriction.

Any appropriation available under this Act or heretofore made to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be used during the fiscal year 1953 to finance the procurement of materials, services, or other costs which are a part of work or activities for which funds have been provided in any other appropriation available to the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate transfers or adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual application determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation under this head may be transferred to any other such appropriation but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum by any such transfers.

Reduction in contract authority: Contract authority available to the Commission is hereby reduced by \$635,623.

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

60 Stat. 810.

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$29,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use); payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed \$479,250 for expenses

5 U.S.C.

§§ 118,

118k - 118n.

of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$18,703,350: *Provided*, That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the current fiscal year, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That members of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of the regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949 while traveling on official business away from their homes or regular places of business, and while en route to and from and at the place where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of his appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the Loyalty Review Board or a regional loyalty board in the Civil Service Commission.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1, 1943, or for the compensation or expenses of any member of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit that he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within the preceding two years, and will not thereafter while a board member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party, or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency in which an applicant is employed who has been rated or will be rated by such member; or (2) who, after making such affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating is employed by an agency before which the board member has appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the preceding two years: *Provided*, That the definitions of "agency", "agency proceeding", and "party" in section 2 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these terms as used herein.

No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the extent warranted by the workload of such organization unit and then only in combination with other factors, such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually exercised.

The Civil Service Commission shall not impose a requirement or limitation of maximum age with respect to the appointment of persons to positions in the competitive service, except such positions as the Civil Service Commission may publish from time to time in such form and manner as it may determine: *Provided*, That no person who has reached his seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive civil service on other than a temporary basis.

41 U.S.C. §5.

Emergency transfer, etc.  
Loyalty Review Board.

63 Stat. 166.  
5 U.S.C.  
§. 835 note.

62 Stat. 697.

Legal Examining Unit.

3 CFR,  
1943 Supp., p. 30  
Compensation of certain board members.  
66 Stat. 397.  
66 Stat. 398.

60 Stat. 237.  
5 U.S.C.  
§ 1001.

Compensation of officers allocating supervisory positions.

Age limitation.



- 58 Stat. 258. Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 465), \$2,707,000.
- 33 U.S.C. § 771-775. Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (5 U. S. C. ch. 14), \$321,450,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".
- 41 Stat. 614. 5 U.S.C. § 691 et seq.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

- 48 Stat. 1064. Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U. S. C. 151), the Ship Act of 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat. pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea (50 Stat. 1121), including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and structures (not to exceed \$3,000), special counsel fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,408,460, of which not to exceed \$88,525 shall be available for expenses of travel.
- 47 U.S.C. § 609.
- 36 Stat. 629. 3 CFR, 1949 Ed., p. 190 (E.O. 6779).
- 50 Stat. 1146.
- 60 Stat. 810.

## FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

- 66 Stat. 398. Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$202,500 for expenses of travel; purchase (not to exceed one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$4,085,700, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals.
- 66 Stat. 399.
- 60 Stat. 810.

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including contract stenographic reporting services, not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, and not to exceed \$142,235 for expenses of travel, \$4,053,800: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

## GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

- Salaries: For personal services, \$30,100,000.
- Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$1,062,500 for expenses of travel, \$1,960,000.
- Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall be available for newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$500), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).
- 60 Stat. 810.

The fourth paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office" in Public Law 137, approved August 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 274), is amended by changing "two positions in grade GS-18" to "four positions in grade GS-18" and "seven positions in grade GS-16" to "thirteen positions in grade GS-16".

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

**Executive direction and staff operations:** For necessary expenses in the performance of executive direction and staff operations for activities under the control of the General Services Administration; including not to exceed \$97,385 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and processing and determining net renegotiation rebates; \$4,140,750.

**Public Buildings Service:** For necessary expenses of real property management and related activities as provided by law; including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings at the rate of \$16,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) under the control of the General Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and not to exceed \$177,335 for expenses of travel; \$101,046.030: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia. Commissioner of Public Buildings.  
Dispersal of departmental functions.

**Federal Supply Service:** For necessary expenses of personal property management and related activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$77,600 for expenses of travel; and the purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$2,154,100. 66 Stat. 399.  
66 Stat. 400.

**National Archives and Records Service:** For necessary expenses in connection with Federal records management and related activities as provided by law; including preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second World War; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; and not to exceed \$23,340 for expenses of travel; \$4,868,200.

The appropriate foregoing appropriation to the General Services Administration shall be credited with (1) advances or reimbursements for salaries and administrative expenses chargeable against other appropriations of the General Services Administration, and such salaries and expenses may be paid from such foregoing appropriation; (2) cost of maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C. 129); (3) reimbursements for services performed in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, issued by public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation; and (4) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and transferred to the General Services Administration, in connection with Advances and reimbursements.  
61 Stat. 584.



62 Stat. 1225. property transferred to the General Services Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

Typewriting machines. During the current fiscal year, no part of any money appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the continental limits of the United States typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored customer (other than the Government, the American National Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such machines during the six-month period immediately preceding such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utilization, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

63 Stat. 377;  
64 Stat. 578.  
41 U.S.C.  
§ 201 note. For necessary emergency expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improvements of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) to the extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control of the General Services Administration for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; not to exceed \$24,300 for expenses of travel; and payment of per diem employees employed in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General Services or his designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in places where such services are employed; 66 Stat. 400.  
66 Stat. 401. \$22,668,250: *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as may be determined by the General Services Administrator to be necessary may be paid into other appropriations of the General Services Administration only for purposes of accounting: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions.

Restriction. Renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary for continuing the program for the renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia, for which funds are not otherwise available, including appurtenances and approaches thereto; that are under the control of the General Services Administration for repair and preservation, as authorized by title III of the Act of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), \$4,750,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$37,550 shall be available for expenses of travel.

Buildings outside D.C. Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; the demolition of buildings thereon; and the purchase and repair of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administration of the General

Services Administration; \$9,250,000, of which not to exceed \$74,500 shall be available for expenses of travel.

Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under section 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, \$9,300,000, which, together with the unobligated balance of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1952, shall remain available until June 30, 1954: *Provided*, That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation. 65 Stat. 23.  
50 U.S.C.  
app. § 1231.

Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary for operation of the general supply fund (except those authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including contractual services incident to receiving, handling and shipping warehouse items, and including not to exceed \$150 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$133,900 for expenses of travel; \$14,536,500: *Provided*, That the general supply fund shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for the purposes of this appropriation.

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$160,425 for expenses of travel, and the purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$203,979,000 to remain available until expended, of which \$70,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority heretofore granted under this head: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in accordance with said Act. 60 Stat. 596.  
50 U.S.C.  
§ 98 note.  
60 Stat. 810.  
66 Stat. 401.  
66 Stat. 402.

#### REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Contract authorizations available to the General Services Administration under the headings hereinafter set forth are hereby reduced in the following amounts:

"Construction of public buildings outside the District of Columbia", \$29,500,000.

"Federal Courts Building, District of Columbia", \$3,875,000.

#### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

##### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$237,500 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; and transportation expenses and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for persons serving without com- 60 Stat. 810.  
60 Stat. 903.



- 63 Stat. 439.      compensation as members of any advisory committee established pursuant  
12 U.S.C.      to title VI of the Housing Act of 1949; \$4,606,000: *Provided*, That  
§ 1701h.      necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at  
63 Stat. 414.      the site of projects being undertaken by local public agencies pursuant  
42 U.S.C.      to title I of the Housing Act of 1949 and of projects financed through  
§§ 1451-1460.      loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing  
64 Stat. 77.      Act of 1950, shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions by  
12 U.S.C.      the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs  
§§ 1749-1749c.      of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be  
considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing such  
inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency  
may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such  
institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to  
the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been  
made, but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$455,000.  
Defense Community Facilities and Services: During the current  
fiscal year not to exceed \$112,500 of the appropriation granted under  
this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, shall  
be available for administrative expenses in connection with the con-  
struction of facilities under such appropriation.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

- 50 Stat. 891.      Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to  
Citizenship      public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United  
of tenant.      States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S. C. 1410), \$29,880,000:  
66 Stat. 402.      *Provided*, That except for payments required on contracts entered  
66 Stat. 403.      into prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be  
available for payment to any public housing agency for expenditure  
in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless the public  
housing agency shall have adopted regulations prohibiting as a tenant  
of any such project by rental or occupancy any person other than a  
citizen of the United States, but such prohibition shall not be appli-  
cable in the case of a family of any serviceman or the family of any  
veteran who has been discharged (other than dishonorably) from, or  
the family of any serviceman who died in, the Armed Forces of the  
United States within four years prior to the date of application for  
admission to such housing: *Provided further*, That all expenditures  
of this appropriation shall be subject to audit and final settlement by  
the Comptroller General of the United States under the provisions of  
the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided fur-*  
*ther*, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Hous-  
ing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration  
shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1)  
authorize during the fiscal year 1953 the commencement of construc-  
tion of in excess of thirty-five thousand dwelling units, or (2) after  
the date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement, contract,  
or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Admin-  
istration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authoriza-  
tions for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggre-  
gating in excess of thirty-five thousand to be authorized for com-  
mencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to  
the fiscal year 1953, unless a greater number of units is hereafter  
authorized by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the Public  
Housing Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this  
Act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated before or after  
March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such projects have been or may  
hereafter be rejected by the governing body of the locality or by public  
vote, unless such projects have been subsequently approved by the

same procedure through which such rejection was expressed: *Provided further*, That no housing unit constructed under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, shall be occupied by a person who is a member of an organization designated as subversive by the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That the foregoing prohibition shall be enforced by the local housing authority, and that such prohibition shall not impair or affect the powers or obligations of the Public Housing Administration with respect to the making of loans and annual contributions under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended. 50 Stat. 888.  
42 U.S.C.  
§ 1430.

Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, \$8,000,000, to be merged with and expended under the authorization for such expenses contained in title III of this Act.

## INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C. 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$91,400, of which not to exceed \$2,275 shall be available for expenses of travel. 60 Stat. 1049.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C. 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general administration, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic reporting services; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); not to exceed \$230,650 for expenses of travel; and purchase of nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; \$9,319,500, of which \$100,000 shall be available for valuations of pipe lines: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such. 66 Stat. 403.  
66 Stat. 404.  
Government transportation requests.

Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21, 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 34 Stat. 838.  
35 Stat. 325.  
35-37), and to require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors and engineers, and including not to exceed \$163,050 for expenses of travel, \$974,500. 41 Stat. 498.

Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45 U. S. C. 22-34), including not to exceed \$112,620 for expenses of travel, \$709,500. 36 Stat. 913.



## INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of its business in the conservancy district established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), \$5,000.

33 U.S.C.  
§ 567b.

## NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and including contracts for the making of special investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and computing services; equipment; not to exceed \$240,050 for expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$48,586,100.

60 Stat. 810.

Construction and equipment: For construction and equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Committee, to remain available until expended, \$17,700,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available for payments under contracts entered into pursuant to the contract authority heretofore granted under this head.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Maintenance and operation of properties: For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$45,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall not be effective.

66 Stat. 404.  
66 Stat. 405.  
52 Stat. 1186.  
D.C. Code  
§§ 5-103 to  
5-111.

64 Stat. 81.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and playground system: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; and purchase of options; \$66,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$24,940 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

D.C. Code  
§ 8-102 note.

Limitation.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$118,750 for expenses of travel; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; \$1,750,000, to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 149.  
60 Stat. 810.

## RENEGOTIATION BOARD

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$235,500 for expenses of travel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and rents in the District of Columbia; \$5,407,800.

60 Stat. 810.

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers; not to exceed \$101,250 for expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$5,245,080.

60 Stat. 810.  
66 Stat. 405.  
66 Stat. 406.

## SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$78,125 for expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Management; not to exceed \$408,925 for expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing; \$92,500 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,875 shall be available for expenses of travel; and \$215,200 for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed \$45,000 shall be available for expenses of travel; \$36,772,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of subsection (c) of section 2679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense.

65 Stat. 75.  
50 U.S.C.  
app. §§ 451-471.  
60 Stat. 810.

31 U.S.C.  
§ 665.

Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be used for the destruction of records accumulated under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, which are hereby authorized to be destroyed by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed pursuant

54 Stat. 885.  
50 U.S.C.  
app. § 318.



57 Stat. 380. to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44 U. S. C. 366-380): *Provided*, That no records may be transferred to any other agency without the approval of the Director of Selective Service.

# SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 77); including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$10,225 for expenses of travel; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publication; \$2,419,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment of leased premises, and the construction of auxiliary and appurtenant temporary structures, ramps, roadways, and approaches thereto, at the Chicago International Airport, O'Hare Field, Park Ridge, Illinois, to house the National Air Museum storage collections.

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; not to exceed \$1,800 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,240,550.

## SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$5,500 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, \$291,305, together with not to exceed \$20,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952".

60 Stat. 810.

65 Stat. 280.

## TARIFF COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Tariff Commission, including subscriptions to newspapers (not to exceed \$200), not to exceed \$13,500 for expenses of travel, and contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$1,291,375: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

60 Stat. 810.

46 Stat. 701.

19 U.S.C.

§§ 1336-1338.

## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two) and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; the purchase (not to exceed two hundred and twenty, of which one hundred and fifty shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$186,027,000, to remain available until expended, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against prior appropriations: *Provided*, That no funds appropriated for the Tennessee Valley Authority by this paragraph shall be used for the maintenance or operation of any aircraft for passenger service that is not specifically confined to the active operation of the official business of the Tennessee Valley Authority by officers or employees of such Authority, and not to exceed \$1,546,650 of funds available to the Tennessee Valley Authority shall be used for expenses of travel.

48 Stat. 48.

16 U.S.C.

§§ 831--831h-2.

Restriction.

66 Stat. 407.

66 Stat. 408.

## THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic reporting services and not to exceed \$35,000 for travel expenses, \$900,000: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

## VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged with administering, including purchase of thirty-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); maintenance and operation of farms; recreational articles and

60 Stat. 810.



38 U.S.C.  
note foll.  
ch. 12.  
25 Stat.450.

Visual edu-  
cation in-  
formation.

Public rela-  
tions work.  
Construc-  
tion, etc.,  
restrictions.

66 Stat. 408.  
66 Stat. 409.

57 Stat. 43.  
38 U.S.C.  
note foll.  
ch. 12.

43 Stat. 125.

58 Stat. 287.  
38 U.S.C.  
§§ 701, 694-  
694j, 696-  
696m, note  
foll. ch. 12.

46 Stat.1550.  
58 Stat. 284.

Restriction.

facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$6,000 for newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$3,530,700 for expenses of travel of employees; not to exceed \$45,300 for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment; \$843,382,260, together with not to exceed \$12,500,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952", from which allotments and transfers may be made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursements by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of seventy persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration, not otherwise provided for, either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

Compensation and pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans' Regulation 1a, as amended), authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Administration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,204,351,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, \$558,907,200, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Military and naval insurance: For military and naval insurance, \$6,854,000, to remain available until expended.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, for extending, with the approval of the President, any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain available until expended, \$108,791,000, of which \$59,000,000 is for payment of obligations heretofore authorized to be incurred under this head: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans' Administra-

tion is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in the near future: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5.5 per centum of the amounts available under this head shall be available for the employment of all necessary technical and clerical personnel for the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for all travel expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith, except that whenever the Veterans' Administration finds it necessary in the construction of any project to employ other Government agencies or persons outside the Federal service to perform such services not to exceed 9 per centum of the cost of such projects may be expended for such services: *Provided further*, That amounts available under this head for portable initial equipment are increased from \$31,455,440 to \$33,349,581 including the purchase of one hundred and ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles.

Technical and clerical personnel.

Portable initial equipment.

Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and repairs to hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$8,750,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans' Administration is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in the near future.

National service life insurance: For the payment of benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$54,072,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be credited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

54 Stat. 1008.  
38 U.S.C.  
§ 818.

Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$8,595,000, to remain available until expended.

66 Stat. 409.  
66 Stat. 410.  
65 Stat. 33.  
38 U.S.C.  
§ 851 note.

Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equipment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments authorized by part IX of Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, \$17,206,000, to remain available until expended.

38 U.S.C.  
note foll.  
ch. 12.  
57 Stat. 43.  
38 U.S.C.  
note foll.  
ch. 12.

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance with the Act of July 1, 1948 (50 U. S. C. App. 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and treatment of veterans, \$1,861,500.

62 Stat. 1210.

Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans: To enable the Administrator to provide, or assist in providing, automobiles or other conveyances for disabled veterans as authorized by the act of October 20, 1951 (Public Law 187), \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

65 Stat. 574.  
38 U.S.C.  
§§ 252a-252e.

No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.



# WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

## PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

62 Stat.1240.  
50 U.S.C.  
app. § 2001  
note.

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through (e), 6, and 7 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That no claims shall be allowed or paid under the provisions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from any funds other than those covered into the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as provided by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

62 Stat.1246.  
50 U.S.C.  
app. § 39.

## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

60 Stat. 810.

For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed \$9,000 for expenses of travel; and advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; \$734,550, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948).

62 Stat.1247.  
50 U.S.C.  
app. § 2012.

66 Stat. 410.  
66 Stat. 411.

## REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

The unobligated balance of the funds available for necessary expenses of the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission, as authorized by the Acts of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and May 31, 1949 (Public Law 78), is hereby rescinded effective July 1, 1952, except for necessary liquidating expenses, and such sum shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Persons advocating overthrow of U.S. Government, etc.

Penalty.

Sec. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in this title for the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds, upon investigation and report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the character, associations, and loyalty of whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such person is disloyal to the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship the salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this title shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall

be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations. Travel expenses.

SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this title are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided. Purchase of newspapers and periodicals.

SEC. 105. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto. Positions formerly held by employees entering Armed Forces.

SEC. 106. Appropriations contained in this title, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made: *Provided*, Attendance at meetings.  
That appropriations contained in this title shall be available for the examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field without regard to limitations on travel contained in such appropriations. 66 Stat. 411.  
66 Stat. 412.

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriations made available by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor. Purchase or sale of real estate.

SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting. Employees engaged in personnel work.

SEC. 109. None of the sections under the head "Independent offices, General provisions" in this title shall apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or the Tennessee Valley Authority. Nonapplicability.



## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Ship construction: For an additional amount for "Ship construction," for the payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, reconditioning, and betterments, \$140,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the \$105,000,000 appropriated under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall remain available for expenditure without fiscal year limitation.

65 Stat. 284.

## OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations heretofore made to the United States Maritime Commission, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is represented on the operator's books by a contingent accounts receivable item against the United States as a partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in the special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of such earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be entitled to the same tax treatment as though it had been deposited in said special reserve fund. To the extent that any amount paid to the operator by the United States reduces the balance in the operator's contingent receivable account against the United States, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act, shall be construed to affect the authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the United States to make future payments in accordance with the terms of such operating-differential subsidy contracts: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the current fiscal year, in excess of sixteen hundred, which number shall include the number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded and of which one hundred shall be for operators who have not held contracts prior to July 1, 1952.

49 Stat. 1985.

46 U.S.C.

§ 1101 et seq.

46 U.S.C.

§ 1177.

46 U.S.C.

§ 1173.

66 Stat. 412.

66 Stat. 413.

49 Stat. 1985.

46 U.S.C.

§ 1101 et seq.

60 Stat. 810.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and the Maritime Administration, \$15,617,850, within limitations as follows:

Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000 for newspapers and periodicals; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Maritime Administrator; not to exceed \$145,525 for expenses of travel; and \$75,000 to be available exclusively for ship structure research, testing and models; \$8,655,850: *Provided*, That the Maritime Administration is authorized to dispense with the administrative audit of agents' accounts covering voyages beginning prior to April 1, 1949: *Provided further*, That funds transferred to this appropriation

from the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund established under the provisions of Public Law 45, Eighty-second Congress, shall not exceed a sum sufficient to provide for the employment of in excess of four hundred employees at any time during the current fiscal year; 65 Stat. 52.

Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of warehouses, and maintenance and operation of terminals, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and not to exceed \$2,490 for expenses of travel, \$1,921,000;

Reserve fleet expenses, \$5,041,000, of which not to exceed \$7,490 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed \$1,200,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made available under this head for the fiscal year 1952 shall remain available during the current fiscal year.

Maritime training: For training personnel for the manning of the merchant marine (including operation of training stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay, New York; Alameda, California, and the United States Maritime Service Institute), including not to exceed \$2,474,100 for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere which may be used to provide pay and allowances for personnel of the United States Maritime Service comparable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707); purchase of two passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion; not to exceed \$25,625 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$72,500 for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered the Maritime Administration; \$3,584,000, including uniforms and textbooks for cadet midshipmen, to be provided in kind at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per cadet: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for compensation or allowances for trainees or cadets. 52 Stat. 965. 66 Stat. 413.

State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools; and \$320,200 for allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State marine schools, to be paid in accordance with regulations established pursuant to law (46 U. S. C. 1126 (b)); \$663,200. 66 Stat. 414. 36 Stat. 1353. 52 Stat. 965.

War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unexpended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby continued available during the current fiscal year. 61 Stat. 695.

No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter, nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own expense. Chartering of vessels.



49 Stat.2011.  
46 U.S.C.  
§ 1212.  
46 U.S.C.  
§ 1242.  
Utilities,  
services, and  
repairs.

No money made available to the Department of Commerce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection is interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and services and make necessary repairs in connection with any lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, services, and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided*, That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or occupancy on account of items other than such utilities, services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

49 Stat.1985.  
46 U.S.C.  
§1101 et seq.

No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal year from the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The general provisions applicable to appropriations contained in title I of this Act shall apply to appropriations for Maritime Activities contained in this title.

66 Stat. 414.  
66 Stat. 415.

### TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies, respectively, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1953 for each such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

59 Stat. 598.  
31 U.S.C.  
§ 849.

### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Administrative  
expenses.

Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed \$3,509,500 shall be available for administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including services performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside of the continental United States, expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies; and said Association may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other agencies of the Gov-

ernment: *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association shall be made in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles and practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$138,105 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That administrative expenses not under limitation for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the fiscal year 1953 shall not exceed \$151,000.

Office of the Administrator (prefabricated housing): Not to exceed \$225,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the Office of the Administrator under section 102 of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701g), and title V of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination of contracts and legal services on a contract or fee basis: *Provided*, That no additional loan shall be made under the authority transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 23 of 1950 for the foregoing purposes after the effective date of this Act unless the Administrator shall have determined that such loan is in the interest of the Government in the furtherance of any existing loan or for the refinancing of any existing loan: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$6,750 shall be available for expenses of travel.

Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of \$725,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and shall be derived from funds available to the Home Loan Bank Board, including those in the Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the conservatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and all necessary expenses (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$22,500 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449): *Provided further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$1,775,000.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not to exceed \$425,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance, and action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or minimizing of losses in the

62 Stat. 1275.

65 Stat. 311.

12 U.S.C.

§§ 1701g-

1701g-3.

64 Stat. 1279.

5 U.S.C.

§133z-15note.

66 Stat. 415.

66 Stat. 416.

47 Stat. 725.

12 U.S.C.

§ 1421.

Nonadminis-  
trative ex-  
penses.



case of specific insured institutions, legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$4,150 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1724-1730).

48 Stat. 1255.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation: The unobligated balance of the item of \$75,000 made available under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available to the Home Loan Bank Board for expenditure as nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

65 Stat. 238.

Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed \$4,885,000 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration shall be available for expenditure, in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$146,125 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds available for expenditure shall be available for contract actuarial services (not to exceed \$1,500); and purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed \$500): *Provided further*, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$28,870,000.

48 Stat. 1246.

66 Stat. 416.

66 Stat. 417.

63 Stat. 905.

12 U.S.C.

§ 1702.

Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts available by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law including funds appropriated by title I of this Act and not to exceed \$205,000 of the funds appropriated for such expenses under the head "Defense Housing" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, not to exceed \$11,534,000 shall be available for such expenses, including purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; not to exceed \$697,500 for expenses of travel; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such payments may be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law, shall not exceed \$32,722,080: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$142,500 of funds

65 Stat. 762.

Nonadministrative expenses..

made available by the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035) shall be available for necessary expenses, including administrative expenses, of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 19, 1949 (Public Law 65). 40 U.S.C.  
§§ 431-434.  
63 Stat. 68.

## INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce): Not to exceed \$481,200 shall be available for administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$10,755 for expenses of travel, to be determined in the manner set forth under the title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commission (effective January 1, 1947); and funds available for operating expenses shall be available for purchase (not to exceed one, for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That no funds shall be used to pay compensation of employees normally subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar services under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the compensation of vessel employees and such terminal and other employees as are not covered by said Act, at rates in excess of rates prevailing in the river transportation industry in the area (including prevailing leave allowances for vessel employees, but the granting of such allowances shall not be construed as establishing a different leave system within the meaning of that term as used in section 3 of the Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d)). 63 Stat. 954.  
5 U.S.C.  
§ 1071.  
58 Stat. 846.

### CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 302. No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting. 66 Stat. 417.  
66 Stat. 418.  
Personnel  
work.

## TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. Hereafter no part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this or any other Act, including the government of the District of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated by any civilian officer or employee during any calendar year and unused at the close of business on June 30th of the succeeding calendar year: *Provided*, That the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior to June 30th of such succeeding calendar year: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental United States: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply with respect to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or Annual leave.  
Nonapplicability.



employees who leave their civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United States: *Provided further*, That this section shall not be applicable to annual leave accumulated prior to January 1, 1952.

Persons  
engaging, etc.,  
in strikes  
against or  
advocating  
overthrow of  
U.S. Govern-  
ment.

Affidavit.

Penalty.

66 Stat. 418.  
66 Stat. 419.

Publicity or  
propaganda.

Chauffeurs.

Passenger  
motor  
vehicles.  
60 Stat. 810.

Information  
and editorial  
functions.

SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

SEC. 404. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian employee of the Government, whose principal or primary duties consist of acting as chauffeur or driver of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance). This section shall not apply with respect to any person whose duties consist of acting as chauffeur for the President of the United States or whose place of duty is in a foreign country.

SEC. 405. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,600.

SEC. 406. (a) No part of the money appropriated by this Act to any department, agency, or corporation or made available for expenditure by any department, agency, or corporation which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material,

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

(b) This section shall not apply: To persons employed by the General Services Administration in the performance of functions or related assisting or supporting functions in connection with the publication of the Federal Register, or to persons engaged in functions of the Civil Service Commission related to (1) the preparation and issuance of materials relating to the recruitment of personnel for the Federal service, and (2) the compilation of the Official Register of the United States, or to any department, agency, or corporation which does not employ more than two persons at any one time in the performance of functions described in paragraphs (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section.

Nonapplicability.

SEC. 407. This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953".

Short title.

Approved July 5, 1952.



